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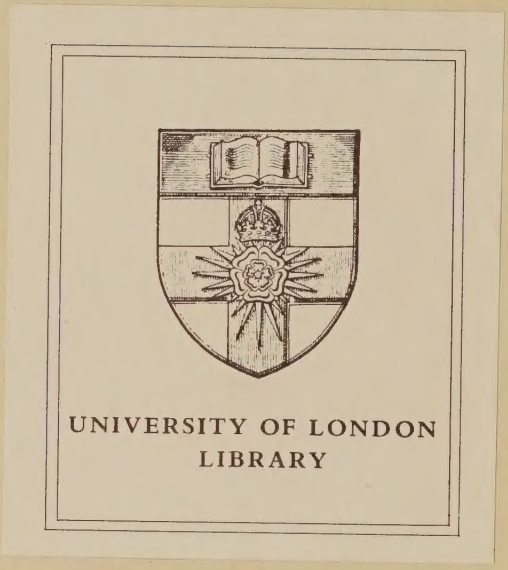
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FROM

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FORTY-SEVEN VOLUMES.

—(37.)—

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

SESSION 1.—5 *February* 1895——6 *July* 1895.
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LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

[C. 7867.] Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Local Government Board, 1894-95. p. 1

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,

1894–95.

Presented to Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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REPORT.

To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.

Local Government Board, Whitehall,
June 1895.

May it please Your Majesty,

We, the Local Government Board, beg leave to present to Your Majesty the following Report.

The statements and observations which we have the honour to submit to Your Majesty will be divided into five parts according as they relate to, 1st, the Local Government Act, 1888, and County Councils, 2ndly, the Local Government Act, 1894, 3rdly, the Relief of the Poor and the Poor Rate, 4thly, the Public Health and Local Administration, and 5thly, Local Taxation and Valuation.

I.—*The Local Government Act*, 1888, *and County Councils.*

Period over which this part of Report extends.

This part of our Report will deal with the financial year ended the 31st of March 1895, the sixth year after the coming into force of the Local Government Act, 1888.

Proceeds of local taxation licences and probate duty grant.

Commencing with the transactions connected with the Local Taxation Account, we have to report that, owing to the passing of the Finance Act, 1894, a certain proportion of the proceeds of the estate duty provided for by that Act was allocated to the account in substitution for the grant out of the probate duty under the Local Government Act, 1888. It was estimated that the new duty would practically yield the same amount for local taxation purposes as the old estate duty. As a matter of fact, however, the probate duty grant and estate duty, during the financial year 1894–95, yielded a smaller amount than in any of the five preceding years, and the total sum available for distribution out of the Imperial revenue ceded by the Local Government Act to the councils of the administrative counties and county boroughs of England and Wales was smaller than in any year since the Local Government Act came into force, with

the exception of the year 1889–90. When the Bill for that Act was introduced, a statement was prepared and presented to Parliament (Parliamentary Paper C.–5424, Session 1888), giving the latest figures as to the local taxation licences collected in the several counties and county boroughs, and the estimated value of the probate duty grant assigned to the local authorities of England and Wales. From this statement it appeared probable that the following would be the approximate amounts of these revenues, viz.:—

	£
Local taxation licences - - -	2,986,134
Probate duty grant - - -	1,800,000
Total - - -	4,786,134

The sums actually realised during the six years in question were as follows:—

	Local Taxation Licences.	Probate Duty Grant and Estate Duty.	Total.
	£	£	£
Year ended 31 March 1890 - -	2,994,419	1,811,521	4,805,940
„ „ 1891 - -	3,037,304	1,930,935	4,968,239
„ „ 1892 - -	3,064,328	2,248,949	5,313,277
„ „ 1893 - -	3,104,518	1,918,424	5,022,942
„ „ 1894 - -	3,163,362	1,890,447	5,053,809
„ „ 1895 - -	3,178,448	1,712,034	4,890,482

The estimate was exceeded by 19,806*l.* in 1889–90; 182,105*l.* in 1890–91; 527,143*l.* in 1891–92; 236,808*l.* in 1892–93; 267,675*l.* in 1893–94, and 104,348*l.* in 1894–95; but the excess in the latter year was wholly due to the larger sum produced by the local taxation licences, as the amount of the probate and estate duty was, for the first time, less than the amount originally estimated. It will be observed that there has been an increase each year in the amount yielded by the local taxation licences, but that the probate duty was smaller in the last year than in any of the other years.

Local taxation licences.

The above amounts were paid by the Inland Revenue Commissioners into the Local Taxation Account, and distributed by us in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act. In pursuance of section 20 of the Act, the Commissioners certified the amount of the licences ascertained to have been collected in each county and county borough during each financial year.

The following is a statement of the amounts received in respect of the several local taxation licences for the six years in question:—

Local Taxation Licences.	Year ended 31st March 1890.	Year ended 31st March 1891.	Year ended 31st March 1892.	Year ended 31st March 1893.	Year ended 31st March 1894.	Year ended 31st March 1895.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Licences for the sale of intoxicating liquor for consumption on the premises: —						
Retailers of —						
Spirits (including occasional licences)	1,222,218	1,227,540	1,238,777	1,239,519	1,273,606	1,272,683
Beer „	111,087	110,219	109,282	108,440	107,616	106,582
Beer and wine	18,667	18,805	18,830	18,884	19,068	19,160
Cider	60	55	61	59	62	65
Wine (including occasional licences)	1,318	1,251	1,205	1,207	1,168	1,147
Sweets	2,722	2,605	2,509	2,400	2,293	2,212
Licences for sale of intoxicating liquor by retail, by persons not licensed to deal therein for consumption off the premises:—						
Retailers of —						
Beer	15,637	15,619	15,571	15,517	15,504	15,491
Beer and wine	3,860	4,040	4,105	4,234	4,379	4,516
Wine	9,336	10,027	10,549	10,847	11,111	11,457
Table beer	9	7	7	5	5	4
Licences to deal in game	6,126	6,214	6,350	6,520	6,572	6,758
Beer dealers	30,922	31,785	32,577	33,127	33,255	33,732
Spirit dealers	109,916	114,388	116,951	120,104	121,212	122,912
Sweet dealers	239	274	294	322	327	339
Wine dealers	43,015	43,231	43,788	43,798	43,754	43,856
Refreshment house keepers	7,340	7,556	7,630	7,740	7,922	8,212
Dogs	356,652	368,232	384,714	407,554	428,484	446,469
Killing game	140,318	142,444	141,236	142,690	149,424	143,495
Guns	71,691	79,901	77,142	79,175	81,446	83,674
Appraisers and house agents	7,598	7,672	8,006	7,702	7,687	7,984
Auctioneers	57,630	57,843	60,028	59,923	60,505	60,845
Tobacco dealers	63,592	63,587	63,783	64,250	65,009	66,001
Carriages	425,552	431,275	425,789	433,112	427,143	421,086
Armorial bearings	69,198	69,185	69,541	70,219	69,068	68,918
Male servants	127,401	129,215	129,583	130,602	128,848	129,795
Hawkers	14,886	15,504	16,390	16,880	17,970	18,917
Pawnbrokers	29,948	30,105	30,263	30,330	30,465	30,892
Plate dealers	41,450	42,319	43,165	43,609	43,457	44,627

The amounts received in respect of the several licence duties in each administrative county and county borough are given in Returns which we have presented to Parliament (Parliamentary Paper 358, Session 1890, 374, Session 1890–91, 323, Session 1892, 289, Session 1893, 187, Session 1894, and 308, Session 1895).

In addition to the above sums penalties were recovered in respect of the licences to the amount of 6,007*l.* in the year ended the 31st of March 1890, 6,406*l.* in the year ended the 31st of March 1891, 6,202*l.* in the year ended the 31st

of March 1892, 5,749*l.* in the year ended the 31st of March 1893, 6,004*l.* in the year ended 31st of March 1894, and 6,619*l.* in the year ended 31st of March 1895. These sums were paid into the Local Taxation Account as part of the proceeds of the licence duties, in accordance with the directions in that behalf contained in the Act. They have not been allocated to the different classes of licences, because one penalty is not unfrequently recovered in respect of several licence irregularities. When added to the licences they bring the aggregate amount of the proceeds of the duties to the sums already given on page xiv.

Adjustments between counties and county boroughs.

In our previous reports we have stated the effect of the adjustments made by agreements or by awards of the Local Government Act Commissioners under section 32 of the Local Government Act, between the Councils of Administrative Counties and County Boroughs respecting the distribution of the proceeds of the local taxation licences and probate duty grant, and the variations in those adjustments which had been rendered necessary by the extension of certain county boroughs.

In consequence of the extension of certain county boroughs some further alterations in the adjustments made by the Commissioners have been rendered necessary, and in connexion with the extension of the City of Birmingham, we issued Orders in November 1894 and April 1895, adjusting certain financial relations between the City and the Counties of Warwick and Stafford other than those relating to the distribution of the monies out of the Local Taxation Account which we had adjusted in the preceding year.

A statement showing the effect of these readjustments will be found in the Appendix, page 183.

Payments out of Local Taxation Account in respect of local taxation licences and probate duty grant.

During the financial year 1894–95 we were required, under the provisions of section 18 (2) of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894,* to make good a deficiency in the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account, and, under certificates made by the Board of Agriculture, we paid a total sum of 79,200*l.* to that Account out of the Local Taxation Account. This is the first year in which we have been called upon to make good a deficiency in the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account.

The payments out of the Local Taxation Account to the Councils in respect of the Local Taxation Licences, Probate Duty, and Estate Duty were, as in preceding years, made by instalments, the shares of the Councils being calculated on estimates until we were furnished by the Inland Revenue Commissioners with the amount of the actual proceeds of the Licences

* For a full account as to the relief afforded to local rates under this Act, see page xxiv.

and Probate Duty. The distribution of each instalment was spread over some weeks, so as to obviate any disturbance in the money market, which might have resulted from very large amounts being paid out of the Account simultaneously.

The final balances out of the Account in respect of the revenues of the financial year could not be paid to the Councils until some time after the close of the year, pending the issue of the certificates of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to which reference has already been made.

The Appendix, page 186, contains a tabular statement, showing, with respect to each county and county borough, the amount of the local taxation licences certified by the Commissioners to have been collected during the financial year; the share of the probate duty and estate duty grant for the year, apportioned on the basis of the discontinued grants in pursuance of section 22 of the Act, after deducting the 79,200*l.* which, as has been already stated, was paid out of the Local Taxation Account to the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account; the amount of these revenues apportioned between the counties and county boroughs in accordance with awards or agreements; the sums paid out of the Account on behalf of the county or county borough to the Exchequer for payments to revising barristers, and to the Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District; the total amount actually paid to the Council out of the Account in respect of the financial year; and the share of the discontinued grants certified by us to have been received by the county or county borough during the year ended the 31st of March, 1888. This statement shows concisely the amounts of the local taxation licences, probate duty, and estate duty, to which each county and county borough would have been entitled if no adjustments had been required by the Act, its share in those revenues under the adjustments, the extent to which in the payments to the Councils deductions were made from this share, in consequence of the payments made out of the Account to the Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District and the sums due from the Councils to the Exchequer, and the share which each county and county borough received of the discontinued grants in substitution for which the local taxation licences and probate duty, now the estate duty, grant were surrendered by the Exchequer.

The largest of the above deductions were those made in respect of payments out of the Account to the Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District, which amounted in all to 631,899*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* This sum was apportioned among the counties and county boroughs in which rates are raised for the purposes of the Metropolitan Police, in the proportions certified by the Secretary of State under section 24 (2) (k) of the Act. The following were the amounts deducted on this principle from the sums that would

otherwise have been payable out of the Account to the Councils of the following counties and county boroughs, viz. :—

County or County Borough.	Amount deducted.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*
London	490,776	11	6
Middlesex	58,174	19	3
Surrey	24,858	8	10
Essex	16,415	0	2
Kent	11,614	10	6
Hertford	4,243	10	9
West Ham	14,838	4	10
Croydon	10,977	19	6
Total	631,899	5	4

The other deductions above referred to consisted of sums amounting to 12,756*l.* 9*s.*, certified by the Treasury in pursuance of section 9 of the County Electors Act, 1888, to be due from the several counties and county boroughs in respect of the payments to revising barristers.

The above deductions amounted in all to 644,655*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* exclusive of the 79,200*l.* paid to the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account and the sums actually paid direct to the several Councils out of the Account to 4,166,626*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

Certificates issued by us, as to payments out of the Exchequer Contribution Accounts.

We are required annually to certify the payments to be made by the councils out of their Exchequer Contribution Accounts in substitution for local grants towards the remuneration of Teachers in Poor Law Schools, for payments to Public Vaccinators under section 5 of the Vaccination Act, 1867, and as regards unions wholly situate in the administrative county of London, towards the remuneration of Poor Law Medical Officers and the cost of drugs and medical appliances; and we have also annually to certify the proportionate parts of the other payments to be made, under section 24 of the Act, by each Council where the union or other area in respect of which the payment is made is not wholly situate in one administrative county or county borough.

The Appendix (pages 205 to 212) contains a series of tabular statements showing the amounts certified by us as payable in

respect of the year by the Councils towards the remuneration of Teachers in Poor Law Schools and Public Vaccinators, and the remuneration of Poor Law Medical Officers and the cost of drugs and medical appliances in the Metropolis. The certificates were issued from time to time, as we were in a position to make them, in respect of a sufficient number of unions, wholly or partly situate in the same county, to render it desirable that they should be forwarded to the Council by whom the amounts included in the certificates were payable. The aggregate amounts thus certified were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Teachers in Poor Law Schools - -	32,309	11	0
Public Vaccinators - - -	1,043	6	0
Remuneration of Metropolitan Poor Law Medical Officers - - -	25,939	7	10
Cost of Drugs and Medical Appliances in the Metropolis - - -	14,385	9	6

Certificates in case of divided unions and districts.

The certificates as to the proportions of the payments to be made in substitution for local grants to the guardians and sanitary authorities of unions and districts comprised in more than one county or county borough were issued by us in October and November 1894. They related to 242 unions, 167 rural sanitary districts, and 10 port sanitary districts. The payments in question related to school fees of pauper children sent from workhouses to public elementary schools, the remuneration of registrars of births and deaths, the cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics paid by guardians, and the salaries of medical officers of health and inspectors of nuisances paid by rural and port sanitary authorities. The proportions fixed, so far as unions and rural sanitary districts were concerned, were determined by the rateable value of the part of the union or district in each administrative county or county borough.

Provincial Medical Officers of Health and Inspectors of Nuisances.

By section 24 (2) (c) of the Local Government Act, the councils of every administrative county and county borough are required to charge to their Exchequer Contribution Account one-half of the salary of every Medical Officer of Health or Inspector of Nuisances paid by the Local Authority of any area wholly or partly in the administrative county, or by the council of the county borough, where the qualification, appointment, salary, and tenure of office of such officers, are in accordance with the regulations made by our Orders under the Public Health Act, 1875, or any Act repealed by that Act.

On the 25th December 1894, the number of Sanitary Districts (exclusive of those in the County of London) for which these officers were acting under our General Orders, under conditions

which gave a claim to the repayment of a moiety of their salaries under the above enactment, was as follows :—

(Medical Officers of Health.)

Separate Districts :	
Rural Districts - - -	405
Urban „ - - -	686
Port „ - - -	39
Districts in combination under section 191 of the Public Health Act, 1875 :	
Rural - - - - -	102
Urban - - - - -	90
Districts in combination under section 286 of the Public Health Act, 1875 :	
Rural - - - - - -	30
Urban - - - - - -	24
Total - -	1,376

(Inspectors of Nuisances.)

Separate Districts :	
Rural Districts - - -	545
Urban „ - - -	723
Port „ - - -	43
Districts in combination under section 191 of the Public Health Act, 1875 :	
Rural - - - - -	4
Urban - - - - -	17
Total - -	1,332

Metropolitan Medical Officers of Health and Sanitary Inspectors.

By the passing of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, all appointments of Medical Officers of Health and Sanitary Inspectors in the Metropolis appointed on or after the 1st January 1892, have to be made under the regulations issued by us pursuant to that statute.

Up to the 25th December 1894, the number of officers so appointed in sanitary districts in the Metropolis was as follows :—

Medical Officers of Health - -	34
Sanitary Inspectors - - -	142

Additional relief of local taxation.

The relief of local taxation, arising from the allocation to local purposes of the local taxation licences and probate duty, now estate duty, grant, in substitution for the discontinued grants, is

further augmented by the financial arrangements embodied in the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1890, the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890, the Police Act, 1890 and the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1890.

By the first of these Acts certain additional duties were imposed on spirits as from the 18th of April 1890, amounting to sixpence a gallon on spirits, other than perfumed spirits, and ninepence a gallon on perfumed spirits, and the proceeds of these additional duties, and such portions of the Excise and Customs Duties in respect of beer as equal threepence for every 36 gallons, were directed to be divided between England and Scotland, and Ireland, in the same proportions, and to be paid to the same local taxation accounts, and in the like manner and subject to the like regulations of the Treasury, and to be ascertained as to proportion and otherwise in like manner as the one-half of the proceeds of the probate duties applicable to local purposes. The duties thus allocated by the Act to local purposes are referred to in the Act and in this Report as the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties.

Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890.

The distribution and application of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties were provided for by the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890, the Police Act, 1890, and the Technical Instruction Act, 1891. The first of those Acts directed that out of the English share of these duties in any financial year, 300,000*l.* should be applied for purposes of police superannuation; one-half of this sum being paid to the Receiver of the Metropolitan Police District, and the remaining half distributed among the police authorities of the police forces in England other than those of the Metropolitan Police District and the City of London.

The residue of the English share of these duties is, unless Parliament otherwise determines, to be distributed between county and county borough funds, and carried to the Exchequer Contribution Accounts, and applied under the Local Government Act, 1888, as if it were part of the probate duty, now the estate duty, grant. The council of a county or county borough, however, may expend their share of this residue, or any part of it, in making contributions for the purposes of technical education within the meaning of the Technical Instruction Act, 1889, which, as defined by the Technical Instruction Act, 1891, includes both technical and manual instruction under the former Act. The contribution of the County Council may be made over and above any sum that may be raised by rate under that Act. In the case of a county to which the Welsh Intermediate Education Act, 1889, applies, the County Council may in like manner contribute their share of the residue towards intermediate or technical education under that Act in addition to the amount which they are thereby empowered to contribute.

Amount of local taxation (customs and excise) duties.

The proceeds of the English share of these duties amounted in the financial year ended the 31st of March, 1895, to 1,055,278*l.*, as compared with 1,086,769*l.* in 1893–94, 1,085,904*l.* in 1892–93, 1,115.801*l.* in 1891–92, and 1,040,376*l.* in 1890–91. Of the first-mentioned sum, 155,532*l.* was paid into the Local Taxation Account by the Commissioners of Customs, and 899,746*l.* by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue.

Payment of local taxation (customs and excise) duties into Local Taxation Account.

The 155,532*l.* paid by the Commissioners of Customs was paid into the Account by monthly instalments varying in amount from 8,427*l.* to 17,301*l.*, the last of such instalments being paid on the 18th of April 1895.

The 899,746*l.* from the Inland Revenue Commissioners was also paid into the Account by monthly instalments until March, the balance for the year being paid on the 11th June 1895.

Payments out of Local Taxation Account from local taxation (customs and excise) duties in respect of police superannuation.

We paid out of the Account to the Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District the 150,000*l.* appropriated by the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890, for the superannuation of the Metropolitan Police, by four quarterly instalments of 37,500*l.*

The 150,000*l.* appropriated by the Act for the superannuation of the provincial police forces, we were unable to distribute until we had received the certificates of the Secretary of State for the Home Department under section 17 of the Police Act, 1890, specifying the amounts payable to the several police authorities, and certifying that the management and efficiency of the several police forces and the administration of their pension funds during the twelve months ended the 29th of September 1894, had been satisfactory. These certificates were received by us between the 25th February and the 23rd March 1895, and we completed the payments to the Police Authorities of the amounts certified to be payable to them on the 25th March 1895.

We were informed by the Secretary of State that he was unable to grant a certificate of efficiency under section 17 (2) of the Act in respect of the River Tyne Police Force, and consequently the amount allocated to that force (viz., 204*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*) was forfeited to the Crown, and paid into the Exchequer in accordance with the provisions of the Statute.

In the Appendix, page 196, will be found a statement showing the amount paid by us to each police authority for the purposes of police superannuation.

Distribution of residue of local taxation (customs and excise) duties.

After payment of the above two sums of 150,000*l.*, the residue of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties paid into the account was 755,278*l.* This residue, as we have already mentioned, was required to be distributed among county and county borough funds and carried to the Exchequer Contribution Accounts, as if it were part of the Probate Duty, now the Estate Duty, Grant. It was, however, subject to adjustment between counties and county boroughs, according to section 32

of the Local Government Act, 1888, by the Commissioners under that Act.

In the cases, therefore, of counties in which, for the purposes of the last-mentioned Act, no county boroughs were deemed to be situate, the Councils were entitled to their shares of this residue in the proportions of the shares which we have certified under section 22 of the Act to have been received by their respective counties during the financial year ended the 31st of March 1888, out of the grants which were formerly made from the Exchequer in aid of local rates, and which ceased to be so made after the passing of the Act; but in counties in which county boroughs were deemed to be situate for the purposes of the Act, the shares in the residue allocated to such counties and county boroughs in proportion to their discontinued grants, were subject to the adjustments made by the Local Government Act Commissioners. The terms of these adjustments have been given in tables published in the Appendices to our Annual Reports.

Payments of residue, out of the Local Taxation Account.

We commenced the payment of a first instalment of 300,000*l.* out of the Local Taxation Account in respect of the above residue of 755,278*l.* to the Councils of the counties and county boroughs on the 30th August 1894, and a second instalment of the same amount on the 11th January 1895. We did not make a further payment to the Councils until after the close of the financial year, but on the 24th May 1895 we paid a third instalment of 120,000*l.* The above payments were all payments on account. The payment of the balance, namely, 35,278*l.* was made as rapidly as practicable after we had been informed by the Inland Revenue Commissioners of the precise amount of the proceeds of the duties for the year.

The Appendix (page 200), contains a statement showing the shares of the residue distributed among the several counties and county boroughs in England and Wales on the basis of the discontinued grants; and the amount actually paid to each Council in pursuance of the awards of the Local Government Act Commissioners in the cases where such awards were necessary.

Total relief given to local rates by payments from the Local Taxation Account.

The following summary shows the relief given to local rates by the payments out of the Local Taxation Account in respect of the year ended the 31st of March 1895, contrasted with the relief given by the discontinued grants during the financial year preceding the passing of the Local Government Act, 1888. The payments out of the Account comprised :—

	£
Local Taxation Licences - -	3,178,448
Probate and Estate Duty - -	1,712,034
Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties - - - -	1,055,278
Total - -	5,945,760

The sums certified by us under section 22 of the Local Government Act, as having been actually received by the several counties and county boroughs during the financial year ended the 31st of March 1888 (excluding 249,342*l.* in respect of the temporary grant for disturnpiked and main roads, which was paid for the first time that year), amounted to 2,602,508*l.**

The additional relief given by means of the payments out of the Local Taxation Account amounted therefore to 3,343,252*l.*

Apportionment of such relief.

We cannot give, as in our previous Reports, the proportions in which London, the county boroughs, and the administrative counties respectively, participated in the total sum paid out of the Local Taxation Account, because there is no means of allocating the 79,200*l.* paid to the Cattle Pleuro-Pneumonia Account, but deducting this sum, the remaining 5,866,560*l.* was distributed to or on behalf of the councils of counties and county boroughs in the following proportions, viz. :—

	£
London - - -	1,069,313
County Boroughs -	1,307,314
Administrative Counties	3,489,933

These sums represent relief to the extent of 7·5*d.* to London, 9·3*d.* to County Boroughs, and 9·0*d.* to Administrative Counties other than London, calculated on the rateable value according to the Poor Rate valuation in force at Lady-day 1894.

Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

We have already referred to the payments which were made out of the Local Taxation Account during the year to the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account under the provisions of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894. That Act consolidated the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1893. Under it the duty of causing to be slaughtered all animals affected with or exposed to the infection of pleuro-pneumonia, and of paying compensation in respect of animals so slaughtered, which devolved upon the Local Authorities under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, is now imposed upon the Board of Agriculture. That Board may also cause to be slaughtered any animals affected with foot and mouth disease, or with swine fever, and they are required to pay compensation in respect of the animals so slaughtered. For the purposes of the Act an account is required to be opened at the Bank of England, out of which the compensation for all animals slaughtered in pursuance of the Act in Great Britain is payable.

The payments into the account consist of a grant not exceeding 140,000*l.* in any one year, to be provided by Parliament, and the sums received by the Board of Agriculture on the sale of carcases of animals slaughtered, and not required to be repaid to the owners.

* Excluding the sum certified under subsection (2) of section 22 of the Local Government Act.

If it should happen that the money standing to the credit of the account in a particular year is insufficient to defray the costs of the execution of the Act, we are required to pay to the account out of the Local Taxation Account, and the Secretary for Scotland is required to pay out of the Local Taxation (Scotland) Account, such additional sums as may be certified by the Board of Agriculture to be needed for defraying such costs; and in the event of the balance to the credit of the account at the end of the year, or any part of such balance, appearing not to be required for the purposes of the Act, the Treasury may direct it to be paid into the Local Taxation Accounts in repayment of sums paid to the account.

The payments out of or into the Local Taxation Accounts for England and Scotland are to be in the proportion of 88 per cent. and 12 per cent. respectively, and all moneys paid out of or into the Local Taxation Account for England are to be charged against or credited to the proceeds of the Probate Duty.

As has been shown, the provisions as to supplying any deficiency in the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account out of the Local Taxation Account, have been acted upon for the first time in the year 1894–95.

Return as to application of residue of Customs and Excise Duties.

In pursuance of an Order of the House of Lords we prepared and presented to Parliament during the year a return showing the manner in which the residue of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties received by county and county borough councils in respect of the four years ended the 31st March 1894 had been expended. The return showed that the aggregate amount of the moneys received by the councils out of the residue of the duties in respect of the four years was 3,126,353*l.*, of which 687,034*l.* had been received by the London County Council. Out of the 2,439,319*l.* received by the councils of counties (other than London) and county boroughs, 1,481,712*l.* had been expended on technical and intermediate education, 11,300*l.* on museums, libraries, &c., 16,905*l.* on town hall and county council buildings, 843*l.* on recreation grounds, 260,010*l.* in aid of rates, and 1,450*l.* on other purposes. Of the remainder 635,933*l.* had been appropriated to technical and intermediate education, but remained unexpended at the date of the returns, and 31,166*l.* had not been so appropriated, but also remained unexpended. Out of the 687,034*l.* received by London, the County Council had expended 27,246*l.* on technical education and 600,034*l.* in aid of rates; the remaining 59,754*l.* had been appropriated to technical education, but remained unexpended on the 31st March 1894.

Legislation of 1894 affecting County Councils.

So far as matters within our jurisdiction are concerned, there is comparatively little to record in the way of legislation in the second Session of 1894 affecting County Councils. The London (Equalisation of Rates) Act, 1894, relates to the Metropolis

only; the other statutes which may be mentioned are the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and the Injured Animals Act, 1894.

London (Equalisation of Rates) Act, 1894.

The object of the London (Equalisation of Rates) Act, 1894, was to make better provision for the equalisation of rates as between the different parts of the Administrative County of London. Its main principle was that parishes should contribute to a fund in proportion to their respective rateable values, and that the fund so formed should be distributed according to the respective populations of the Sanitary Districts in London.

The Sanitary Authorities in London are in the City of London the Commissioners of Sewers; in each of the parishes other than Woolwich, mentioned in Schedule A. of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, as amended by subsequent Acts, the vestry; in each of the districts mentioned in Schedule B. to the same Act as so amended the District Board; in the Parish of Woolwich the Local Board of Health; and in any place mentioned in Schedule C. of the Act of 1855, the Board of Guardians or Overseers.

Section 1 of the London (Equalisation of Rates) Act, 1894, requires an Equalisation Fund to be formed each year by the London County Council, equal to a rate of sixpence in the pound on the rateable value of London, according to the valuation lists as they stand on the 6th of April in that year.

Half-yearly the Council are to determine the contribution from each parish to one half of the Equalisation Fund, and the grant due from that one half of the fund to each parish.

Each parish is to contribute to the half of the fund in proportion to its rateable value.

The grant due is to be determined by apportioning the amount of half the fund among the Sanitary Districts in proportion to their population, and where a Sanitary District comprises more than one parish, by dividing the grant among those parishes in proportion to their population, with this exception, that where the aggregate of the contributions from the parishes is less than the grant apportioned to the district, the difference is to be paid out of the Fund to the Sanitary Authority, and no payment towards any equalisation charge is to be required from any parish in the district.

Subject, to these provisions, where the contribution from a parish,—

(*a.*) is less than the grant due the difference is to be paid out of the Equalisation Fund to the Sanitary Authority forming or comprising the parish; but

(*b.*) if it exceeds the grant due, the County Council are, for the special purpose of meeting the excess, to levy on the parish a county contribution (called the Equalisation Charge) as a separate item of the county rate.

The sums paid to a Sanitary Authority are to be applied in defraying their expenses under the Public Health (London)

Act, 1891, and so far as not required for that purpose those incurred in respect of lighting, and, so far as not required for that purpose, those incurred in respect of streets. Where a Sanitary District comprises more than one parish the sum paid is to be apportioned among the parishes in proportion to their population, and each parish is to be credited with the apportioned amount in reduction of the rates required from the parish towards the above-mentioned expenses.

Sanitary Authorities to whom sums are paid under the Act in any year are required to make a return to us showing the total sum so paid, and the amounts expended by them under the respective heads of expenditure mentioned above.

Provision is made for the County Council, if so directed by us, withholding from any Sanitary Authority who have made default in executing the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, the whole or part of any payment next accruing due to the authority from the Equalisation Fund.

Under section 3 a census is required to be taken for the purpose of ascertaining the number of persons present within each parish on the night of Sunday the 29th of March 1896. The expenses of the census are to be paid by the London County Council out of the Equalisation Fund. Subsidiary provisions for the estimation of population on the 6th of April in every year are contained in the same section.

We are required by section 2 to prescribe the forms of contribution orders, precepts, demand notes, and receipts, so far as it seems to us to be necessary for stating therein as a separate item any Equalisation Charge, and any credit in respect of a receipt under the Act which affects the sum named therein.

In pursuance of the provisions of section 3 (2) of the Act, we obtained Returns from the several Rating Authorities in the Administrative County of London of the total number of houses entered in the poor rate last made on the 1st April 1891, the 1st September 1894, and the 6th April 1895. These Returns showed that the total number of houses was 573,766 in 1891, 587,152 in 1894, and 588,106 in 1895. The Returns having been submitted to the Registrar-General, he certified that the population calculated in the manner prescribed was 4,308,585 in 1894 and 4,321,846 in 1895.

We have also under section 2 of the Act issued an Order dated the 19th October, 1894, prescribing the form of precepts to be issued by the London County Council for contributions for county purposes when those contributions include any Equalisation Charge. The Order appears in the Appendix, page 7.

Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

The Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 (57 & 58 Vict. c. 57.) consolidates the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1893. We have some jurisdiction connected with the borrowing of money by Local Authorities under section 42 of the Act of 1894, but the general administration of the statute is vested in the Board of Agriculture.

Injured Animals Act, 1894.

Attention may be drawn to the provisions of the Injured Animals Act, 1894 (57 & 58 Vict. c. 22.), the object of which is to enable police constables to cause horses and certain other animals when mortally or seriously injured to be slaughtered. The Act imposes duties on the police, and their expenses under it may be recovered from the owner of the animal summarily as a civil debt; but, subject to this, they are to be defrayed out of the fund from which the expenses of the police are payable in the area in which the animal is found.

County electoral divisions and county councillors.

Representations were made to us during the year under section 54 of the Local Government Act, 1888, in favour of alterations in the boundaries of electoral divisions in the counties of Cambridge, Cumberland, Essex, Glamorgan, Gloucester, Lancaster, Middlesex, Northampton, East Suffolk, West Suffolk, Surrey, West Sussex, Warwick, and York (North and West Ridings), and in several instances the representation embodied a proposal to increase the number of county councillors. In all these cases we decided to comply either wholly or in part with the representations, and a similar decision was given in the case of the Derby application alluded to in our last Report.

In addition to the cases in which it has been found desirable to make alterations in the boundaries of electoral divisions upon the application of the councils interested, two instances have occurred in the year in which similar changes have been necessitated as a consequence of the extension of the boroughs of Margate and Tunbridge Wells by Provisional Orders under the Local Government Act.

Alienation of lands and buildings by County Councils.

Under section 64 of the Local Government Act, 1888, County Councils may, with our consent, alienate any lands or buildings transferred to them by that section or otherwise vested in them; and when they sell any land with our consent the proceeds of such sale are required by section 65 (3) to be applied in such manner as we sanction towards the discharge of any loan of the Council, or otherwise for any purpose for which capital may be applied by the Council. Under these provisions we have consented during the year to the sale of lands or buildings, or to the appropriation of sale proceeds to specific objects, by County Councils in 21 cases. Particulars as to these transactions will be found in the Appendix, page 215.

Loans of County Councils.

By section 69 of the Act any County Council are empowered with our consent to borrow for various purposes; and any moneys so borrowed are required to be repaid within such period, not exceeding 30 years, as the Council with our consent in each case determine. Under this section we consented during the year to the borrowing by County Councils in 75 cases of sums amounting in all to 581,633*l.*, including a loan of 3,000*l.*, sanctioned to the East and West Suffolk Joint Committee for lunatic asylum purposes. Nearly the whole of this amount was required for the provision and improvement of

lunatic asylums and police stations, or for other purposes connected with such buildings, for main road improvements, and for the erection of county offices and bridges. The periods allowed for the repayment of these loans varied from 7 to 30 years. We publish in the Appendix, page 213, a tabular statement, containing particulars as to these loans, the purposes for which they were authorised to be raised, and the number of years within which they are to be repaid.

Loans under the Lancashire County (Lunatic Asylums and other Powers) Act, 1891.

During the same period we sanctioned the raising of loans by the Lancashire Asylums Board to the amount of 34,032*l*. This Board is a representative body constituted by the Lancashire County (Lunatic Asylums and other Powers) Act, 1891, for the purpose of managing all the county lunatic asylums in Lancashire, and possesses all the powers in relation to lunatic asylums which would otherwise be exerciseable by the Councils of the county and of the county boroughs.

County stock.

We have referred in previous Reports to the fact that by an Order dated the 3rd July 1891, we prescribed regulations under section 70 of the Local Government Act, 1888, in regard to the creation, issue, transfer, and redemption of, and other dealings with stock which might be issued under that Act by the County Council of any Administrative County (other than the County of London) in exercise of their power to raise any money on loan, and that such regulations were confirmed by Order in Council on the 26th September 1891.

Before a County Council issue stock under the Act, application must be made to us to determine the period after the expiration of which the stock may be redeemed at par, at the option of the County Council; the period within which the stock shall all be extinguished; and the method by which the amounts to be carried to the Stock (Redemption) Fund Account are to be determined. The designation of the stock also requires our approval.

Applications were made to us during the year by the County Councils of Southampton and Stafford. In each case the application related to an issue of three per cent. stock for the purpose of raising new loans for various county purposes, and for the purpose of raising the expenses of the issue of stock, the total amount of the loans in the case of Southampton being 72,079*l*., and in the case of Stafford being 226,674*l*. In each case we prescribed by Order that the stock should be redeemable at par at the option of the County Council after the expiration of 20 years from the date of the creation of the stock, that within 40 years from that date all the stock should be redeemed, or purchased and extinguished; and that the amounts to be carried annually to the Stock (Redemption) Fund Account should be such as with accumulations at compound interest at three per centum per annum will be sufficient after payment of all expenses to purchase the stock at par, within the time within

which under the statutory borrowing power the money represented by the stock is to be repaid.

During the year we also issued an Order in regard to the amounts to be carried to the Stock (Redemption Fund) Account in respect of a further issue of stock by the County Council of Surrey, to raise loans recently sanctioned for various purposes.

County stock under the regulations has now been issued by the counties of Devon, Dorset, Glamorgan, Somerset, Southampton, Stafford, and Surrey.

Abstracts of accounts as to county stock.

The regulations referred to require that abstracts of the accounts of the County Council relating to stock, and of the Redemption Fund Account, shall be transmitted to us annually within 42 days after the 31st March in each year, and forms for such abstracts were prescribed. All the abstracts due in respect of the year ended 31st March 1894 were received and examined, and in each case the requisite provision appeared to us to have been made for redemption of the stock issued.

Instruments under section 62 of the Local Government Act, 1888.

In a large number of cases we have been called upon under section 62 of the Local Government Act, 1888, by the Councils of Counties and Boroughs to determine the period for the repayment of loans raised for purposes of adjustment of liabilities, and to sanction the appropriation of moneys received on this account to specific capital purposes. The number of instruments of this character during the year was 27. Particulars will be found in the Appendix, pages 216–217.

Approvals under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, &c.

Numerous applications were made to us during the year by Municipal Corporations, in pursuance of section 72 of the Local Government Act, 1888, for approval of transactions under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882. These transactions comprised sales and leases of corporate property, exchanges and purchases of land, appropriations of land, the application or investment of moneys arising from the sale of land, the appropriation of the proceeds of the transfer of Government Stock or Annuities, and the raising of money on loan. Particulars of the transactions to which our approval was given are inserted in pages 218–219 of the Appendix. The loans, together with those approved under the Lunacy Act, 1890, amounted to 261,093*l.*, and were to be applied chiefly to the provision and furnishing of municipal buildings, police stations, lunatic asylums, and baths.

The instruments which we have issued in respect of these transactions have contained provisos limiting a period, usually three years, within which the power thereby conferred could be acted upon.

In seven cases we have approved of the appropriation of corporate land for various purposes of the Public Health and other Acts, viz., for the disposal of sewage, street widening, markets, libraries, a technical school, and a lodging-house for the

working classes. We have also issued instruments approving of the application of the proceeds of the sale of corporate land or stock to meet some immediate outlay for such purposes as the purchase of property required for street improvements and sewage disposal, the laying out of places of public resort and of corporate estates, the improvement of markets, technical schools, bathing places, and town halls, the purchase of insanitary property, and the extinction of debt and rentcharges. To provide against any diminution of the municipal inheritance it has been our practice, except in cases where there is statutory authority for a different course, to require the sum advanced to be repaid within a certain number of years, with interest, from the fund or rate on which the expense would otherwise have fallen. The sums thus repaid, as well as other capital moneys payable to corporations in respect of the sale of land or similar transactions, have generally been required by us to be invested in Government Annuities. In some instances the disposal of property has been in consideration of perpetual annual ground rents.

Provisional orders.

During the year 1894 we issued six Provisional Orders under the Local Government Act, 1888, and the Appendix (p. 503) contains a table showing the areas to which the Orders respectively relate and the titles of the confirming Acts. These Orders, with the exception of the Order extending the borough of Margate, were confirmed without opposition in Parliament.

Transfer of powers to county councils.

One of these Orders was for the purpose of transferring to the County Council of Dorset the control over the Portland Ferry Bridge and its approaches, and another for the transfer to the London County Council of the powers and duties of the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis under the unrepealed provisions of the Common Lodging Houses Acts, 1851 and 1853.

Extension of borrowing powers of county councils.

Two other Orders had the effect of extending the borrowing powers of the Isle of Wight and West Sussex County Councils beyond the limit to which they would otherwise have been restricted by the provisions of section 69 of the Act.

Alteration of borough boundaries.

The remaining two Provisional Orders issued under the Local Government Act, 1888, were for the purpose of extending the boroughs of Margate and Tunbridge Wells.

The effect of the Margate Order has been to include within the borough a portion of the parish of St. John the Baptist, comprising an area of 927 acres, which was previously under the jurisdiction of the Rural Sanitary Authority of the Isle of Thanet Union. The petition against this Order was presented in the House of Commons by the Trustees of a Charity whose property was proposed to be added to the Borough; but upon the introduction of clauses granting differential rating in respect of this property, to which we assented, the petition was withdrawn.

In the case of Tunbridge Wells, the area brought within the municipal limits consisted of a part of the urban district of Southborough, and a part of the contributory place of Tonbridge, in the Rural District of Tonbridge, and contained 428 acres.

We stated in our last Report that no final decision had been come to with reference to the proposals for extending the borough of Plymouth and the city of Liverpool. In the case of Plymouth the proposal has not yet been reported to us as having reached a stage at which a decision could be given. The Liverpool case was delayed through local difficulties in connexion with the arrangement of the wards into which the extended city should be divided. These difficulties having been removed, the preparation of a Provisional Order annexing to the city the urban districts of Toxteth Park, Walton-on the-Hill and Wavertree, and a portion of the urban district of West Derby is being proceeded with.

Allusion was also made to the schemes for extending the boroughs of Bournemouth and Cardiff. Further representations from these boroughs necessitated a fresh local inquiry in each case, and we have now resolved to issue Provisional Orders adding to the borough of Bournemouth a part of the parish of Holdenhurst, and altering in a slight degree the municipal boundary of Cardiff.

Additional representations were made to us during the year in favour of the enlargement or alteration of the following 26 boroughs:—Abingdon, Andover, Blandford, Bridgwater, Cardigan, Chichester, Clitheroe, Dorchester, Dover, Heywood, Keighley, Kidwelly, Kingston-upon-Thames, Luton, Middleton, Morpeth, Portsmouth, Southampton, Sunderland, Taunton, Wakefield, Warrington, Welshpool, Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, Workington, and Wrexham.

The representations from Andover and Middleton were subsequently withdrawn. Those of the Town Councils of Abingdon, Blandford, and Morpeth were not such as we could entertain. In the case of Kidwelly, we gave instructions for an informal investigation of the facts, with the view of ascertaining whether any primâ facie grounds existed for an extension of the borough, and in the result we declined to accede to the proposal.

In all the other cases we directed a formal inquiry into the proposal, after due notice to all the public bodies and persons concerned. These local inquiries were frequently of a difficult and controversial character, and usually occupied several days. Our decisions were not arrived at until after full consideration of our Inspectors' reports and of the evidence submitted to them. As regards Cardigan, Dorchester, Heywood, Kingston-upon-Thames, and Wrexham, we declined to accede to the applications. The reports of our Inspectors upon the Wakefield, Warrington, Welshpool, and Workington inquiries were not in our hands before the close of the year. In the remaining cases of Bridgwater, Chichester, Clitheroe,

Dover, Keighley, Luton, Portsmouth, Southampton, Sunderland, Taunton, and Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, we have determined to issue Provisional Orders complying either wholly or in part with the representations.

An inquiry which was held during the year at Folkestone was of a somewhat different character. Folkestone is one of the places at which an inquiry was held some time since under section 52 of the Local Government Act, 1888, with a view to an alteration in the boundary of the Municipal Borough or of the Urban Sanitary District, in order that these two areas might be made conterminous, but no order was then submitted to Parliament in the matter. The question was revived during the past year, and formed the subject of the above-mentioned inquiry. As, however, we were informed that the Town Council intended to promote a Bill in Parliament to extend the Borough and Urban District so that both may comprise the present urban districts of Folkestone and Sandgate and a part of the rural district of Elham, we agreed to suspend further proceedings upon the report of our Inspectors.

New charter.

Only one charter was granted during the year, viz., that incorporating the town and harbour of Whitehaven, which have hitherto been governed by Trustees appointed under an Act of 1708. The municipal limits have been made conterminous with the Whitehaven Parliamentary Borough, and are consequently of somewhat larger extent than those of the old urban district. The Town Council held their first meeting in November last.

Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876, and the Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee Act, 1892.

We have issued eight Orders during the year 1894 under the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876, and the Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee Act, 1892, consenting in seven cases to proceedings being taken by joint committees against manufacturers for the pollution of rivers and streams, and, in one instance, withholding such consent. The second of the above-mentioned Acts was obtained by the Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee to enable them by means of more stringent measures than are contemplated by the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, to remedy the foul condition of the rivers within their jurisdiction.

Orders under section 16 of the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878, and section 4 of the Highways and Bridges Act, 1891.

During the year we have dealt with applications from the County Councils of Berkshire, Oxford, and the West Riding of Yorkshire, under section 16 of the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878, as amended by section 4 of the Highways and Bridges Act, 1891, for Orders declaring that the whole or parts of certain roads within their jurisdiction which had become main roads within the meaning of the former Act, either by ceasing to be turnpike roads since the 31st December 1870, or by subsequent declaration under section 15, should be reduced to the status of ordinary highways. In each instance we directed a local inquiry to be held by one of our Inspectors, as well as an inspection of the roads included in the application; and in the case of Berkshire and the West Riding of Yorkshire

we have issued Orders giving effect to the proposals. The Oxfordshire application was withdrawn after the inquiry.

Opposition to Bills in Parliament.

By section 15 of the Local Government Act, 1888, the provisions of the Municipal Corporations (Borough Funds) Act, 1872, with certain modifications, are extended to County Councils, and under section 4 of the latter Act, we have given our approval to the resolutions of 7 County Councils to oppose 14 Bills in Parliament.

We have been furnished in every case in which our consent has been given with information as to the grounds of the proposed opposition and with a statutory declaration proving compliance with the requirements of the last-mentioned Act so far as it applies to County Councils.

Confirmation of orders of County Councils under section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1888.

After the requirements of section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1888, as regards the holding of inquiries and the giving of notices, have been complied with, County Councils may make orders for alterations of areas, and other alterations under the section. These orders, except in cases where the order relates merely to the division of the district into wards, or the alteration in the number of wards, or of the boundaries of a ward, or of the number of members of a Sanitary Authority, or the apportionment of members among the wards, must be submitted to us for confirmation; and, in confirming any such order, we may make such modifications as we consider necessary for carrying its objects into effect.

We are required by the section to confirm the order, unless, within six weeks* after notice has been given of its provisions, the Sanitary Authority of any district affected by it, or one-sixth of the total number of the county electors registered in the district or in any ward therein, or, in the case of a parish, one-sixth of the electors of the parish, petition us to disallow the order, in which case we are required by the Act to cause a local inquiry to be made, and to determine whether or not the order shall be confirmed.

Sub-section (6) of section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1888, requires that an order made by a County Council under that section shall, when confirmed by us, be laid before Parliament, and at page 231 of the Appendix will be found a tabular statement in which are set out particulars of the Orders confirmed between the 1st of April 1894 and the 31st of March 1895, and submitted to Parliament in pursuance of the subsection.

Constitution and alteration of sanitary districts.

During the past year the cases in which County Councils have taken action with a view to the alteration of Sanitary Districts have been very numerous, and it has devolved upon us in 98 cases to issue Orders with respect to the alterations thus made.

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* See section 41 of the Local Government Act, 1894.

In 85 cases, no valid petitions having been presented to us against the proposals of the Councils, we confirmed the orders without local inquiry. These orders were as follows :—Thirty-one for the formation of Urban Districts at Bromyard, Brumby and Frodingham, Carnforth, Chertsey, Chigwell, Chingford, Crewkerne, Erdington, Esher, and the Dittons, Finedon, Frimley, Golborne, Greenford, Hetton, Irlam, Knutsford, Leatherhead, Ledbury, Machynlleth, Mallwyd, Nailsworth, South Shoebury, Sunbury-on-Thames, Urmston, Walton-on-Thames, Wealdstone, Wembley, Weybridge, Whitstable, Wigston Magna, and Worsley; 52 for the alteration of existing districts (the names of which are given on pages 223–230 of the Appendix); one for the dissolution of the urban district of Bisley; and one for the amalgamation of the districts of Howdon and Willington Quay.

During the year we have given our decision upon petitions for the disallowance of orders of County Councils in the undermentioned cases ;—

An order of the Durham County Council adding to the Spennymoor Urban District portions of three Rural Districts, and making many incidental changes in the boundaries of townships, was petitioned against by the guardians of the Durham Union, both in their poor law capacity, and as Rural Sanitary Authority. After careful consideration of the objections we determined to confirm the order.

Similar decisions were arrived at in the case of appeals against an order of the West Riding of Yorkshire County Council amalgamating the Urban Districts of Denby and Cumberworth, and Cumberworth Half (Upper Division); an order of the East Riding of Yorkshire County Council dissolving the Urban district of South Cave and Wallingfen; two orders of the Isle of Wight County Council, extending the Urban Districts of Shanklin and Ventnor; two orders of the Devon County Council, extending the Urban District of Buckfastleigh and Lower Brixham; an order of the Hants County Council setting up an Urban District Council for Warblington; an order of the Lancashire County Council enlarging the Urban District of Prestwich; an order of the Hertfordshire County Council establishing an Urban District at Hoddesdon; and an order of a joint committee of County Councils extending the Urban District of Oldbury, Worcestershire, and constituting an Urban District at Perry Bar in Staffordshire.

As regards an Order made by the County Council of Glamorgan, dividing the Rural District of Bridgend and Cowbridge, and annexing a portion to the Urban District of Bridgend, we decided, after the statutory local inquiry, to comply with the prayer of adverse petitions presented by the Bridgend Local Board, and the Rural Sanitary Authority. We accordingly disallowed the order.

The majority of Orders confirmed required modification before confirmation. These modifications related to such matters

as the description of boundaries, the compensation of persons affected by the alterations, the arrangements for the election of the new authorities, the continuance for a fixed period of existing byelaws, and the status of residues or excluded portions of parishes for the purposes of the Local Government Act, 1894, when parts of them have been converted into Urban Districts or added to adjoining Urban Districts.

Division of districts into wards, and alteration of the number of members.

As already mentioned, orders made by County Councils for dividing districts into wards, or for altering the boundaries of existing wards or the number of members of a Sanitary Authority do not require to be confirmed by us; but notice of such orders must be given to us by the Councils making them. From the notices so given it appears that 155 orders of this description have been made during the year; that in pursuance of these orders 113 Urban Districts have been divided into wards, or undergone a revision of their wards; and that in 89 cases the number of members of a Local Board has been altered. These numbers are very largely in excess of those for any previous year, and in nearly every case the order was to come into operation on the first election under the Local Government Act, 1894.

Alteration of county boundaries.

We caused local inquiries to be held with respect to proposals contained in 46 representations made to us by County Councils in pursuance of section 54 of the Local Government Act, 1888, as to the desirability of altering the boundaries of Administrative Counties. A Table will be found in the Appendix, page 291, showing the Counties and Parishes or parts of Parishes affected by those proposals, and the cases in which we issued Provisional Orders for carrying such proposals into effect.

Arbitrations as to contributions towards the cost of main roads.

In many instances we have been called upon by local authorities to exercise the powers conferred on us by section 11 of the Local Government Act, 1888, for the purpose of determining the amounts properly payable by County Councils in respect of main roads in cases where the local authorities themselves have charge of the main roads in their districts.

As the result of the inquiries held in those cases, we have, during the year, issued nineteen orders relating to the Urban Districts of Audley, Bangor, Bethesda, Burslem, Cambridge, Carlisle, Carnarvon, Conway, Finchley, Ilkeston, Leek, Levenshulme, Longton, Maidstone, Rowley Regis, Tettenhall, Trowbridge, and Wednesbury, and the parish of St. Mary, Islington, and in each of these Orders we have specified a definite sum as payable to the highway authority by the County Council. Local inquiries have also been held by our instructions in connexion with similar cases concerning the Urban Districts of Brampton and Walton, Burton-upon-Trent, Doncaster, and Llandilo. In the case of Llandilo it appeared upon investigation that the dispute with the County Council related to roads which were not main

roads, and that consequently we had no jurisdiction in the matter. In the remaining three cases our awards are in course of preparation.

Inquiries by engineering inspectors.

During the year we directed local inquiries after public notice to be held by our Engineering Inspectors in 53 cases under the Local Government Act, 1888, and in 41 cases under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882. Most of the inquiries under the former Act related to applications for Provisional Orders to alter the limits of Municipal Boroughs; petitions for the disallowance of Orders made by County Councils for the constitution, amalgamation, extension or dissolution of urban districts; and applications for the alteration of the boundaries of Electoral Divisions of Counties.

The majority of the inquiries under the Municipal Corporations Act related to applications for our approval of the borrowing of money by Municipal Corporations, and of proposals to alienate corporate property.

In addition to these inquiries investigations were made by our Inspectors as to 19 applications under section 11 of the Local Government Act, 1888, for determining the amounts payable by County Councils to Local Authorities in respect of the maintenance of main roads, and as to 26 proposals of County Councils to borrow money.

Audit of accounts.

The result of the arrangements to which we have referred in previous Reports as having been made by us with a view to the acceleration of the audits of the accounts of County Councils, Joint Committees of County Councils, and Committees of Visitors of Lunatic Asylums, was, that all the audits for the year ended 31st March 1894, were completed before the 31st December last. The accounts thus audited by the District Auditors were those of 63 County Councils, 8 Joint Committees, the Committees of Visitors of 55 Lunatic Asylums, and 10 Sea Fisheries Committees.

Disallowances and surcharges.

The District Auditors appointed to audit the accounts of County Councils for the year ended 31st March 1894, reported to us that, during the year ended 31st March last, they disallowed or surcharged 174 sums in the accounts of the Councils and their officers, and of Joint Committees under the Local Government Act, 1888, and 32 sums in the accounts of Visiting Committees of Lunatic Asylums. These figures show a slight increase on the corresponding figures of the previous year.

Appeals against disallowances and surcharges.

We decided during the same period 15 appeals against disallowances and surcharges made by the Auditors in the accounts of County Councils, of officers of such Councils, and of the Visiting Committees of County Lunatic Asylums. A summary of these appeals is given in a table which will be found at page 562 of the Appendix.

Local Authorities (Expenses) Act, 1887.

The number of disallowances would, as in previous years, have been much greater, but for the operation of the Local Authorities (Expenses) Act, 1887, which provides that expenses paid by any Local Authority whose accounts are subject to audit by a District Auditor shall not be disallowed by the Auditor if they have been sanctioned by us. Many applications were made to us during the year to sanction payments charged in the accounts of County Councils, Visiting Committees of County Lunatic Asylums, Sea Fisheries Committees, and certain joint Committees, which would otherwise have been disallowed by the Auditors. In the majority of cases we were able to accede to the applications. The total number of payments by these bodies which we sanctioned in pursuance of the Act referred to during the year was 180. Our sanction was withheld in 25 cases. Further particulars of the cases dealt with under the Act will be found at page 564 of the Appendix.

Byelaws.

Byelaws made by three County Councils under the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878, were confirmed by us during the year. Each of the Councils referred to made byelaws under section 31 of the Act, fixing the hours when locomotives should not pass along highways, and otherwise regulating their use on highways; and in one case the Council made byelaws under section 32 with respect to licences for locomotives. The names of the County Councils by whom these byelaws were made are given in the table in the Appendix at page 522. We also confirmed one series of byelaws made by a County Council for the prevention and suppression of nuisances under section 16 of the Local Government Act, 1888.

Regulations as to allotments.

We also confirmed two series of regulations with respect to allotments made respectively by the County Councils for Southampton and Worcestershire under section 6 of the Allotments Act, 1887, as extended by the Allotments Act, 1890.

II.—*The Local Government Act*, 1894.

In our last Report we explained the principal provisions of the Local Government Act, 1894, and indicated the steps which we had taken subsequently to the passing of the Act, and prior to the end of April, 1894, to bring to the notice of County Councils and other Local Authorities those provisions of the Act which were ancillary to the purpose of bringing the statute into full operation.

Register of parochial electors.

Under the Act the local government register of electors and the parliamentary register of electors, so far as they relate to a parish, form together the register of the parochial electors of the parish, and it is provided that for the purposes of the Act a woman shall not by reason of marriage be disqualified for being on any local government register of electors or for being

an elector of any local authority. A husband and wife, however, cannot both be qualified in respect of the same property. The local government register of electors is for a municipal borough the burgess roll and for an administrative county other than a county borough the county register.

It was required by the Act that the first elections under its provisions should be held on the 8th of November next after its passing or on such later date or dates in the year 1894 as we might fix. Special provisions were necessary in order to adjust the lists and registers of electors for use in elections under the Act and to secure that the first elections should take place on the registers of electors revised in the year 1894. Generally the lists and registers of electors were directed to be framed in parts for wards of urban districts and of parishes in such manner that they might be conveniently used as lists for polling at elections for any such wards and the lists and registers of parochial electors were to be made out in such parts as might be necessary for the purpose of the first elections. New provisions were enacted for the marking by the revising barrister of the names of persons who, whilst entitled to vote in a particular area for one class of elections, might not so far as another class of elections were concerned, be so entitled. It was made the duty of clerks to county councils and town clerks in printing the revised registers to carry into effect the provisions of the Act with respect to the persons whose names are so marked by the revising barrister. Every division into wards or alteration of the boundaries of any parish or union or district which was to affect the first election had (if affecting the parishes or parts for which the registers of parochial electors were to be framed) to be made, so far as practicable, before the 1st of July, 1894. If any county council having any such division or alteration under consideration so directed, the lists of voters were to be framed in parts corresponding with the proposed division or alteration so that the parts might serve either for the unaltered parish, union, or district, or for the same when divided or altered. Where any division or alteration was made on or after the 1st of July and on or before the 31st of August 1894, the clerk of the county council, if so directed by the county council, was to make the necessary adjustment of the registers of parochial electors for enabling every parochial elector to vote at the first election in the ward, union, or district in which his qualification was situate.

Under ordinary circumstances the parliamentary register and the county register of electors come into operation on the 1st of January in each year, although for the purpose of municipal and county council elections the burgess roll comes into force on the preceding 1st of November. As the first elections under the Act of 1894 were required to be held during that year, it was necessary that the new registers should come into operation earlier than usual in order that they might be used for the elections, and that to allow of this being done the

proceedings in connection with the registration should be accelerated.

The Registration Acceleration Act, 1894.

A Bill was consequently introduced into the House of Commons by our President, which became law as the Registration Acceleration Act, 1894, and received Your Majesty's assent on the 31st of July. It expedited the revision of the lists of parliamentary voters, and of burgesses, and of county electors in the year 1894 so that those lists might come into operation as the register of parochial electors under the Local Government Act, 1894, on the 30th of November in that year. Some supplementary provisions with respect to the adjustment of lists of voters to the alterations of boundaries effected by and under the Local Government Act, 1894, were contained in the Act. We drew the attention of clerks of county councils, town clerks, and returning officers to the provisions of the Act in a circular letter, dated 10th of August, 1894, which will be found at page 1 of the Appendix.

Mode of printing lists and registers of electors.

Several inquiries were made to us concerning matters arising in connection with the preparation of lists of voters before revision by the revising barristers, and with the arrangement of those lists after such revision for the purpose of forming the register of parochial electors for use in elections under the Local Government Act, 1894. In boroughs especially there seemed to be some misapprehension as to the manner in which the parliamentary and local government registers were to be available for the purpose of the register of parochial electors and the mode in which the names of married women should be placed upon the register. It did not appear to us that the Act in any case contemplated that there should be a separate register of parochial electors, and we considered that where a married woman was qualified to be a parochial elector her name should be included in the burgess roll, but that as married women were not by the Act enfranchised for the purpose of municipal elections their names should be distinguished from the names of other voters. These views we communicated to town clerks of municipal boroughs by a circular letter dated 8th of October 1894.*

Work of county councils with respect to areas and boundaries.

In the case of—

(*a*) every parish and rural sanitary district which at the passing of the Local Government Act, 1894, was situate partly within and partly without an administrative county;

(*b*) every parish which at the passing of the Act was situate partly within and partly without a sanitary district;

(*c*) every rural parish which had a population of less than 200;

* See page 132 of Supplementary Volume containing Regulations and Circulars relating to the Local Government Act, 1894.

(*d*) every rural sanitary district, which at the passing of the Act had less than five elective guardians capable of acting and voting as members of the rural sanitary authority of the district; and

(*e*) every parish which was co-extensive with a rural sanitary district;

every County Council were directed by section 36 of the Act to take into consideration forthwith every such case within their county, to cause inquiries to be made and notices given and to make such order, if any, as they deemed most suitable for carrying the Act into effect in accordance with the following provisions, namely:—

(i.) The whole of each parish, and unless the County Council for special reasons otherwise directed, the whole of each rural district should be within the same administrative county;

(ii.) The whole of each parish should, unless the County Council for special reasons otherwise directed, be within the same county district; and

(iii.) every rural district which would have less than five elected councillors, should, unless for special reasons the County Council otherwise directed, be united to some neighbouring district or districts.

The powers and duties of County Councils in these matters extended to the town councils of county boroughs in which the circumstances giving rise to them existed.

Machinery at their disposal

For the purpose of carrying these objects into effect the machinery already provided by section 57 and other provisions of the Local Government Act, 1888, with respect to the alteration of areas and boundaries and the formation and alteration of urban and rural districts and parishes was, subject to some modifications, made applicable. In particular, where an area to be dealt with was situate in two or more counties, or the alteration of any such area would alter the boundaries of a poor law union situate in two or more counties, a joint committee of the County Councils and councils of county boroughs concerned were expressly empowered to make orders with respect to the area, thus removing a doubt as to how such cases were to be dealt with. Any question relating to the constitution or procedure of the joint committee as to which the councils concerned were unable to agree was to be determined by us, but it was only in two or three instances that we had to determine any such questions.

It was further enacted that where the alteration of a poor law union seemed expedient by reason of any of the provisions of the Act, the County Council might provide for such alteration. Orders were also authorised to be made to provide the necessary subsidiary administrative arrangements where parishes in more than one sanitary district became automatically divided

by the Act into two or more parishes. The time for petitioning against any order of the County Council under section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1888, which required our confirmation was permanently reduced from three months to six weeks. It was provided that an order when so confirmed is at the expiration of six months from confirmation to be presumed to have been duly made and to be within the powers of that section, and no objection to its legality is to be entertained in any legal proceeding whatever. We alluded in our last Report to the power given to us to simplify the procedure under section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1888, as regards notices and inquiries in all cases of alterations of area in 1894 for the purpose of bringing the Act of that year into immediate operation, and to the regulations which we had made for this purpose.

Committees and joint committees of county councils: Local inquiries and orders made.

It was important that the cases referred to in section 36 of the Act should as far as possible be dealt with before the first elections took place, and thus an immense amount of work had to be performed by the County Councils within a limited time. It is very satisfactory to us to record the zeal and energy with which the County Councils generally discharged the duties thus imposed upon them. A committee were usually appointed to whom the powers of the council were delegated, joint committees were also, where necessary, constituted, and the requisite local inquiries were held either by the committees or by persons appointed by them.

The local knowledge of the circumstances of the areas to be dealt with possessed by the committees was necessarily of the greatest assistance in arriving at a satisfactory re-arrangement of areas and authorities in many cases of difficulty.

Confirmation of orders of county councils and of their committees.

Many of the orders which may be made by a County Council do not require the sanction or approval of any central authority; such orders, for instance, as relate to the number of members of a district council or of a board of guardians, or to the division of districts or other areas into wards for the election of those members and the apportionment of the members among the wards so made; but, as stated in Part I. of this Report, orders affecting the area or boundaries of parishes or county districts, and orders converting a rural district or part of a rural district into an urban district or *vice versâ*, or transferring one part of a county district to another county district, or forming new rural and urban districts in every case require our confirmation. Each order requiring confirmation is carefully examined by us, and where a valid petition is presented to us against the order a local inquiry has to be held by one of our Inspectors, and we have to consider the question of the proposed alteration on its merits. In the absence of a petition we are not empowered to determine whether the alteration of area to be effected by the order ought to be made, but we can modify the order so far as may be necessary for carrying its objects into effect, and in

practice we have found it necessary to largely avail ourselves of this power. In some instances, however, orders proposed to be made have been forwarded to us informally in draft, and our suggestions have been embodied before the order was formally submitted for our confirmation. We have, in Part I. of this Report given particulars as to the number of cases in which orders were made by County Councils for the constitution and alteration of sanitary districts, and as to the cases in which appeals were made to us against them. The County Councils also made orders dealing with alterations in parishes either by forming new parishes, or by adding all or parts of existing parishes to other parishes. 326 of such orders were dealt with by us during the year ended on the 31st March last, but in some instances the same order altered both sanitary districts and parishes.

In 301 cases no valid appeal was received, and we confirmed the orders without inquiry. In 25 cases inquiries were held, and after considering the reports made upon such inquiries, we confirmed the orders appealed against in 20 cases and disallowed them wholly or partly in 5 cases. Almost all the orders altering parishes confirmed by us required modifications. These modifications related to such matters as the description of boundaries, compensation to persons affected by the alterations, the appointment of overseers for new parishes, the continuance in office of collectors and assistant overseers affected by the orders, the inclusion of new parishes in unions, provisions as to the parish in which persons who were settled in an altered parish were to be deemed to be settled, and arrangements as to school boards for the altered areas.

Orders adjusting county boundaries

Where the proposals of County Councils and of the councils of county boroughs, or of their joint committees, for the adjustment of boundaries involved the re-adjustment of the boundaries of their respective counties, it was necessary that a representation should be made to us on the subject for the purpose of our making a provisional order to deal with the proposed alteration of boundaries. The cases which arose in the period covered by this Report are referred to in Part I.

Parish Councillors Election Order, 1894.

Elections under the Local Government Act, 1894, and polls consequent on parish meetings were required to be conducted according to rules framed under the Act by us. The first Order issued by us dealing with these matters prescribed rules for the election of Parish Councillors. It was dated the 13th September 1894 and was called the Parish Councillors Election Order, 1894.* The registers of parochial electors came into force on the 30th November, and by the Order we directed that the parish meeting for the first election of Parish Councillors should be held on the 4th of December 1894. The Order,

* See p. 1 of Supplementary Volume.

1894, we issued an Order* prescribing rules as to the taking of polls consequent on any parish meeting in a parish in which no Parish Council has to be elected.

The Order applies to any question on which a poll may be demanded at a parish meeting, for a parish not having a Parish Council, including the appointment of any person to any office to which the meeting can appoint. The chairman of the meeting at which the poll is demanded, or a person appointed by him is to be the returning officer under the Order, and he fixes the day of the poll, not being later than the fourteenth day after that on which the poll was demanded. Provision is made for the withdrawal of candidates where the poll is in respect of the appointment to an office. The returning officer in the case of equality of votes is, if a parochial elector of the parish, empowered to give a casting vote in writing. The Order sets out with modifications the provisions of the Ballot Act, 1872, applicable to any such poll, and makes certain modifications in the application thereto of the Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Act, 1884, and certain provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882. We made the rules prescribed by the Order "subject to any directions which may be given by us," and this power so reserved has enabled us in some cases to remove difficulties arising either from non-compliance with the rules at the time prescribed, or from particular circumstances which could not practically be anticipated. In a circular letter,† dated 17th of November 1894, with which copies of this Order were sent to the overseers of each parish to which it applied, we drew attention to those provisions of the Act which regulated the calling and holding of a parish meeting.

Rural District Councillors Election Order, 1894.

By the Rural District Councillors Election Order, 1894,‡ we made regulations for the first election of Rural District Councillors in all rural parishes. The order followed in its main provisions the Parish Councillors Election Order. It contained, however, no reference to the parish meeting, as in the election of Rural District Councillors there is no meeting at which councillors are nominated or elected. Nominations were to be sent in to the returning officer, who in the case of the first election was the clerk to the Guardians, or in the event of his unwillingness or inability to act a person appointed by the Guardians. In addition to the adapted enactments applied to the election of Parish Councillors, other provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, relating to the acceptance of office, re-eligibility of holders of office and filling of casual vacancies were, in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1894, adapted and made applicable to the election of Rural District Councillors. The Order provided for the holding together of the election of Rural District Councillors

* See p. 196 of Supplementary Volume.
† See p. 216 of Supplementary Volume.
‡ See p. 32 of Supplementary Volume.

and of the poll for the election of any Parish Councillors for the same parish on the same day and between the same hours and by the same returning officer. It also provided for the expenses payable in respect of the two polls jointly, including the remuneration of the officers employed in their conduct, being apportioned equally to each of the polls.

The number of rural districts for which elections were held was 701. These comprised upwards of 13,000 parishes in most of which there was a separate election, whilst some of the parishes were divided into wards, and then a separate election was held for each ward. The total number of rural district councillors elected was nearly 16,000.

Guardians (Outside London) Election Order, 1894.

Rural District Councillors elected for a parish or other area are, under the Local Government Act, 1894, the representatives of that parish or area on the Board of Guardians, and Guardians as such are not elected in rural districts. The Guardians (Outside London) Election Order, 1894,* therefore dealt with the election of Guardians in boroughs and other urban districts. The provisions of the Order followed for the most part on the lines of those in the Rural District Councillors Order, but some modifications were necessary. Thus the Act required that the rules should provide for polls at elections held at the same date and in the same area being taken together, except where this was impracticable; and accordingly the Order directed that if any parish was co-extensive with an urban district other than a borough or with any ward or wards of any such district, or was wholly comprised in any such district which was not divided into wards, or in any one ward of such district which was divided into wards, the poll for the election of Guardians for the parish, and any poll for the election of Urban District Councillors, should be taken together. Moreover, the County Council were empowered to direct that, in any other case the two polls might be taken together, if they were of opinion that this could conveniently be done.

If the polls for the election of Guardians and of Urban District Councillors were to be held together, it was obvious that the same person must act as returning officer at the two elections, and a difficult question was raised as to who this person should be. The clerks to the Guardians claimed to continue to act as returning officers at the election of Guardians, as they had always done previously, whilst, on the other hand, the clerks to the Urban Sanitary Authorities naturally wished to act as returning officers at the election of Urban District Councillors. We solved this difficulty by providing that where the two polls were taken together, the returning officers at the election of Urban District Councillors should be the deputy returning officer in relation to the poll for the election of Guardians, and that as such deputy he should have the conduct

* See p. 66 of Supplementary Volume.

of the poll, whilst the returning officer made all the arrangements connected with the election prior to the poll and discharged all the duties of returning officer up to that stage of the proceedings.

The number of parishes outside London for which Guardians were elected was 1,962, and the total number of persons elected as Guardians for such parishes was 21,804.

Urban District Councillors Election Order, 1894.

The Urban District Councillors Election Order, 1894,* contained provisions similar to those of the Orders relating to the elections of Rural District Councillors and of Guardians outside London. The clerk to the Urban District Council, or, in the event of his unwillingness or inability to act, a person appointed by the District Council was the returning officer. Among the adapted provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, applied by the Order to elections of Urban District Councillors, was included the section relating to resignation of office which was inapplicable to the offices of Rural District Councillor and of Guardian. The Order contains provisions for the holding together of polls for the election of Urban District Councillors and of Guardians. We have alluded in dealing with the Guardians (Outside London) Election Order, 1894, to the effect of the provisions on this subject, and to the manner in which the difficulty as to the returning officer in such cases was arranged. The expenses payable in respect of the two polls when held jointly were made defrayable equally by the two authorities concerned. The number of Urban Districts for which elections were held was 759, and the number of Councillors elected was about 9,500.

Elections in London

A special Order was issued prescribing rules for the election of guardians in London, and in framing it the question arose whether it would be practicable to fix the same day for the election in London of guardians and of vestrymen and auditors, so that the polls for the two elections might be taken together. We had desired to adopt this course so as to avoid the additional expense of separate polls, but it was strongly represented to us that if the polls were taken together serious difficulties would be experienced in conducting them. It was urged that in some parishes by far the greater part of the electors would vote in the evening, and that as the number of candidates would be very large, considerable time would be occupied in filling-up the ballot paper. The Local Government Act required that the poll for the election of vestrymen and auditors should close at 8 p.m., and strong fears were entertained that if the electors had to vote at the same time both for guardians and for vestrymen and auditors, the pressure in the polling places would be such that many of the voters would be unable to record their votes. Having regard to these considerations and to the fact that in

* See p. 100 of Supplementary Volume.

future years the election of guardians will be held in a different month from that of vestrymen and auditors, we deemed it desirable to fix different dates for the first elections also. We thought it expedient, however, that the one election should be held as soon after the other as possible, so that the arrangements made for the one might be available for the other also. By the Vestrymen and Auditors (London) Election Order, 1894*, we fixed Saturday the 15th December 1894 as the day of election for vestrymen and auditors in London and for members of the Woolwich Local Board of Health; and by the Guardians (London) Election Order, 1894,† we fixed the following Monday for the election of guardians in London.

Vestrymen and Auditors (London) Election Order, 1894.

The vestry clerk of the parish was made the returning officer at the election of vestrymen and auditors, and where there was more than one clerk the vestry were empowered to determine which was to be the returning officer. If there was no vestry clerk or the vestry clerk was unwilling or unable to act a person appointed by the vestry was to be returning officer.

The rules for the election of vestrymen and auditors followed in the main those for the election of members of urban district councils, but it was provided, unless the council otherwise directed, there should be only one polling place for each 700 parochial electors, and that if the number of candidates did not exceed three each might appoint a polling agent. If the number of candidates exceeded 3 but did not exceed 20, three polling agents might be appointed. If it exceeded 20 but did not exceed 40, four might be appointed, and if it exceeded 40 but did not exceed 60 five. If the number exceeded 60, six polling agents might be appointed.

There were elections in 76 parishes for vestrymen and auditors, including members of the Woolwich Local Board of Health, but many of the parishes were divided into wards, and a separate election was held in each ward. The total cost of the elections was 12,564*l.*

Guardians (London) Election Order, 1894.

The Order for the first election of guardians in London closely follows the Order for the election of guardians in the rest of the country. The clerk to the guardians, or if he was unable or unwilling to act, some other person appointed by the guardians was made returning officer, and as already stated, the day of election was fixed for Monday the 17th of December 1894. The hours of poll prescribed were from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. It was considered that the late hour fixed for closing the poll would suit those electors whose avocations would not conveniently permit of their attendance at any earlier time in the day.

It was provided that the polling districts, polling places, and polling stations fixed for the election of vestrymen and auditors,

* See p. 162 of Supplementary Volume.
† See p. 133 of Supplementary Volume.

and also the compartments, fittings, and furniture provided at any such polling stations for that election should, as far as practicable, be used for the poll for the election of guardians.

There were elections of guardians in 30 unions or parishes under separate boards of guardians in the administrative county of London, and about 800 persons were elected; the total cost of these elections was 9,473*l*.

Scale of expenses at elections and polls.

By section 48 (7) (8) of the Local Government Act, 1894, the expenses of any election under the Act, and of every poll consequent on a parish meeting, were not to exceed the scale fixed by the county council. If at the beginning of one month before the first election a county council had not framed any such scale, we were empowered to frame a scale for the county which should apply to the first election and have effect as if it had been framed by the county council, but not be alterable until after the first election. These provisions applied also to the town councils of county boroughs.

Scales were framed in many instances by county councils and forwarded to us. After fully considering these we issued an Order* prescribing a scale for those cases in which none had been framed by the county council or in which a partial scale only had been made.

Election Petitions (Security for Costs) Order, 1895.

The security which a petitioner was required to give for costs when presenting a petition under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, was required by section 89 (2) of that Act to be of such amount not exceeding £500 as might be directed by the High Court or a judge of that court. This enactment was applied, by the various Orders to which we have previously referred, to the elections under the Local Government Act, 1894, to which the Orders related. It appeared to be desirable that as regards these elections an amount should, subject to the power of the court or a judge to alter it, be fixed so as to avoid the necessity for an application to the court or a judge in all cases. It also seemed desirable that if this amount should in any instance be insufficient, there should be some limit to the amount which could be prescribed. With the concurrence of the judges we issued an Order† altering the enactment above mentioned so as to provide that the amount of security, where the petition related to an election under the Act of 1894, should be £50 unless in any case the High Court or a judge should order that it be less or be greater to an amount not exceeding £300. We have embodied the effect of the Order in subsequent Orders issued by us relating to elections.

So far as the first elections under the Local Government Act, 1894, are concerned, it is satisfactory to us to be able to state that very few election petitions were presented.

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* See p. 222 of Supplementary Volume.
† See p. 272 of Supplementary Volume.

Removal of difficulties.

The Orders which we issued prescribing rules as to the elections all contained a provision making the rules subject to any directions which might be given by us. We were thus enabled to deal with any difficulties which might arise in the application of the rules to particular cases where some exceptional circumstances occurred. A considerable number of applications were made to us to deal with such cases whilst the elections were going on, especially where nomination papers had not been sent in within the prescribed time. We dealt with these applications according to the varying circumstances, and we endeavoured to give such directions as might obviate failure in the election, and so render it unnecessary that a further election should be held.

Moreover, we addressed circulars* to the returning officers as to a few difficulties which we found were likely to occur in several places. For instance, the rules as to the election of parish councillors required that notice of the poll should be given five clear days before the day fixed for it. We found, however, that where the County Council fixed Saturday the 15th December as the day for the poll, there might be a difficulty in publishing the notice of the poll before Monday the 10th of that month, in consequence of the time prescribed by the rules as that within which any candidate might withdraw his candidature. We stated that where this difficulty arose, we dispensed with a compliance of the rules so far as was necessary to enable the notice of the poll to be given on Monday the 10th. We also pointed out the importance of having the number on the back of the ballot paper which corresponded with that on the counterfoil printed in very small type so as not to be in any way conspicuous, and we stated that the ballot paper should be sufficiently thick to prevent the numbers from showing through.

We further drew attention to the power conferred on County Councils by section 80 (1) of the Act to make any order which might be necessary to remove difficulties at the first election.

Persons elected as parish councillors.

For the purpose of ascertaining the total number of persons elected as parish councillors, and their condition or occupation, we applied for returns in respect of the several parishes concerned. From the returns received from 6,780 of these parishes it appeared that the total number of parish councillors elected for those parishes was 53,561. Assuming that the number of parish councillors elected for the remaining parishes from which no returns have been received was in the same proportion as the number of councillors for the parishes from which returns have been received, it may be estimated that the total number of parish councillors elected was somewhat in excess of 57,000.

We think that it may be interesting to give some instances of the composition of Parish Councils as regards the condition or

* See pp. 239, 240, and 242 of Supplementary Volume.

occupations of the persons elected as parish councillors, and we have, therefore, caused a summary to be prepared as regards 26 unions in different parts of the country, showing the total number of parish councillors elected in each union, and the condition or occupations of the persons elected.

The particulars as to the numbers and occupations of the parish councillors in the unions referred to are as follows:

Abingdon Union (*Berkshire*).—In this union there are 13 parishes with Parish Councils, the total number of councillors being 76. The persons elected consist of 20 farmers, 12 labourers, 5 publicans, 3 carpenters, 3 farm bailiffs and foremen, 3 gentlemen, 3 railway guards and signalmen, 3 yeomen, 2 blacksmiths, 2 engine drivers, 2 nonconformist ministers, and 1 person belonging to each of the following occupations:—brickmaker, carter, fruit dealer, gardener, grocer and draper, grocer's man, machinist, manager of works, mason, medical practitioner, registrar of births and deaths and parish clerk, schoolmaster, shoemaker, shopkeeper, shopkeeper (retired), smith and machinist, timber dealer, tradesman (retired).

Alton Union (*Hants*).—In this union there are 11 parishes with Parish Councils, the total number of councillors being 92. The persons elected consist of 22 farmers, 12 labourers, 8 grocers, 6 carpenters, 3 blacksmiths, 3 clergymen, 3 wheelwrights, 2 bricklayers, 2 gardeners, 2 gentlemen, 2 solicitors, 2 spinsters, 2 yeomen, and 1 person belonging to each of the following occupations:—agricultural engineer, bailiff, brewer, builder, butcher, farm bailiff, florist, hawker, land agent, land surveyor, machinist, member of parliament, national schoolmaster, paper manufacturer, peer, police constable (retired), printer, publican, rentier, reporter, sawyer, veterinary surgeon, woodman.

Ashton-under-Lyne Union (*Lancashire*).—In this union there are 8 parishes with Parish Councils, the total number of councillors being 61. The persons elected consist of 10 farmers, 7 gentlemen, 4 publicans, 3 cotton operatives, 3 schoolmasters, 2 iron turners, 2 master roller-makers, 2 mill managers, and 1 person belonging to each of the following occupations:—blacksmith, clerk, coal merchant, colliery manager, colliery under manager, colliery weighman, commission agent, currier, drysalter, engineer, greengrocer, grocer, iron moulder, joiner, joiner and builder, master bleacher, master iron founder, master rope-maker, mechanic, mining engineer, railway clerk, secretary, solicitor, spinners' overlooker, tanner, waterworks manager, wholesale draper, wood joiner.

Atcham Union (*Shropshire*).—In this union there are 21 parishes with Parish Councils, the total number of councillors being 189. The persons elected consist of 85 farmers, 9 clergymen, 9 gentlemen, 8 labourers, 6 gardeners, 5 land and estate agents, 5 landed proprietors and land owners, 4 hotel proprietors and innkeepers, 3 bricklayers, 3 schoolmasters, 3 shoemakers, 3 tailors, 3 wheelwrights, 2 baptist and congregational ministers,

2 blacksmiths, 2 builders, 2 carpenters, 2 coal agents and coal merchants, 2 corn dealers, 2 millers, 2 solicitors, and 1 person belonging to each of the following occupations:—banker, clerk, colliery clerk, colliery manager, colliery proprietor, contractor, engine driver, farm bailiff, gamekeeper, general dealer, house painter, letter carrier, maltster, manager of brickworks, mason, master saddler, millers' foreman, mine foreman, miner, platelayer, postmaster, quarry foreman, roadman, shopkeeper, station master, surgeon, veterinary surgeon.

Axbridge Union (*Somerset*).—In this union there are 25 parishes with Parish Councils, the total number of councillors being 160. The persons elected consist of 79 farmers, 10 carpenters, 9 gentlemen, 4 clergymen, 4 yeomen, 3 labourers, 2 blacksmiths, 2 corn merchants, 2 farmers and dealers, 2 medical practitioners, 2 police officers (retired), 2 quarrymen, 2 solicitors, 2 tradesmen (retired), and 1 person belonging to each of the following occupations:—auctioneer, baker and coal merchant, banker, barrister, brick and tile merchant, brick manufacturer, builder, builder's foreman, butcher, carman, cheese merchant, coal merchant, commercial traveller (retired), confectioner, contractor, corn merchant and farmer, draper, engineer, engine fitter, gardener, grocer, insurance agent and bootmaker, lady, land agent, mason, merchant, military officer (retired), miller, millpuff manufacturer, miner (retired), painter, potato merchant, shirt manufacturer, tax collector, wheelwright.

Berkhampstead Union (*Herts*).—In this union there are 8 parishes with Parish Councils, the total number of councillors being 62. The persons elected consist of 10 farmers, 5 clergymen, 5 labourers, 4 carpenters, 3 gentlemen, 2 bakers, 2 bricklayers, 2 postmasters, 2 railway clerks, 2 timber merchants, and 1 person belonging to each of the following occupations:—auctioneer, brewer, brickmaker, butcher, civil engineer, coal merchant, commercial agent, contractor, dealer, farmer and butcher, foreman of timber works, gardener, grocer, innkeeper and farmer, leather cutter (retired), managing clerk, medical practitioner, nurseryman, petroleum dealer, platelayer, publican, solicitor, toll clerk, wheelwright, woodworker.

Biggleswade Union (*Bedfordshire*).—In this union there are 18 parishes with Parish Councils, the total number of councillors being 186. The persons elected consist of 42 labourers, 29 farmers, 14 market gardeners, 8 clergymen, 7 bakers, 6 gentlemen, 5 bootmakers, 5 builders, 5 carpenters, 5 grocers, 5 publicans, 4 blacksmiths, 4 tailors, 3 millers, 3 painters and plumbers, 2 brewers, 2 bricklayers, 2 brickmakers, 2 doctors, 2 engineers, 2 foremen of works, 2 schoolmasters, 2 shopkeepers and storekeepers, 2 wheelwrights, and 1 person belonging to each of the following occupations:—baptist minister, brewers' agent, brick manufacturer, coal merchant, dealer, draper, farm bailiff, farmer (retired), fellmonger, forage contractor, lady, maltster (retired), master wheelwright, miller (retired), mill-

owner, mineral water manufacturer, pig dealer, pork butcher, station master, stonemason, straw factor, thatcher, and travelling draper.

Billericay Union (*Essex*).—In this union there are 12 parishes with Parish Councils, the total number of councillors being 96. The persons elected consist of 21 farmers, 6 builders, 6 gentlemen, 6 grocers, 4 carpenters, 4 clergymen, 4 gardeners, 4 publicans (1 retired), 3 brewers, 2 blacksmiths, 2 bricklayers, 2 butchers, 2 drapers, 2 labourers, 2 plumbers and painters, 2 police sergeants (retired), 2 saddlers, 2 schoolmasters, and 1 person person belonging to each of the following occupations:—banker, brewers' manager, clerk, clothier, engine driver, farm bailiff, fruit farmer, hawker, iron-monger, manufacturer, market gardener, master wheelwright, medical practitioner, medical superintendent of lunatic asylum, policeman (retired), police superintendent (retired), Russia merchant, solicitor, stockbroker, and whitesmith.

Blandford Union (*Dorset*).—In this union there are 15 parishes with Parish Councils, the total number of councillors being 105. The persons elected consist of 19 farmers, 17 labourers, 6 clergymen, 6 gentlemen, 6 shoemakers, 6 woodmen, 4 carpenters, 3 carriers, 3 publicans, 2 bakers, 2 brewers, 2 builders, 2 civil servants, 2 gamekeepers, 2 gardeners, 2 masons, 2 millers, 2 painters, 2 sawyers, and 1 person belonging to each of the following occupations:—blacksmith, carter, coal merchant, cowman, estate agent, farm manager, grocer, land steward, maltster, market gardener, military officer (retired), postman, provision merchant, schoolmaster, thatcher.

Chelmsford Union (*Essex*).—In this union there are 23 parishes with Parish Councils, the total number of councillors being 169. The persons elected were 53 farmers, 11 labourers, 10 clergymen, 7 gentlemen, 6 wheelwrights, 5 gardeners, 4 builders, 3 bakers, 3 blacksmiths, 3 blacksmiths and farmers, 3 merchants, 2 architects, 2 carpenters, 2 coachbuilders, 2 drapers, 2 farm bailiffs, 2 grocers, 2 grocers and drapers, 2 medical practitioners, 2 nonconformist ministers, 2 publicans, 2 shoemakers, 2 solicitors, and 1 person belonging to each of the following occupations:—accountant, agricultural engineer, architect and surveyor, barrister, bricklayer, butcher and farmer, carpenter and grocer, commercial traveller, corn merchant and farmer, corn merchant, miller and farmer, dealer, engine driver, farmer, butcher and innkeeper, groom, groom and gardener, haycutter, horseman, hotel keeper and farmer, innkeeper and builder, journeyman printer, lady, land agent's clerk, landowner, land steward, manager of brewery company, manager of coal wharf, manufacturing chemist, market gardener, member of parliament, merchant and miller, miller, oil and colourman, plumber, plumber and glazier, shoeing smith, solicitor's clerk, thatcher.

Chepstow Union (*Monmouth*).—In this union there are 17 parishes with Parish Councils, the total number of councillors

being 137. The persons elected consist of 38 farmers, 15 gentlemen, 9 labourers, 7 grocers, 7 tin plate workers, 5 carpenters, 5 publicans, 4 engine drivers, 3 clergymen (1 retired), 3 engineers, 3 fishermen, 3 ladies, 3 medical practitioners (1 retired), 3 schoolmasters (1 retired), 2 blacksmiths, 2 builders, 2 plasterers, 2 stone merchants, and 1 person belonging to each of the following occupations:—auctioneer, baker, butcher, clerk, estate agent, general dealer, insurance agent, maltster, manure agent, market gardener, merchant, milk vendor, nonconformist minister, platelayer, pumpsman, servant, shoemaker, station-master, timber merchant, tin plate manufacturer, wheelwright.

Cockermouth Union (*Cumberland*).—In this union there are 26 parishes with Parish Councils, the total number of councillors being 262. The persons elected consist of 80 farmers (1 retired), 34 miners (1 retired), 16 gentlemen, 11 yeomen, 8 joiners, 7 grocers (1 retired), 5 tailors, 4 clergymen, 4 clerks, 4 colliery clerks, 4 deputy overmen, 4 enginemen, 4 landowners, 4 platelayers, 4 publicans, 4 schoolmasters, 3 blacksmiths, 3 butchers, 3 colliery owners, 3 quarrymen, 2 checkweighmen, 2 coachmen, 2 colliery managers, 2 colliery overmen, 2 colliery under managers, 2 engineers, 2 insurance agents, 2 labourers, 2 ladies, 2 millers, 2 scripture readers, 2 station masters, and 1 person belonging to each of the following occupations:—agent, builder (retired), carter, coal dealer, colliery weighman, foreman at slate quarries, gardener, grazier, gunpowder agent, horsekeeper, husbandman, land agent, market gardener, miners checkman, quarry manager, railway guard, railway labourer, railway signalman, railway guardsman, shopman, solicitor, stationer, stonemason, thread manufacturer, timber merchant, tin plate manufacturer (retired), under manager, veterinary surgeon, weighman.

Faringdon Union (*Berkshire*).—In this union there are 20 parishes with Parish Councils, the total number of councillors being 119. The persons elected consist of 30 farmers, 24 labourers, 7 gentlemen, 5 grocers, 3 carpenters, 2 bakers, 2 blacksmiths, 2 builders, 2 clergymen, 2 coal dealers, 2 gardeners, 2 millers, 2 nonconformist ministers, 2 schoolmasters, 2 saddlers, and 1 person belonging to each of the following occupations:—bailiff, brewer, bricklayer, butcher, butter merchant, carrier, civil servant, coachman, dealer, estate agent, gamekeeper, groom, insurance agent, ironmonger, mason, medical practitioner, postmaster, railway inspector, railway packer, sawyer, seedsman, shoemaker, signalman, solicitor, tailor, thatcher, threshing machine proprietor, twine merchant (retired), veterinary surgeon, yeoman.

Grantham Union (*Lincolnshire*).—In this union there are 19 parishes with Parish Councils, the total number of councillors being 122. The persons elected consist of 44 farmers, 19 labourers, 7 clergymen, 5 publicans, 4 bakers, 4 gentlemen, 4 grocers, 4 medical practitioners, 2 butchers, 2 graziers, 2 millers,

2 schoolmasters, 2 stewards, : 2 tailors, 2 wheelwrights, and 1 person belonging to each of the following occupations :— blacksmith, bootmaker, builder, carpenter, district surveyor, draper, farm bailiff, gardener, gas fitter, general shopkeeper, grocer and draper, land agent, machinist, manager of iron ore works, quarryman, signalman, timber merchant.

Guiltcross Union (*Norfolk*). — In this union there are 13 parishes with Parish Councils the total number of councillors being 107. The persons elected consist of 25 farmers, 18 labourers, 5 carpenters and joiners, 4 gentlemen, 3 dealers, 3 publicans, 3 shopkeepers, 2 blacksmiths, 2 butchers, 2 butchers and farmers, 8 clergymen, 2 farm bailiffs, 2 millers and farmers, 2 mat weavers, 2 schoolmasters, 2 shoemakers, 2 thatchers, and 1 person belonging to each of the following occupations :— agricultural implement maker, army pensioner, auctioneer, bricklayer, brushmaker, builder, cider merchant and farmer, coal merchant, estate agent and farmer, fruiterer, gardener, grocer, grocer and baker, grocer and draper, hawker, insurance agent, machine fitter, miller, moulder, platelayer, postman, surgeon, tailor, filemaker, wheel-wright, yardsman.

Hambledon Union (*Surrey*).—In this union there are 15 parishes with Parish Councils, the total number of councillors being 117. The persons elected consist of 18 gentlemen, 12 farmers, 6 publicans, 5 builders, 5 carpenters, 4 clergymen, 4 grocers, 4 military officers (2 retired), 4 printers, 3 bricklayers, 3 labourers, 2 blacksmiths, 2 brewers, 2 gardeners, 2 medical practitioners, 2 millers, 2 nonconformist ministers, 2 plasterers, 2 powder makers, 2 schoolmasters, 2 woodmen, and 1 person belonging to each of the following occupations :—agent, architect, auctioneer, baker, barrister, bootmaker, brickmaker, cart builder, chemist, civil servant (retired), clerk, coal merchant, dealer, engine driver, estate bailiff, gamekeeper, harness maker, ironmonger and upholsterer, manager, master drainer, merchant, millwright, nurseryman, postman, Roman Catholic priest, solicitor, stick manufacturer, stonemason, wood dealer.

Hartley Wintney Union (*Hants*).—In this union there are 16 parishes with Parish Councils, the total number of councillors being 111. The persons elected consist of 23 farmers, 16 gentlemen, 5 builders, 5 labourers, 5 publicans, 4 auctioneers, 4 blacksmiths, 4 carpenters, 3 bakers, 3 clergymen, 3 shoemakers, 2 brewers, 2 clerks, 2 grocers, 2 merchants, 2 potters, 2 provision merchants, 2 schoolmasters, 2 surveyors, and 1 person belonging to each of the following occupations :—agent, architect, barrister, electrician, gardener, general dealer, hay binder, keeper of race course, lady, military officer (retired), nurseryman, oil merchant, peer, plumber, printer, solicitor, steward, timber merchant, wood dealer, yeoman.

Headington Union (*Oxfordshire*).—In this union there are 11 parishes with Parish Councils, the total number of councillors being 86. The persons elected consist of 16 labourers, 12

farmers, 7 bricklayers, 5 carpenters, 4 masons, 3 butchers, 3 clergymen, 3 gardeners, 3 market gardeners, 2 bakers, 2 bankers, 2 gentlemen, 2 medical practitioners, 2 painters, 2 publicans, and 1 person belonging to each of the following occupations:—agent, blacksmith, brick merchant, builder, builder's foreman, clerk, estate agent, greengrocer, grocer, hurdle maker, lady, military officer (retired), policeman (retired), reporter, roadman, schoolmaster, shopkeeper and carrier, stationer.

Knighton (*Radnorshire*).—In this union there are 10 parishes with Parish Councils, the total number of councillors being 76. The persons elected consist of 54 farmers, 4 gentlemen, 4 labourers, 3 carpenters, 3 masons, 2 roadmen, and 1 person belonging to each of the following occupations:—clergyman, draper, grocer, signalman, spadetree maker, warehouseman.

Newtown and Llanidloes Union (*Montgomeryshire*).—In this union there are 14 parishes with Parish Councils, the total number of councillors being 138. The persons elected consist of 92 farmers, 6 gentlemen, 6 labourers, 3 shoemakers, 2 blacksmiths, 2 gardeners, 2 grocers, 2 masons, and 1 person belonging to each of the following occupations:—builder, butcher, carder, cattle dealer, chemist, clergyman, clerk, clerk of works, doctor, engine driver, farm bailiff, forester, lady, land agent, master brickmaker, mechanic, miller, policeman (retired), publican, saddler, schoolmaster, watchmaker, woollen manufacturer.

Preston Union (*Lancashire*).—In this union there are 18 parishes with Parish Councils, the total number of councillors being 110. The persons elected consist of 61 farmers (1 retired), 5 yeomen, 4 gentlemen, 3 overlookers in cotton mills, 2 brewers, 2 clergymen, 2 contractors, 2 cotton manufacturers, 2 mill managers, and 1 person belonging to each of the following occupations:—biscuit manufacturer, blacksmith, bookkeeper, butcher, coal merchant, farmer and auctioneer, farmer and grocer, farmer and innkeeper, farmer and joiner, farmer and rake maker, farm labourer, grocer, ironfounder, joiner (retired), land agent, land surveyor, master joiner, mechanic, mechanical engineer, police constable (retired), quarryman, quarrymaster, railway servant, salesman, solicitor, tailor, wine and spirit merchant.

Risbridge Union (*Suffolk*).—In this union there are 19 parishes with Parish Councils, the total number of councillors being 133. The persons elected consist of 31 labourers, 29 farmers, 8 grocers, 7 carpenters, 7 clergymen, 4 blacksmiths, 4 bootmakers, 3 publicans, 2 builders, 2 factory hands, 2 gentlemen, 2 hawkers, 2 military officers (1 retired), 5 millers, 2 police officers (1 retired), 2 saddlers, 2 shopkeepers, and 1 person belonging to each of the following occupations:—advertising agent, auctioneer, baker, bricklayer, butcher, corn and coal merchant, estate agent, farm bailiff, gardener, hair dresser, lady, manufacturer, mechanic, medical practitioner, newspaper agent,

nonconformist minister, sawyer, stationmaster, steward, stock-broker, tea dealer, watchmaker.

St. Columb Major (*Cornwall*).—In this union there are 14 parishes with Parish Councils, the total number of councillors being 124. The persons elected consist of 62 farmers, 8 labourers, 7 carpenters, 4 merchants, 4 yeomen, 3 clergymen, 2 builders (1 retired), 2 china clay agents, 2 gentlemen, 2 grocers 2 inland revenue officers, 2 masons, 2 millers, 2 millers and farmers, 2 publicans, and 1 person belonging to each of the following occupations:—blacksmith, butcher, cordwainer, engine driver, engineer, farmer and auctioneer, farmer and butcher, farmer and maltster, general merchant, master mariner, postman, rabbit-catcher, sawyer, schoolmaster, shopkeeper and postmaster, wagoner, warehouseman, wine and spirit merchant.

Salisbury Union (*Wiltshire*).—In this union there are 13 parishes with Parish Councils, the total number of councillors being 119. The persons elected consist of 15 farmers, 9 gardeners, 8 carpenters, 8 labourers, 4 builders, 4 clergymen, 4 publicans (1 retired), 3 blacksmiths (1 retired), 3 bricklayers, 3 carriers, 3 grocers, 3 woodmen, 2 bakers, 2 clerks, 2 corn merchants, 2 dairymen, 2 dealers, 2 medical practitioners, 2 nurserymen, 2 policemen (retired), 2 porters, 2 shoemakers, 2 thatchers, and 1 person belonging to each of the following occupations:—art furnisher, basket maker, brewer, brick and lime manufacturer, brickburner, butcher, captain, cashier, diocesan apparitor, diocesan inspector of schools, engine driver, estate steward, farm bailiff, gentlemen, groom, lamplighter, maltster, mason, member of parliament, miller, painter, parchment maker, plumber, railway inspector, sawyer, schoolmaster, shopkeeper, signalman, surveyor, wine merchant.

Steyning Union (*Sussex*).—In this union there are 12 parishes with Parish Councils, the total number of councillors being 122. The persons elected consist of 21 farmers, 14 market gardeners, 11 gentlemen, 8 clergymen, 5 wheelwrights, 4 publicans, 3 brewers, 3 builders, 3 carpenters, 3 dairymen, 3 labourers, 3 oyster merchants, 3 schoolmasters, 2 bakers, 2 butchers, 2 chemists, 2 grocers, 2 medical practitioners, and 1 person belonging to each of the following occupations:—bank manager, banker, bootmaker, coal merchant's collector, commercial traveller, contractor, decorator, draper, engineer, farm bailiff, farmer and butcher, florist, foreman of gasworks, foreman of harbour, furniture dealer, gas analyst, harness maker, miller, miller and baker, nonconformist minister, oilman, pilot, provision merchant, sawyer, smith, surveyor, tunman, woolstapler.

Tadcaster Union (*West Riding of Yorkshire*).—In this union there are 19 parishes with Parish Councils, the total number of councillors being 147. The persons elected consist of 45 farmers, 19 coal miners, 8 grocers, 6 carpenters and joiners, 6 gentlemen, 3 colliery managers, 3 commercial travellers, 3 publicans, 2 butchers, 2 colliery agents, 2 colliery check weighmen, 2 colliery

deputies, 2 farmers and publicans, 2 insurance agents, 2 market gardeners, 2 schoolmasters, 2 signalmen, 2 solicitors, 2 surgeons, and 1 person belonging to each of the following occupations:—auctioneer, bank cashier, bookkeeper, brewer and farmer, brewer's cellerman, brickmaker, civil engineer, clergyman, coal merchant, colliery clerk, colliery overman, colliery steward, estate agent, estate steward, flag and banner manufacturer, gardener, joiner and publican, lady, maltster, mason and bricklayer, millwright, newsagent, nurseryman, plumber, railway labourer, saddler's ironmonger, stationmaster, threshing machine proprietor, tobacco manufacturer, wharfinger, willow grower, woodyard foreman.

It will be seen that the persons elected were drawn from a great variety of classes of the community, and it may be observed that out of the total number of 3,226 parish councillors elected in the unions above mentioned, only 15 were women.

First meeting and proceedings of new councils.

The Local Government Act required the chairman of the parish meeting at which the first parish councillors were nominated, or in his default, the clerk to the guardians to convene the first meeting of the Parish Council. It also required the returning officer at the election of members of any urban or rural district council to convene the first meeting of such council. We drew attention to these provisions by a circular letter. The first meetings of the newly elected councils and boards of guardians were held very shortly after the elections were over, and we issued circulars to all these bodies containing such observations as appeared to us to be necessary upon questions likely to immediately arise in connexion with the transaction of their business under the Act.*

Orders prescribing rules for elections to fill casual vacancies.

The various Orders issued by us in 1894 prescribing rules for elections under the Local Government Act, applied only to elections held in that year, and it became necessary to issue Orders prescribing the rules to be observed to fill casual vacancies arising in the bodies, other than Parish Councils, first elected under the Act. In framing the new Orders, we applied to elections to fill casual vacancies the provisions of the earlier Orders with such modifications as appeared necessary. The Orders issued were as follows:—

The Vestrymen (London) Casual Vacancies Order, 1895, dated the 10th January 1895†;

The Guardians (Outside London) Casual Vacancies Election Order, 1895, dated the 19th of January 1895‡;

The Guardians (London) Casual Vacancies Election Order, 1895, dated the 19th of January 1895§;

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* See pp. 243, 248, 253, 257, and 262 of Supplementary Volume.
† See p. 269 of Supplementary Volume.
‡ See p. 274 of Supplementary Volume.
§ See p. 278 of Supplementary Volume.

The Rural District Councillors Casual Vacancies Elections Order, 1895, dated the 22nd of January 1895*; and

The Urban District Councillors Casual Vacancies Election Order, 1895, dated the 22nd of January 1895.†

The Parish Councillors (Small Parishes) First Election Order, 1895.

The Parish Councillors Election Order, 1894, applied only to those parishes which on the appointed day were entitled to elect a Parish Council. It did not apply to parishes which subsequently became entitled by an order of the County Council to elect a Parish Council, and we dealt with the rules for the election of parish councillors in such cases by a separate Order, viz., the Parish Councillors (Small Parishes) First Election Order, 1895,‡ which we issued on the 16th of February 1895, and which is based upon the Order of 1894. Some modifications were, however, made. Thus, when a poll is taken, the chairman of the parish meeting held for the first election of parish councils or a person appointed by him is the returning officer instead of the clerk to the guardians.

The Urban District Councillors (Additional Councillors and New Districts) Election Order, 1895.

It was necessary to prescribe rules for the election of urban district councillors in districts other than boroughs in cases where the number of such councillors was increased after the first elections were held, or where new urban districts were formed, accordingly and we issued an Order§ prescribing rules in such cases, and adapting and modifying for this purpose the rules contained in the Urban District Councillors Election Order, 1894.

Parish Meetings (Polls) Order, 1895.

The business at the first parish meetings in parishes entitled to elect parish councillors was limited to the election of these councillors, but at subsequent meetings other business might have to be transacted in connection with which a poll of the parochial electors of the parish might be demanded. In exercise of the powers conferred upon us by the Act we issued an Order called the Parish Meetings (Polls) Order, 1895,‖ prescribing rules for such polls. It does not, in its main provisions, differ from the Order which we had previously issued prescribing rules for polls in parishes not having Parish Councils, but where in the case of equality of votes with respect to the appointment to an office the addition of a vote would enable any candidate to be elected and the returning officer is not a parochial elector of the parish, or is unwilling to vote, the later Order directs that he shall determine by lot which of the candidates whose votes are equal shall be elected.

Forms for notifying to guardians appointment of overseers by parish councils and parish meetings.

A Parish Council and, where there is no Parish Council, a parish meeting appointing overseers of the poor, are required

* See p. 281 of Supplementary Volume.
† See p. 285 of Supplementary Volume.
‡ See p. 335 of Supplementary Volume.
§ See p. 363 of Supplementary Volume.
‖ See p. 294 of Supplementary Volume.

forthwith to give written notice to the board of guardians of the appointment in a form prescribed by us. The requisite forms for the purpose were prescribed by our Order, dated 9th of February 1895.* With the Circular Letters forwarding copies of the Orders we sent copies of Memoranda† which we caused to be prepared as to the appointment of overseers by parish councils and by parish meetings for rural parishes not having parish councils respectively.

Precepts for obtaining payment of expenses of parish councils and parish meetings.

For the purpose of obtaining payment of their expenses out of the poor rate, the Parish Council and where there is no Parish Council the chairman of the parish meeting are given by the Local Government Act, 1894, the same powers as a board of guardians have for the purpose of obtaining contributions to their common fund. Those contributions are obtained by a board of guardians under contribution orders issued to the overseers in a form prescribed by us or our predecessors. We therefore issued on the 11th of February 1895, two Orders‡ prescribing respectively the forms of precepts to be addressed by parish councils and by the chairmen of parish meetings to the overseers for payment of their expenses other than expenses under any of the adoptive Acts. In forwarding copies of the Orders to Parish Councils and the chairmen of parish meetings we addressed to them Circular Letters explaining the procedure for obtaining payment of the expenses to which the Orders relate. We took the opportunity afforded by the issue of these circulars to comply with a request made to us by the Charity Commissioners to send to all parish councils and parish meetings copies of Circulars and Memoranda § prepared by the Commissioners with respect to the effect of the Local Government Act as regards charities.

Memoranda as to rights of way, roadside wastes, &c.

Important powers were conferred by the Act of 1894 on District Councils as to rights of way, roadside wastes, and commons, and we thought it desirable to issue a Memorandum‖ to the councils of rural districts drawing attention to these powers. We issued a Memorandum on the¶ same subjects to parish councils and to the parish meetings of rural parishes not having parish councils, in which we also referred to the powers conferred by the Act with regard to village greens and recreation grounds.

Orders applying certain provisions of Local Government Act, 1894, to urban districts and London.

By section 33 of the Local Government Act, 1894, we are empowered, on the application of the town council of any municipal borough, including a county borough, or the Council of any other urban district, or on the application of any repre-

* See pp. 316 and 318 of Supplementary Volume.
† See pp. 321 and 323 of Supplementary Volume.
‡ See pp. 326 and 330 of Supplementary Volume.
§ See pp. 328 and 332 of Supplementary Volume.
‖ See p. 289 of Supplementary Volume.
¶ See p. 366 of Supplementary Volume.

sentative body within a borough or district to make an order conferring on that council or some other representative body within the borough or district all or any of the following matters, namely, the appointment of overseers and assistant overseers, the revocation of appointment of assistant overseers, any powers, duties, or liabilities of overseers, and any powers, duties, or liabilities of a parish council, and applying with the necessary modifications the provisions of the Act with reference to such matters. This enactment is extended to the Administrative County of London, and applies as if the respective sanitary authorities therein were urban councils.

We received numerous applications from town councils and other urban district councils and sanitary authorities in London and representative bodies to make orders conferring upon them powers in relation to some or all of the various matters mentioned in the enactment referred to. In most of these cases the applicants desired to have transferred to them the power to appoint overseers, and as the overseers' year of office expired on 25th March it seemed desirable to deal first with the applications so far as they related to the transfer of the power to appoint these officers, leaving the other matters to be dealt with subsequently.

This course we adopted, and before the end of March 1895 we issued Orders conferring on 561 authorities the power to appoint overseers for the parishes in their districts. Of these authorities, 124 were town councils, 419 were other urban district councils, 7 were sanitary authorities in the Administrative County of London, and 10 were vestries of parishes in the Administrative County of London comprised in districts of district boards of works, and one was a board of guardians.

The Orders transferred to the authorities concerned the power of appointing overseers and applied section 5 of the Local Government Act, 1894, to each parish affected, except so far as relates to the power of appointing and revoking the appointment of an assistant overseer, subject to certain modifications. The Orders also directed the mode in which the overseers are to be appointed, and prescribed forms for this purpose and also for the purpose of notifying appointments of overseers to the guardians. Some modification was made by the Orders in section 50 of the Act as to the time within which this notification is to be made. We prepared Memoranda * explaining the effect of the Orders and giving information as to the number of persons who could be appointed overseers, as to the persons disqualified for the office, and other matters. A copy of the appropriate Memorandum was sent to each authority to whom the power of appointing overseers was transferred. A specimen of the form of Order made and a list of the authorities to whom such Orders were issued will be found at pages 370 and 373 of the Supplementary Volume to this Report.

* See pp. 381, 382, and 384 of Supplementary Volume.

The new franchise conferred by the Local Government Act, 1894, for the purposes of elections under that Act, and the consequent minor changes in practice connected with the registration of voters rendered it desirable to amend in some particulars the Registration Order, 1889. A new Order was accordingly made under section 76 (7) of the Local Government Act, 1888, on the 8th of March 1895, by your Majesty in Council, altering the instructions, precepts, notices, and forms under the Registration of Electors Acts so as to adapt the instructions, &c. to the requirements of the Act of 1894. We forwarded copies of the new Order to clerks of the peace, town clerks, and returning officers, with a Circular Letter dated 12th of March 1895. Registration Order, 1895

III.—*Relief of the Poor and the Poor Rate.*

In connexion with the relief of the poor, we shall first refer to the statistics of pauperism, contrasting the figures with those of previous years.

On the 1st of January 1895 the total number of paupers of all classes in England and Wales in receipt of relief was 827,593, of whom 224,943 were in-door and 602,484* out-door paupers, while 166 received both in-door and out-door relief. As compared with the 1st of January in the preceding year, these figures show an increase of 3,393 in the in-door, and 2,255 in the out-door paupers, and 24 in the number of those receiving both in-door and out-door relief. The increase in the total number of paupers was 5,672 or 0·7 per cent. Number of paupers on 1st of July 1894, and 1st of January 1895.

Particulars as to the numbers of paupers relieved on the 1st of January of the two years in the several Divisions of England and Wales are given in the Appendix, p. 316.

It will be seen that there was an increase on the 1st of January 1895 as compared with the 1st of January 1894 in seven out of the eleven Divisions. This increase was small, ranging from 0·7 per cent. in the Eastern Division, to 2·2 per cent. in the Northern Division. The four Divisions in which there was a decrease were the South-Eastern, Welsh, Metropolitan, and South Midland, where the decrease was 0·1, 0·3, 0·5, and 1·1 per cent. respectively.

Taking the estimates of the Registrar General of the population of England and Wales in the middle of each of the years 1893 and 1894 as the basis of calculation for the purpose of ascertaining the proportion to the population of the paupers

* It must be borne in mind that insane paupers who are in lunatic asylums, registered hospitals, and licensed houses are classified as out-door paupers. The number of this class of out-door paupers on the 1st January 1895, was 60,896 of whom 27,041 were males, 33,310 females, and 545 children.

relieved on the 1st of January of the two years 1894 and 1895 respectively, it appears that the total number of paupers amounted approximately in each year to one in every 36 persons, so that, although there was a small increase in the actual number relieved on the 1st January 1895, as compared with the previous year, the proportion of the paupers to the population was in both years practically the same.

The number of paupers is always considerably smaller during the summer than during the winter months. The total number in receipt of relief on the 1st of July 1894 was 766,234, of whom 192,296 were in-door, and 573,851 out-door, paupers, while 87 received both in-door and out-door relief.

As compared with the 1st of July 1893 the number of in-door paupers had increased by 3,425, and the number of out-door paupers by 8,890, while the number of those who received both in-door and out-door relief had decreased by 27. The increase in the total number of paupers was 12,288.

Further particulars as to the paupers relieved on the 1st of July 1894, and the 1st of January 1895, will be found in the returns of pauperism and comparative statements which are printed in the Appendix, pages 296 to 316.

Upon an examination of the details contained in the latest of these returns, viz., that for the 1st of January 1895, it will be found that of the 827,759* persons relieved on that day, 82,904 were insane and 10,162 were vagrants, and that of the residue 179,631 were adult males, 312,653 adult females, and 242,409 children under 16 years of age.

Of the adult males and females, by far the larger proportion, viz., 141,514 males and 236,355 females, were not able-bodied, and those classed as able-bodied in the return included a large number of persons who were temporarily disabled. Thus, the 16,199 adult males receiving out-door relief and classed as able-bodied were relieved for the following causes:—

On account of their own sickness, accident, or infirmity - - - -	8,839
On account of sudden and urgent necessity -	240
On account of the sickness, accident, or infirmity of some member of the family, or of a funeral - - - -	4,289
On account of want of work or other causes -	2,831

Out of the 21,918 adult males receiving in-door relief who were classed as able-bodied, 11,335 were temporarily disabled, and out of the 18,412 adult females classed as able-bodied, 8,731 were temporarily disabled.

* This number includes both as in-door and out-door paupers the 166 persons who received both in-door and out-door relief.

The 57,886 adult able-bodied female paupers receiving out-door relief were classified as follows:—

Widows - - -	38,621
Wives of able-bodied men relieved - -	12,266
Single women without children - -	2,665
Mothers of illegitimate children - -	348
Wives relieved on account of husbands being in gaol, &c. - - - -	957
Wives of soldiers, sailors, and marines -	83
Wives of other non-resident males - -	2,946

Of the children, 55,173 were receiving in-door and 187,236 (including 5,572 boarded out) out-door relief.

The children receiving in-door relief included—

Orphans, or other children relieved without their parents - - - -	34,486
Illegitimate children of inmates - -	6,628
Children of able-bodied inmates - -	10,833
Children of not able-bodied inmates -	3,226

It will be observed that more than three-fifths of the children receiving in-door relief were orphans, or relieved without their parents.

The children receiving out-door relief comprised—

Children dependent on widows - -	110,709
Orphans, or other children relieved without their parents - - - -	9,829
Children resident with their able-bodied fathers who had obtained relief - -	34,017
Children of parents who were not able-bodied	20,507
Illegitimate children with their mothers -	551
Children relieved on account of parents being in gaol, &c. - - - -	3,081
Children of soldiers, sailors, and marines -	232
Children of other non-resident males -	8,310

The above figures show that the great majority of the children receiving out-door relief were dependent on widows, and that a considerable proportion were the children of parents who had been granted out-door relief.

It further appears from the Return that of the total number of persons receiving out-door relief on the 1st of January 1895, 17,424 were in receipt of medical relief only, of whom 5,733 were males, 6,466 females, and 5,225 children.

In the foregoing summary the paupers in receipt of relief on the 1st of January last are classified so far as the returns enable this to be done. The Appendix, pages 312 to 315, contains a table in which they are distributed among the several Divisions and Union-Counties. The following table shows the proportion which the number of in-door and out-door paupers in each Division bore on the 1st of January last to the estimated population:—

Divisions.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.		
	In-door Paupers.	Out-door Paupers.	Paupers of All Classes.
South Western -	5·6	34·5	40·1
Eastern - -	6·7	31·0	37·7
Welsh - -	4·0	28·7	32·7
South Midland -	5·9	23·4	29·3
West Midland -	7·0	22·1	29·1
South Eastern -	8·1	20·1	28·2
The Metropolis -	15·8	12·3	28·1
North Midland -	5·1	22·7	27·8
Northern - -	4·8	18·4	23·2
York - - -	4·5	17·6	22·1
North Western -	7·0	12·7	19·7
England and Wales	7·5	20·0	27·5

It will be seen from the above figures that the pauperism of the country was very unequally distributed among the several Divisions. In the three Northern Divisions the total number of paupers ranged from 19·7 to 23·2 per 1,000 of the estimated population. In the rest of the country it ranged from 27·8 to 40·1. In the South Western Division the proportion which the paupers bore to the population was more than twice as large as the proportion in the North Western Division. Still more striking variations are observable in the proportions of the in-door and out-door pauperism to the population. In the Metropolis the proportion which the number of in-door paupers bore to every thousand of the population was 15·8. In the Welsh and York Divisions it was 4·0 and 4·5 respectively. In the South Western Division the proportion which the number of out-door paupers bore to every thousand of the population was 34·5; in the North-Western Division and the Metropolis it was 12·7 and 12·3 respectively.

As might have been expected, there are even greater differences in the Counties than in the Divisions with reference to the extent to which the inhabitants are pauperised, and the proportions of the in-door and out-door paupers. The county which contained the largest proportion of paupers on the 1st of January last was Norfolk, in which no less than 47·1 out of every 1,000 of the population were in receipt of relief. The counties in which there were fewest paupers on that day in proportion to the population were the West Riding of Yorkshire and Lancashire, where they amounted only to 19·7 and 19·4 per 1,000 respectively. In neither of these manufacturing counties was the proportion half as great as it was in Norfolk, Dorset, North Wales, Hereford, Wilts, Devon, and Somerset, which are mainly agricultural. In Norfolk no less than 39·4 out of every 1,000 of the inhabitants were receiving out-door relief. In the Metropolis, as already stated, the proportion was 12·3 per 1,000. In Lancashire it was 12·1, and in Warwick, 13·1.

The following table shows the proportions which the in-door and out-door* paupers in each Union-County bore to the estimated population on the 1st of January last:

Union-Counties.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.		
	In-door Paupers.	Out-door Paupers.	Paupers of all Classes.
Norfolk	7·7	39·4	47·1
Dorset	5·4	36·7	42·1
North Wales	3·9	37·2	41·1
Devon	5·2	35·2	40·4
Somerset	6·2	34·2	40·4
Wilts	7·6	32·6	40·2
Hereford	6·6	33·2	39·8
Suffolk	6·7	31·7	38·4
Hertford	7·7	30·6	38·3
Oxford	8·1	29·5	37·6
Cornwall	4·1	33·4	37·5
Cambridge	7·0	29·1	36·1
Buckingham	5·4	30·1	35·5
Gloucester	7·7	27·8	35·5
Lincoln	4·9	30·1	35·0
Monmouth	5·4	29·4	34·8
Sussex	8·4	24·3	32·7
Bedford	5·3	27·2	32·5
Rutland	5·9	26·6	32·5
Essex	6·0	26·1	32·1
Stafford	6·5	25·6	32·1
Southampton	7·7	24·2	31·9
Worcester	6·2	24·4	30·6
York, North Riding	5·2	25·4	30·6
Huntingdon	7·4	23·0	30·4
York, East Riding	5·9	24·0	29·9
South Wales	3·8	25·0	28·8
London	15·8	12·3	28·1
Northampton	4·8	23·2	28·0
Kent	8·9	18·6	27·5
Leicester	5·8	21·7	27·5
Berks	9·1	16·7	25·8
Cumberland	5·0	20·8	25·8
Nottingham	4·9	19·8	24·7
Derby	4·6	19·2	23·8
Durham	4·9	18·2	23·1
Westmorland	5·6	17·3	22·9
Northumberland	4·5	17·8	22·3
Surrey	6·7	15·2	21·9
Chester	5·6	16·2	21·8
Salop	7·4	13·9	21·3
Warwick	7·8	13·1	20·9
Middlesex	5·0	14·8	19·8
York, West Riding	4·2	15·5	19·7
Lancaster	7·3	12·1	19·4

* See note * on page lxiii.

Numbers relieved on 1st of January and 1st of July in previous years.

In the Appendix, page 318, will be found a serial statement giving the numbers of each class of paupers who received relief on the 1st of January and the 1st of July in each year from the 1st of January 1858 to the 1st of January 1895. It appears from this statement that, notwithstanding the increase in the population, the number of paupers relieved on these days has been smaller in every year since 1873 than it was in any year from 1858 to 1873. But on the 1st of July 1894 the number relieved was larger than on that day in thirteen of the twenty preceding years. On the 1st January 1895 it was larger than the number relieved on that day in eighteen of those years.

Mean number of paupers.

For the purpose of estimating the mean number of paupers relieved in each parochial year, *i.e.*, in each year ending at Lady-day, it has been our practice to take the mean between the numbers relieved on the 1st of July and the 1st of January in every such year. In the Appendix, pages 322 to 327, will be found tables, showing for each parochial year from 1849 to 1895, both inclusive, as regards the whole of England and Wales, and for each parochial year from 1862 to 1895, as regards the Metropolis apart from the rest of the country, the mean numbers ascertained on this principle of the paupers of all classes, including children, and of the adult able-bodied paupers, exclusive of vagrants*; in each case distinguishing those in receipt of in-door from those in receipt of out-door relief, and giving the ratio per 1,000 which the mean number has borne in each year to the population. Similar information as to the number of in-door and out-door paupers, excluding vagrants and the insane, has been given as regards the whole of England and Wales from 1859, and as regards the Metropolis from 1862.

It will be seen from the first of these tables (page 322) that the mean number of paupers of all classes relieved in the parochial year ended at Lady-day 1895 was 796,913. This number was smaller than in any year from 1849 to 1875, but it was larger than in seventeen out of the nineteen years from 1876 to 1894. In proportion to the population, however, it was the same as in the preceding year, and smaller than in any other parochial year included in the table, except the three years 1891, 1892, and 1893. The mean number was about a thirty-eighth part of the estimated population, whilst in 1849, the first year in the table, the mean number was 1,088,659, or a little more than a sixteenth part of the estimated population. It will also be observed that by far the greater part of the decrease in pauperism evidenced by these figures is attributable to a reduction in the numbers of the out-door paupers. Taking the actual number of paupers relieved, there had been a reduction of 366 979 between 1849 and 1895 in the out-door, and an increase of 75,233 in the in-door paupers.

* The returns do not distinguish adult from other vagrants.

If the mean number of paupers of all classes had borne the same ratio to the estimated population in 1895 as it did in 1849, the number in the former year would have been 1,885,472 instead of 796,913.

From the table relating to adult able-bodied paupers* (page 324), it appears that the decrease in the number of this class of paupers included in the returns has been considerably in excess of the general decrease in pauperism. The mean number of these paupers (excluding vagrants) for the parochial year ended Lady-day 1849 was 228,823, the mean number for that year of the in-door paupers belonging to this class being 26,558, and the mean number of the out-door 202,265. For the parochial year ended Lady-day 1895, the total mean number of these paupers had fallen to 104,789, the mean number receiving in-door relief being 34,675, and the mean number receiving out-door relief 70,114. Without taking into account the growth of the population, the returns therefore show that the total number of this class of paupers had very greatly diminished. The decrease was wholly attributable to a reduction in the number of the adult able-bodied out-door paupers, of whom there were 132,151 fewer in 1895 than in 1849, being a reduction of 65·3 per cent. On the other hand there was an increase in the number of in door paupers of this class, which was larger in 1895 than in the preceding years comprised in the table. Dealing with the total number of adult able-bodied paupers, when the increase in the population is taken into consideration, the decrease is striking. In the parochial year 1849 the mean number of the in-door paupers entered in the returns as belonging to this class amounted to 1·5 per 1,000 of the population, and the mean number of the out-door paupers to 11·7 per 1,000. In the parochial year 1895 these proportions had respectively fallen to 1·2 and 2·3 per 1,000. If the mean number of these adult able-bodied paupers had borne the same proportion to estimated population in 1895 as it did in 1849, the number of paupers of this class in the former year would have been 396,304 instead of 104,789. The total mean number of paupers of this class in 1895 was, however, larger than in fifteen out of the nineteen preceding years, and the proportion which it bore to the population was slightly larger than in four out of the five preceding years.

A reference to the table containing the mean numbers of the paupers in the Metropolis for the parochial years 1862 to 1895 (Appendix p. 325) shows that the ratio which the mean number of paupers of all classes bore to the estimated population was

* As regards this class of paupers it should be borne in mind that when persons who are relieved are ordinarily able-bodied, they are classed as able-bodied paupers, although they may be in receipt of relief on account of their own sickness, accident, or infirmity. As a matter of fact, the greater part of the adult male paupers in receipt of out-door relief who are entered as able-bodied in the returns are relieved on account of one or other of these causes. See page lxiv of the Report, and pages 312 and 315 of the Appendix.

somewhat higher in the Metropolis than in the remainder of the country in the parochial years ended Lady-day 1894 and 1895. It also shows the extent to which the in-door pauperism of the Metropolis has increased and its out-door pauperism has diminished since the date of the earliest returns given in the table. For the parochial year 1862 the mean number of in-door paupers in the Metropolis was 28,943, or 10·3 per 1,000 of the population. For 1895 it was 64,613, or 14·9 per 1,000. The corresponding numbers of the out-door paupers were 67,679 or 24 per 1,000 in 1862 and 51,029 or 11·7 per 1,000 in 1895.

The mean number of in-door and out-door paupers in the Metropolis in the nine years from 1866 to 1874 ranged from 34·1 to 47·6 per 1000 of the estimated population, whilst the ratio in 1895 was 26·6 per 1000.

Weekly returns of pauperism.

The returns of pauperism which we publish monthly give the number of paupers (exclusive of lunatics in asylums and licensed houses and of vagrants) on the last day of each week throughout the year, distinguishing the in-door from the out-door paupers. They do not contain such full particulars with respect to the different classes of paupers as are to be found in the half-yearly statements as to the persons in receipt of relief on the 1st of July and the 1st of January of each parochial year; but they are valuable as indicating the extent to which the numbers of the in-door and out-door paupers fluctuate during the different parts of the year. In the Appendix (pages 330 and 331) will be found statements showing the number of those paupers, (1) in the whole of England and Wales, and (2) in the Metropolis, in receipt of relief on the last day of each week in the year 1894. On reference to the former of these statements it will be seen that the number of paupers in England and Wales (excluding lunatics in asylums and licensed houses and vagrants) at the end of the first week of January 1894 was 732,863, and that the number increased each week until the third week of the month, when the number of paupers reached its maximum, viz., 742,080. It then decreased, week by week, with slight exceptions in the fifth week of January, the third week of May, and the first week of June, until the second week in July, when the number reached its minimum, namely, 677,599. From that time it rose each week, except in the last week of August, the first two weeks of September, and the first two weeks of October, until the end of the year, when it had reached 732,518, being almost the same as in the first week of the year.

From the second of the two statements above referred to, it appears that in the Metropolis, the decrease and increase during the year in the volume of pauperism took place at about the same times as in England and Wales generally, except that the number of paupers in the last week was smaller than in the first week of the year by 3,636. For the purpose of enabling comparisons to be made between the statistics of pauperism appearing in the weekly returns last year and in the weekly

returns for former years, the monthly comparative statements for the year 1894 have contained tables showing (1) as regards the whole of England and Wales, including the Metropolis, and (2) as regards the Metropolis apart from the rest of the country, the number of paupers included in the returns as relieved on the last day in each week of the corresponding months during the last thirty-eight years, and the number of such paupers in every 1,000 of the estimated population in the last week of each month during each of those years. They have also contained tables showing what proportion of the total number of paupers in the first and last weeks of each month received in-door relief, and what proportion received out-door relief during the same series of years. Abbreviations of these tables are contained in the Appendix (pages 332 to 343), showing (1) as regards the whole of England and Wales, and (2) as regards the Metropolis, the number of in-door and out-door paupers included in the returns as relieved on the last day of the last week of each month in the years 1857 to 1894, and the number of such paupers relieved in every 1,000 of the estimated population.

Comparing the returns for the several months of the year 1894 with those of the thirty-seven preceding years, it will be found that in each month the proportion which the numbers relieved in England and Wales on the last day of the month bore to every 1,000 of the estimated population was smaller during the first eight months of the year than in any of the other years in the table, with the exception of the three years immediately preceding it; in September it was smaller than in any year except 1891 and 1892, and in October, November, and December than in any year except 1890, 1891, and 1892.

In accordance with our usual practice, we give in the Appendix, at page 344, a comparative statement of the number of paupers, excluding lunatics in asylums and vagrants, relieved in the several metropolitan unions and separate parishes on the last day of the last week of each quarter in the years 1893 and 1894. There was an increase in the aggregate number of paupers in the Metropolis at the end of the first two quarters in 1894 as compared with the previous year, but a decrease in the last two quarters.

Distress arising from want of employment during severe weather.

The returns of pauperism to which we have referred do not extend to a later date than the 1st of January last, but subsequently to that date an exceptional increase in pauperism took place owing to the unusually severe and prolonged frost which occurred in January, February, and part of March.

On the 24th January we made inquiries of the guardians of 93 populous unions as to how the number of applications for relief compared with those in the corresponding weeks of the previous two or three years, whether the guardians were anticipating any difficulty in meeting the destitution with which they had to deal, and whether they contemplated that any exceptional

arrangements would be necessary to enable them to do so satisfactorily. We also requested that if the guardians considered that there was distress of an exceptional character amongst persons of the working class who had not applied for relief, we might be informed of the views of the guardians as to the extent of such distress, the classes and occupations of the work-people among whom the distress was most marked, and the probability of its continuance.

We also obtained reports from our inspectors as to the extent of destitution amongst able-bodied men in their districts in consequence of want of employment; as to any exceptional measures which had been taken by the guardians, whether by the opening of stone yards or otherwise, with a view to affording relief in such cases; as to any funds which had been raised by means of charity for meeting the distress in their districts; and as to whether the circumstances were in their opinion such as to make it desirable that there should be any temporary modifications of the regulations with regard to out-relief in cases of able-bodied men who were out of work, and if so, what modifications they would suggest.

We deemed it right on the 11th February 1895, to address a letter to the several District Councils having regard to the scarcity of employment which existed in many parts of the country, aggravated as it was by the protracted frost, bringing under their special attention means which might be adopted for providing, in times of exceptional distress, employment for the unemployed of a class who do not ordinarily have recourse to Boards of Guardians for relief. We referred to the great importance of aiding artizans and others, who make great personal sacrifices in order to avoid the stigma of pauperism, to maintain their independence. This we stated could best be secured by the local authorities proceeding with the execution of the works which, in the interest of their district as regards its sanitary condition or local improvement, or otherwise, it was desirable should be carried out, at the time when other employment was difficult to obtain. We pointed out that what was required in the endeavour to relieve artisans and others who had hitherto avoided poor law assistance, and who were temporarily deprived of employment, was—1. work which would not involve the stigma of pauperism; 2. work which all could perform, whatever might have been their previous avocations; and 3. work which did not compete with that of other labourers then in employment. We suggested certain kinds of work, such as the cleansing of streets not usually undertaken by local authorities, the laying out and paving of new streets, &c., the paving of unpaved streets, and making of footpaths in country roads, spade husbandry on sewage farms, the laying out of open spaces, recreation grounds, new cemeteries, or disused burial grounds, and providing or extending sewerage works and works of water supply. We urged the District Councils to consider whether work of the kind referred to could not be undertaken

in their district, and whether works of other kinds which might have been determined upon by them could not be expedited. We also recommended that there should be co-operation between District Councils and Boards of Guardians, and that arrangements should be made as far as practicable for the employment in connection with the works, of those who were recommended by the Guardians as persons who, owing to their previous condition and circumstances, it was desirable should not become subjects of poor law relief.

On the 13th February 1895, a Select Committee was appointed by the House of Commons to consider and report as to the extent to which distress arising from want of employment prevailed, the powers possessed by local or central authorities in relation to such cases, and any steps that might be taken, whether by changes in legislation or administration, to deal with the evils arising therefrom.

The replies received from boards of guardians to our letter of the 24th of January, together with the reports which we received from our Inspectors, were submitted to the Select Committee.

By desire of the Select Committee we subsequently addressed a Circular Letter to the mayors of towns and the chairmen of all District Councils in England and Wales, requesting information on the following points:—(1.) Whether there was any exceptional distress in the district, and how far this was due to circumstances peculiar to the locality or to the severe weather; (2.) what was being done to meet the distress by public authorities or by voluntary agencies, and the average daily number relieved by each of the agencies during the week ended Saturday the 16th February; (3.) whether an unemployed register had been maintained, and with what result; and (4) whether it was desired to make any suggestions for the purpose of relieving such distress.

The effect of the replies from 1,194 districts with a total population of 20,901,210 was as follows:—In 596 districts, representing a population of 6,797,231, it was stated that there was no exceptional distress; in 454 districts with a population of 10,381,607 it was stated that there was exceptional distress due solely to the severity of the winter; and in 144 districts with a population of 3,722,372 there was, it was said, apart from the want of employment due to the weather, an exceptional want of employment owing to slackness of trade, depression of agriculture, or to particular local or industrial causes. The replies in these cases are printed in the Second Report of the Select Committee, Parliamentary Paper No. 253, Session 1895.

The answers received by us showed that in a large proportion of the districts where exceptional distress existed, considerable sums were subscribed for purposes of charitable relief, and were distributed among the necessitous.

We arrived at the conclusion that there were no circumstances which rendered necessary a modification of our Orders with regard to the administration of relief by the Guardians; but on

the application of the Guardians, we availed ourselves of the power reserved to us of sanctioning departures from the rules as regards outdoor relief in particular cases.

Pauper lunatics.

The number of pauper lunatics chargeable to counties and boroughs has to some extent decreased of late years, but the number of these paupers chargeable to the poor rate has increased in each year for which we have records of the numbers relieved.

The following table shows the number of Insane Paupers on the 1st January 1895, and on the corresponding day of 1894:—

	1st January 1895.	1st January 1894.	Increase in 1895.
Chargeable to poor rate—			
In County or Borough Asylums -	59,152	57,673	1,479
In Registered Hospital or Licensed Houses - - -	1,451	1,104	347
In Workhouses or Asylums of Metropolitan Asylums Board -	16,898	16,869	29
Residing with relatives or in lodgings or boarded out -	5,869	5,699	170
Total - - -	83,370	81,345	1,538
Chargeable to County or Borough rates - - - -	1,538	1,530	8

In the Appendix, page 328, we give a table containing similar information as to the numbers of these Insane Paupers relieved on the 1st January in every year from 1859 to 1895. Comparing the figures for the 1st January 1895, with those for the 1st January 1859, it appears that there was between those years an increase in the number of insane paupers chargeable to the poor rate, of 44,889 in County or Borough Asylums, 8,935 in Workhouses and Metropolitan District Asylums, and 71 residing with relatives or in lodgings or boarded out; but there was a slight decrease of 655 in the number in Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses. There was also a small decrease in the number of these paupers chargeable to counties and boroughs. The total number of this class of paupers increased during the period referred to from 31,782 to 84,908 or 167 per cent.

Vagrants.

The Appendix (page 329) contains a table giving the number of vagrants relieved in England and Wales on the 1st of July and the 1st of January in each parochial year from 1858 to 1895, and the mean number relieved in each of these years as estimated on the principle already indicated. It will be seen from this table that the mean number of this class of paupers relieved in the parochial year ended Lady-day, 1895, was 8,539, which, although somewhat smaller than in the preceding year, was considerably larger than in any of the other 36 years in the table.

Reports of inspectors with regard to pauperism.

We have received reports from our general inspectors as to the condition of pauperism and the administration of relief in their districts during the year 1894, which will be found on pages 16–64 of the Appendix. The reports show that much has been done by Guardians in all parts of the country to improve the accommodation and arrangements for the in-door poor, and that notwithstanding the depression in many trades the conditions of pauperism have not been exceptional during the year referred to.

Mr. Lockwood reports a slight decrease of pauperism in the metropolitan district during the year, although the numbers were still considerably in excess of those for 1891. The increase since then has been mainly in in-door pauperism, which he regards as largely due to the increased comforts now provided for the aged and infirm in-door poor, and the extent to which the poor have recourse to the poor law infirmaries. Vagrancy continues to increase, a most regrettable fact being the increasing number of young men; and this he points out is attributed by some to the short service system in the army. Mr. Lockwood also refers to the results of the training in district schools.

Mr. Peel gives statistics of pauperism in his district, which adjoins London on the north, showing generally an increase, but not a material increase in view of the growth of the population. He fears there is a tendency in some unions to give relief without proper investigation of the cases put forward by individual Guardians. Mr. Peel states that improvements continue to be made in nearly all the workhouses. He points out the difficulty of retaining trained nurses for chronic cases in small country workhouses, at the same time stating that several of the recently-elected Guardians have expressed their surprise at the completeness of the arrangements for the care and treatment of the sick inmates. There has been some further increase in vagrancy, which he considers can only properly be met by uniform treatment in connexion with suitable casual wards, as is shown by the great reduction in numbers which followed the opening of the new wards at Barnet.

Mr. Davy records no material change during the year in the statistics of pauperism in the South-Eastern District. Those relieved in-doors are almost entirely sick, aged or imbecile, or children, and hardly any of them would be able to take care of themselves even with a liberal allowance of out-door relief. Mr. Davy gives particulars obtained from eight representative country workhouses, which indicate that only a very small proportion of aged inmates could manage properly out of the workhouse with an allowance of 5*s.* per week and medical attendance. There has been an increase in vagrancy, but the number of hop-pickers relieved in the workhouse has diminished. The general question of dealing with vagrants

is receiving much attention in the district. Mr. Davy appends a return for the district showing the want of foundation for the statement often made that children educated in poor law schools usually return to the workhouse in after life.

Mr. Murray Browne refers to several important improvements in connexion with workhouse buildings and nursing which have been carried out during the year in the South Midland District. He also alludes to the increase of vagrancy, of which he gives particulars, and refers to various schemes which have been proposed, especially the way-ticket system.

Mr. Preston Thomas discusses the economic and administrative causes of the high pauperism in the Eastern Counties; the feeling in favour of out-door relief, due largely to a survival of old ideas about the workhouse, and the present condition of the workhouses in the district as to comfort, medical attendance, and nursing. He refers to the advantages of the now usual practice of sending the children to be educated outside, but notes one or two points in this connexion which need attention. In reference to the vagrancy question, he quotes resolutions passed at a large conference held at Ipswich. The adoption of the system recommended has been followed by a large reduction in the numbers, but this he thinks is due less to the adoption of way-tickets than to the enforcement of the Board's regulations.

Mr. Baldwyn Fleming reports a slight decrease in general pauperism and also of vagrancy, and he deals with the causes and treatment of the latter, with special reference to the case of women and children. He also alludes to the question of workhouse nursing, specially referring to the case of Portsea Island, and the valuable work of the Dorset Health Association in nursing the out-door poor. Reference is also made to school arrangements and the provision of hospital accommodation for infectious cases.

Lord Courtenay states that there has been no considerable increase in in-door or out-door pauperism in the South Western Counties, and that none of the workhouses have been overcrowded, though in several more accommodation for the sick and better nursing are needed. In most cases the children go to outside schools. Vagrants continue to increase in numbers, and it is said that many short-service soldiers are to be found among them.

Mr. Longe informs us that there was a decrease of pauperism at the end of the year in the West Midland District, although owing to depression of trade there was a good deal of poverty during the year among the able-bodied in the Bristol district and in the manufacturing districts of South Staffordshire and Worcestershire. Vagrancy has increased, especially in Herefordshire. In many unions improvements in the accommodation and nursing staff for the sick have been made during the year.

Mr. Dansey reports some increase of pauperism, especially in-door pauperism, and of vagrancy, in his district, which comprises Salop, Cheshire, and parts of neighbouring counties. The question of nursing in workhouses is receiving increased attention, and much has been done to improve the provision for the sick and other in-door poor. The need for uniformity of treatment and detention of vagrants is generally felt, but Guardians are disinclined to incur expense on this account.

Mr. Stevens gives a detailed account of the conditions of pauperism in the counties and unions in the North Midland District. The total amount of pauperism shows a very slight increase in the year, but there were considerable increases owing to depression in trades in some of the urban unions. Many improvements have been effected, especially in Derbyshire Unions; and a new workhouse has been opened at Grimsby. In connexion with the administration of out-door relief, which is very widely given in many Lincolnshire Unions, Mr. Stevens points out the need of more attention being given to the circumstances of each case, and he adds that club membership is rarely resorted to by young people in the unions where most out-relief is granted.

Mr. Jenner Fust, whose district comprises Lancashire, Westmorland, and parts of Cumberland, and of the West Riding, notes a slight increase of in-door but not of out-door pauperism during the year, and a further increase of vagrancy. Particulars as to the constitution of the new Boards of Guardians are given. The report also contains an account of the certified schools in the district, and Mr. Jenner Fust points out the advantage to the children of being free from interference by parents, and refers to the care with which places in service are found, especially for girls of the weaker sort, for whom training homes are more suitable than the poor law schools. He next gives statistics of the nursing staff for the sick in the workhouses and workhouse infirmaries in the district. The accommodation in many of the more populous unions is far from sufficient, notably at Liverpool and Manchester, but the Guardians are generally sensible of the need for making further provision, and many important works, of which particulars are given in the Report, are being carried out.

Mr. Kennedy states that in his district, which includes the greater part of Yorkshire, the cost of out-door relief had somewhat increased during the year, and the number of vagrants relieved, notably children, was still large. He dwells on the importance of proper casual wards, and the uniform treatment of vagrants in accordance with the regulations. Numerous improvements in workhouse buildings have been made, particularly in the accommodation for the sick; and the nursing arrangements and the dietaries, especially for children, have in many cases been revised.

Mr. Dawson tells us that employment has been slightly better in the Northern District, although in a few unions there has been severe depression in certain trades, and a consequent increase of pauperism. In most unions general pauperism has diminished, but vagrancy has again increased, the accommodation being deficient and the regulations as to detention often relaxed, and an increased number relieved in lodging houses without any test. Mr. Dawson gives particulars of a large number of improvements during the year in workhouses and certified schools, but states that there is still great pressure on the accommodation in some unions, especially for adult males.

Mr. Bircham states that in Wales and Monmouthshire there has been a decrease in out-door pauperism in the year, in-door pauperism remaining stationary. The tin-plate trade was very seriously depressed, but other trades were fairly active. Increased attention is given to the nursing of the sick in the workhouses. More nurses are being employed, but the number of trained Welsh speaking nurses is at present limited. The food, as a rule, is good and varied, and the children if not in separate establishments are usually sent out to school. The provision of nursing for the out-door poor is specially needed. Vagrancy continues to increase in Wales, where the importance of uniformity of treatment is not sufficiently recognised and where but few unions carry out to any extent their powers of detention. Statistics are given as to the results of the election of Guardians under the Local Government Act, 1894.

Expenditure on relief of the poor.

Details as to the expenditure on the relief of the poor in each of the 648 Unions and Parishes under separate Boards of Guardians in England and Wales and the Isles of Scilly, are given in the annual Poor Rate Returns. The financial year of the Guardians ends at Lady-day. The returns cannot be prepared by the Clerks to the Guardians until the accounts not only of the Guardians but also of the Managers of Asylum and School Districts and of the Overseers of all the poor law parishes in England and Wales have been made up and audited; and as these accounts are in each district audited by the same officer, it necessarily happens in many cases that the audits have to be postponed until a considerable time has elapsed after the expiration of the financial year. Moreover, when the returns are received, they require to be carefully examined, for the purpose of securing accuracy; and it not unfrequently becomes necessary after their examination to communicate with the Clerks to the Guardians on points with reference to which further information is required prior to the tabulation of the returns. For these reasons the Poor Rate Returns cannot be published so promptly as the returns relating to the number of paupers; and the total expenditure on the relief to the poor cannot at present be given for a later period than the year ended on the 25th of March 1894.

The Poor Rate Return for the year ended the 25th of March 1894, has already been published as a separate Parliamentary Paper (No. 329, Sess. 1895). A summary of some of the more important facts and statistics contained in it is given in the Appendix, page 353.

The adjusted* cost of the relief of the poor during the year ended at Lady-day 1894 was 9,673,505*l.*, which is greater than the expenditure recorded in any previous year. It represented an average charge of 6*s.* 6*d.* per head on the estimated population, being 2¾*d.* per head more than in the preceding year. The average charge per head of the gross expenditure on the estimated population was higher in 1893-94 than in 40 out of the 50 preceding years. A considerable portion of the above amount was, however, provided for by receipts in aid of the poor rate. The receipts in aid of the cost of poor relief, including sums received from other local authorities, are estimated at 2,444,826*l.* for the year.† According to this estimate the net cost of the poor relief borne by rates during the year was 7,228,679*l.*

The following table shows the gross expenditure on the relief of the poor during the ten parochial years ended at Lady-day 1894, with the average charge per head on the estimated population, the estimated amount received in aid of that expenditure, the net amount borne by the rates, and the average rate in the pound of that net expenditure on the rateable value of the property contributing to the poor rate, in each of those years.

Year ended at Lady-day.	Estimated Population.	Gross Expenditure on Relief of the Poor.	Rate per head of Gross Expenditure on Relief of the Poor on Estimated Population.	Estimated Amount received in aid of Expenditure on Relief.	Net Expenditure on Relief of the Poor borne by Rates.	Rate in the £ of Net Expenditure on Rateable Value.
		£	*s.* *d.*	£	£	*s.* *d.*
1885	26,921,737	8,491,600	6 3¾	999,979	7,491,621	1 0¼
1886	27,220,105	8,296,230	6 1¼	1,040,338	7,255,892	0 11¾
1887	27,521,780	8,176,768	5 11¼	1,081,038	7,095,730	0 11½
1888	27,826,798	8,440,821	6 0¾	1,080,624	7,360,197	0 11¾
1889	28,135,197	8,366,477	5 11¼	1,310,815	7,055,662	0 11¼
1890	28,447,014	8,434,845	5 11¼	2,016,239	6,418,106	0 10¼
1891	28,762,287	8,643,318	6 0	2,785,882	5,857,436	0 9¼
1892	29,081,047	8,847,678	6 1	2,475,661	6,372,017	0 9¼
1893	29,403,346	9,217,514	6 3¼	2,467,245	6,750,269	0 10¼
1894	29,731,100	9,673,505	6 6	2,444,826	7,228,679	0 11

* The adjusted expenditure on the relief of the poor in each year is the aggregate of the amounts expended on such relief during the year throughout the country, after making certain deductions, in the case of the Metropolis, in respect of payments to the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund, which are necessary in order to avoid a duplicate reckoning.

† Details as to the receipts in aid of poor rates are given in the Summary of the Poor Rate Return. See pages 368 to 379 in the Appendix.

If we take the Metropolis and the rest of England and Wales separately, we find that the rate per head of the gross expenditure for relief on the estimated population was 13*s.* 5¾*d.* in the Metropolis and 5*s.* 4*d.* in the rest of the country, and that the rate in the £ on rateable value of the net expenditure borne by rates was 1*s.* 4½*d.* in the Metropolis, and less than 9½*d.* in the rest of the country.

It will be seen from the above table that not only has the gross expenditure on the relief of the poor increased year by year since 1889, but that the net expenditure on relief borne by the rates was larger in 1894 than in six of the nine preceding years, notwithstanding the operation of sections 26 and 43 of the Local Government Act, 1888, under which Boards of Guardians have, since that Act came into force, received grants from the County and Borough Councils in respect of the maintenance of the in-door poor in London, and of the cost of union officers and other expenditure in the remainder of the country.

The following statement shows the increase or decrease per cent. in the gross expenditure on poor relief in each Union-County in England and Wales, during the year 1893–94 as compared with the preceding year. There was an increase in London and 41 Union-Counties, amounting altogether to 464,081*l.*, and ranging from 9·2 per cent. in Middlesex to less than one per cent. in North Wales. In the three Union-Counties in which there was a decrease, it amounted in the aggregate to 8,090*l.* Further particulars as to the differences of the expenditure in the two years are given in a table in the Appendix (page 382).

	Increase per Cent.		
Middlesex	9·2	Dorset	4·4
Essex	9·1	Worcester	4·4
Suffolk	7·3	Lincoln	4·1
Lancaster	6·8	Leicester	4·0
Monmouth	6·7	Berks	3·9
Durham	6·5	Buckingham	3·9
Northampton	6·4	Wilts	3·9
London	6·3	Chester	3·7
Surrey	6·3	Somerset	3·6
York (West Riding)	5·8	South Wales	3·5
Sussex	5·4	Devon	3·4
Nottingham	5·3	Hereford	3·3
Gloucester	4·9	Northumberland	3·3
Stafford	4·6	Norfolk	3·1

Increase per Cent.—*continued.*

Bedford	2·9	Cornwall	2·2
Hertford	2·8	Westmorland	2·0
Huntingdon	2·7	Cambridge	1·9
Oxford	2·6	Warwick	1·7
Salop	2·4	Southampton	1·3
Derby	2·3	York (East Riding)	1·1
Kent	2·2	North Wales	0·5

Decrease per Cent.

York (North Riding)	7·2	Rutland	0·2
Cumberland	0·6		

Items of relief.

In the Poor Rate Returns for many years past the expenditure on the relief of the poor has been divided into the following items; viz.:

1. "In-maintenance," which consists of all the expenses incurred in and about the maintenance, treatment, and relief of the paupers in workhouses and other poor law institutions under the control of Boards of Guardians or the Managers of Asylum and School Districts, exclusive of repairs and furniture and the salaries, remuneration, and rations of the officers and servants, but inclusive of charges for apprentice fees, outfits, burials, and the necessary expenses incurred in the warming, cleansing, and lighting the workhouses and institutions above referred to, and otherwise keeping them fit for daily use.

2. "Out-relief," which consists of the charges for all relief, whether given in money or in kind, to paupers relieved out of workhouses or the other institutions above referred to, together with school fees, schooling and other expenses incurred with respect to such paupers, but exclusive of the salaries of officers, the charges for relief stations, and the expenditure on the maintenance of lunatics in asylums, registered hospitals, and licensed houses.

3. "Maintenance of lunatics in asylums or licensed houses." In this item the full sum charged by the Asylum and other Authorities for the support of insane paupers chargeable to the poor rates is shown without any deductions on account of the repayments from Exchequer Contribution Accounts.

4. "Workhouse and other loans repaid, and interest thereon," including all payments of principal and interest on account of the loans raised by Boards of Guardians and Managers of Asylum and School Districts for poor law purposes.

5. "Salaries, remuneration, rations and superannuation allowances of officers, assistants, and servants."

6. "Other expenses." These expenses include (*inter alia*) expenditure on furniture, building, and repairs; certain establishment charges; the expenses of the maintenance of paupers in institutions other than poor law institutions, *e.g.*, in institutions for the deaf and dumb or blind, in hospitals, and in certified schools; the cost of drugs and medical and surgical appliances, so far as it cannot be apportioned to "In maintenance" and "Out-relief"; rents and rates; the cost of printing, stationery, and advertisements, and of wood, oakum, stone, &c. used for the employment of paupers; and the expenses connected with the cultivation of workhouse gardens and farms, so far as they cannot be apportioned to "In maintenance," "Rations of officers," &c.

The following table shows the amounts expended under each of the above heads during the years ended at Lady-day 1893 and 1894 respectively, together with the increase in each item of relief in 1894, as compared with the preceding year:—

Items of Expenditure.	Year ended Lady-day, 1893.	Year ended Lady-day, 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
In maintenance - -	2,105,760	2,198,312	92,552	—
Out relief - - -	2,370,613	2,460,503	89,890	—
Maintenance of lunatics in asylums, registered hospitals, and licensed houses.	1,393,076	1,466,185	73,109	—
Workhouse and other loans repaid, and interest thereon.	640,280	677,082	36,802	—
Salaries and rations of officers, assistants, and servants, and superannuation allowances.	1,566,506	1,629,061	62,555	—
Other expenses of or immediately connected with relief.	1,141,279*	1,242,362*	101,083	—
Total - -	9,217,514	9,673,505	455,991	—

* Excluding 241,144*l.* in 1893 and 251,275*l.* in 1894 received by the poorer unions and parishes in the Metropolis from the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund, which has been deducted from the expenditure to avoid a duplicate reckoning, the sums paid to the Fund by the richer unions and parishes, amounting to 244,901*l.* in 1893, and 269,555*l.* in 1894 having been included in their expenditure. See note, page lxi.

These figures show that there was an increase of 455,991*l.* in the total gross expenditure on poor relief in 1894 as compared with 1893, and that this increase was due to increased expenditure on each of the items of relief specified. Of the total increase 172,388*l.*, or more than one third of the amount, was due to increased expenditure in the Metropolis.

In the Appendix, page 387, will be found a tabular statement showing the amounts expended under the above headings in connexion with the relief of the poor during each of the last 38 years. On reference to this statement, it will be seen that, during the year ended at Lady-day 1894, the expenditure on in-maintenance was greater, than in any of the other 37 years, whilst on the other hand the amount spent on out-relief was smaller than in any but the four years immediately preceding. In each of the other items the expenditure was larger than in any other year included in the table.

The amounts expended on in-maintenance and out-relief, and on the maintenance of lunatics in asylums, registered hospitals, and licensed houses in the ten years ended at Lady-day 1894 are shown in the following statement :—

Year ended at Lady-day	In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.*
	£	£	£
1885	1,921,587	2,469,846	1,188,012
1886	1,837,624	2,490,025	1,175,072
1887	1,778,367	2,528,250	1,159,750
1888	1,855,304	2,537,686	1,167,765
1889	1,862,799	2,503,838	1,184,766
1890	1,899,648	2,453,860	1,221,719
1891	1,951,486	2,400,089	1,284,656
1892	2,044,062	2,374,380	1,331,733
1893	2,105,760	2,370,613	1,393,076
1894	2,198,312	2,460,503	1,466,185

* This includes only the pauper lunatics in these establishments who were chargeable to the poor rate.

On reference to the table in the Appendix, page 328, it will be found that the number of lunatics chargeable to the poor rate, who were maintained in asylums, registered hospitals, and licensed houses, was greater by 12,255 on the 1st of January 1894 than on the corresponding day in 1885, being an increase of rather more than 26 per cent., while according to the above table the additional cost of maintenance was 278,173*l.*, being an increase of rather more than 23 per cent.

The following tabular statement shows the ratio which the expenditure on out-door relief during the year bore to the aggregate expenditure on in-maintenance and out-relief in the several Divisions of England and Wales:—

Divisions.	In-maintenance.	Out-relief.	Total.	Per-centage of Out-relief.
	£	£	£	
Wales - -	67,150	274,305	341,455	80·3
South Western -	85,073	293,532	378,605	77·5
North Midland -	81,971	210,682	292,653	72·0
Eastern - -	96,629	201,610	298,239	67·6
South Midland -	104,582	204,071	308,653	66·1
Northern - -	75,522	134,001	209,523	64·0
York - -	138,243	237,368	375,611	63·2
West Midland -	186,802	256,682	443,484	57·9
South Eastern -	222,968	241,476	464,444	52·0
North Western -	283,578	209,506	493,084	42·5
The Metropolis -	855,794	197,270	1,053,064	18·7
England & Wales	2,198,312	2,460,503	4,658,815	52·8

It will be seen that the great differences to which we have called attention in previous Reports, between the relative cost, in the several Divisions, of out-relief and in-maintenance, still continue. These differences, as between particular Divisions, appear to vary little from year to year. The only Divisions in which the expenditure on out-door relief was less than that on in-maintenance were the Metropolis and the North Western Division. The cost of out-relief still continues to be larger, as compared with the cost of in-maintenance, in Wales than in any other Division of the country.

In the next table similar information is given with respect to each of the Union-Counties in England and Wales. It will be observed that in six counties besides London, viz., Lancaster, Salop, Berks, Warwick, Kent, and Surrey the expenditure on out-relief was less than that on in-maintenance.

Union-Counties.	In-Maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.	Per-centage of Out-door Relief.
	£	£	£	
North Wales - -	16,042	92,201	108,243	85·2
Cornwall - -	10,249	44,190	54,439	81·2
Devon - - -	25,647	107,500	133,147	80·7
Lincoln - - -	20,655	83,993	104,648	80·3
South Wales - -	36,317	143,294	179,611	79·8
Dorset - - -	8,698	31,137	39,835	78·2
Somerset - -	24,690	76,194	100,884	75·5
Northampton - -	13,447	38,535	51,982	74·1
Buckingham - -	8,693	23,946	32,639	73·4
Monmouth - -	14,791	38,810	53,601	72·4
Hereford - -	6,045	15,559	21,604	72·0
Norfolk - - -	29,595	74,710	104,305	71·6
Bedford - - -	8,406	19,117	27,523	69·5
Derby - - -	17,415	39,558	56,973	69·4
Cambridge - -	11,420	25,641	37,061	69·2
Wilts - - -	15,789	34,511	50,300	68·6
Nottingham - -	22,062	46,105	68,167	67·6
York, North Riding	18,853	38,658	57,511	67·2
York, East Riding -	20,411	41,370	61,781	67·0
Cumberland - -	10,587	21,364	31,951	66·9
Oxford - - -	12,234	24,563	36,797	66·8
Rutland - - -	1,489	2,897	4,386	66·1
Essex - - -	45,868	87,124	132,992	65·5
Suffolk - - -	21,166	39,776	60,942	65·3
Leicester - -	20,350	38,129	58,479	65·2
Hertford - -	15,980	29,173	45,153	64·6
Gloucester - -	34,890	62,631	97,521	64·2
Durham - -	42,692	75,323	118,015	63·8
Northumberland -	18,918	33,086	52,004	63·6
Stafford - - -	58,049	95,170	153,219	62·1
York, West Riding	98,979	157,340	256,319	61·4
Worcester - -	23,052	36,321	59,373	61·2
Sussex - - -	41,030	63,756	104,786	60·8
Huntingdon - -	3,193	4,819	8,012	60·1
Chester - -	32,269	47,931	80,200	59·8
Southampton - -	50,102	67,982	118,084	57·6
Westmorland - -	3,325	4,228	7,553	56·0
Middlesex - -	31,209	38,277	69,486	55·1
Surrey - -	40,728	40,223	80,951	49·7
Kent - - -	69,390	54,684	124,074	44·1
Warwick - -	50,299	37,143	87,442	42·5
Berks - - -	21,718	14,831	36,549	40·6
Salop - - -	14,467	9,858	24,325	40·5
Lancaster - -	251,309	161,575	412,884	39·1
London - - -	855,794	197,270	1,053,064	18·7

The next two tables have been prepared for the purpose of showing the differences in the expenditure on relief in different parts of the country as compared with population. They give, as regards each Division and Union-County, the rate per

head, on the estimated population, of the in-maintenance, the out-door relief, and the total expenditure on relief.

Divisions.	Rate per Head on Estimated Population.		
	In-Maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total Expenditure on Relief of the Poor.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
The Metropolis - -	3 11¾	0 11	13 5¾
South Western - -	0 10¾	3 0¾	6 6
Eastern - - -	1 2¼	2 5¾	6 6
South Eastern - -	1 6	1 7½	6 4½
South Midland - -	1 1	2 1½	6 0
Welsh - - -	0 8¾	3 0	5 7¾
West Midland - -	1 1½	1 6¾	5 4½
North Midland - -	0 10¾	2 3½	5 3½
North Western - -	1 2¼	0 10½	4 6
Northern - - -	0 9½	1 4¾	4 4
York - - - -	0 10	1 5¼	4 3¾
England and Wales -	1 5¾	1 7¾	6 6

It will be seen that the variations in the expenditure on relief in the several Divisions are as noticeable as the variations in the numbers of paupers in those Divisions. But the expenditure does not vary in the same ratio as the pauperism. For instance, the expenditure on relief in the Metropolis was very much larger in proportion to the population than in any other Division (the rate per head being more than three times as large as in the Northern and York Divisions and more than twice as large as in all the other Divisions), whilst the ratio of paupers to population was larger in the South Western, Eastern, Welsh, South Midland, West Midland, and South Eastern Divisions than it was in the Metropolis. On the other hand, in the three Divisions in which the rate of expenditure in proportion to the population was lowest, namely, the North Western, Northern, and York Divisions, the ratio of pauperism to the population was also lowest. But in these Divisions the ratios of pauperism and expenditure vary. In the Northern Division the rate of expenditure is only 4*s.* 4*d.* per head of population and the ratio of pauperism is 23·2 per 1,000 of the estimated population, whilst in the North Western Division the rate of expenditure is 4*s.* 6*d.* per head, although the ratio of pauperism is only 19·7 per 1,000.

The next table gives information with respect to the several Union-Counties similar to that contained in the last table with reference to the Divisions.

Union-Counties.	Rate per Head on Estimated Population.		
	In-Maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total Expenditure on Relief of the Poor.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
London	3 11¾	0 11	13 5¾
Hereford	1 1	2 9¼	7 10¼
Norfolk	1 3¼	3 2¾	7 5¼
Wilts	1 2¾	2 8¼	7 3½
Hertford	1 5¼	2 8	7 3
Sussex	1 5¼	2 3	7 3
Dorset	0 11	3 3¼	7 2
Rutland	1 4¼	2 7¾	6 10¼
Oxford	1 3¼	2 7	6 10¼
Lincoln	0 10¾	3 7	6 8
Somerset	0 11½	2 11½	6 7¾
North Wales	0 8½	4 1½	6 7
Cambridge	1 2	2 7¼	6 7
Buckingham	1 0½	2 10½	6 6
Suffolk	1 2¼	2 2¾	6 5½
Southampton	1 5½	1 11¾	6 5¼
Devon	0 9½	3 4¼	6 5
Gloucester	1 3	2 3¼	6 3¼
Kent	1 8	1 3¾	6 2¾
Huntingdon	1 3½	1 11½	6 0¾
Berks	1 7	1 1	6 0½
Monmouth	1 0½	2 8¾	6 0¼
Essex	1 1½	2 1¾	6 0
Surrey	1 4¼	1 4	5 10½
Bedford	1 0	2 3¼	5 9
York, North Riding	1 0½	2 1¾	5 6¾
Leicester	1 0½	1 11¼	5 6½
Worcester	1 0¾	1 8¼	5 5¾
Cornwall	0 7¾	2 9½	5 4¾
Middlesex	1 0	1 2¾	5 4¾
Warwick	1 2¾	0 11	5 4
Northampton	0 10¼	2 5¼	5 3½
South Wales	0 8	2 7½	5 2¼
York, East Riding	1 0	2 0¼	5 1½
Stafford	1 0¼	1 8¼	4 9½
Salop	1 1¾	0 9½	4 9
Nottingham	0 10½	1 9¼	4 6½
Lancaster	1 2¾	0 9½	4 6½
Westmorland	1 0	1 3¼	4 5¾
Derby	0 9½	1 9½	4 5
Durham	0 9¾	1 5¼	4 4½
Cumberland	0 9½	1 7	4 3½
Northumberland	0 8¾	1 3¼	4 2¾
Chester	0 10¾	1 3¾	4 2½
York, West Riding	0 9½	1 3	4 0

It will be observed that the differences in the rate per head on the estimated population which the total expenditure on relief represents were even more marked in the Union-Counties than in the Divisions.

In-maintenance and out-relief for the half-year ended Michaelmas 1894.

The statement of in-maintenance and out-door relief for the half-year ended at Michaelmas 1894, which has already appeared as a separate Parliamentary Paper [No. 296 (C.–1) Sess. 1894], furnishes the latest available information as to the expenditure on these items of relief. A summary of the Return is given in the Appendix, page 400. It shows that the aggregate cost of in-maintenance and out-door relief was more than in the same half-year in 1893 by 31,620*l.*; and that 17,176*l.* of this ncrease was due to the larger expenditure on in-maintenance.

The total expenditure of 1,067,681*l.* on in-maintenance, shown in the return, included 1,009,487*l.* for the maintenance of paupers in workhouses and other establishments under the control of Guardians, 33,919*l.* for children in schools certified under the 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43., and 24,275*l.* for paupers in hospitals and other institutions not under the control of the Guardians. The expenditure on in-maintenance in establishments under the control of guardians included 33,999*l.* for patients in the asylums for imbeciles and idiots provided by the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District. The expenditure on out-door relief included 1,113,264*l.* given in money and 91,874*l.* given in kind, 685*l.* given as additional relief for the payment of school fees, and 27,744*l.* expended on the relief of children boarded out, of which 15,787*l.* was the cost of children boarded out within the Union, and 11,957*l.* of children boarded out beyond the Union, to which they were chargeable.

In-maintenance and out-relief for the half-year ended Lady-day 1894.

A summary of the corresponding return for the half-year ended at Lady-day 1894 will also be found in the Appendix at page 390.

Cost per head of relief.

The following table enables a comparison to be made of the cost per head of the paupers of all classes, taken collectively, with that of the out-door paupers, exclusive of lunatics in asylums, registered hospitals, and licensed houses, in each of the ten years ended at Lady-day from 1885 to 1894. The figures in the table have been arrived at by calculations based on the mean numbers of the paupers relieved, and the cost of their relief; but it must be borne in mind that while, in calculating the cost per head of the paupers of all classes, all the items of poor law relief have been included, it has been impossible, in calculating the cost per head of the out-door paupers, to take into account any part of the salaries of the poor law officers, or any establishment charges, and that the calculations as regards these paupers have necessarily been based on the mean number of the out-door paupers and the bare cost of the "out-relief" as defined on page lxxxi. It must also be remembered that the calculations are

made on the gross expenditure, without making any allowance for receipts in aid of Poor Rates, so that while the figures represent the cost of the relief per head they do not represent the burden which that relief casts on the rates. It appears from the table that in the year ended at Lady-day 1894 the cost per head, calculated on the mean number of paupers of all classes taken collectively, was larger than in any of the nine preceding years, and that the cost per head, calculated on the mean number of out-door paupers taken separately, was larger than in eight of the nine preceding years.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Year ended at Lady-day	Cost per head on mean number of Paupers of all classes.	Cost per head on mean number of Out-door Paupers.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1885 - -	11 0 10½	4 11 8½
1886 - -	10 12 6¼	4 10 11½
1887 - -	10 5 5¼	4 10 3½
1888 - -	10 10 10¾	4 10 8¾
1889 - -	10 10 3¾	4 10 6¾
1890 - -	10 17 7¼	4 11 7¾
1891 - -	11 7 6½	4 12 2¾
1892 - -	11 17 7¼	4 14 3½
1893 - -	12 2 11½	4 13 0½
1894 - -	12 5 6½	4 13 11¼

The following table gives similar information with respect to the cost per head in the Metropolis of the paupers of all classes, and the out-door paupers, calculated on the same principle. It will be seen from it that, while the cost per head of the out-door paupers in the Metropolis is but slightly in excess of the cost of these paupers in the whole of the country, the cost per head on the mean numbers of the paupers of all classes in the Metropolis has in most of the years been more than twice as much as it has been in the country as a whole. This result is to a considerable extent to be attributed to the fact that in the Metropolis the paupers relieved in the workhouse bear a much larger proportion to the total number of paupers relieved than they do in other parts of the country (see table on page lxxxiv). It is no doubt also partly due to the improved accommodation provided for the poor in the Metropolis, and partly to the amounts of the contributions which the Metropolitan Unions and Parishes are called upon to pay to the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District.

These contributions amounted in the year ended at Lady-day 1894 to 680,217*l.*, as compared with 275,221*l.* in 1888.

THE METROPOLIS.

Year ended at Lady-day	Cost per head on mean number of Paupers of all Classes.	Cost per head on mean number of Out-door Paupers.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1885 - -	24 2 7	4 18 5¼
1886 - -	22 5 2¼	4 16 5½
1887 - -	20 6 8½	4 14 3½
1888 - -	21 11 9	4 15 5
1889 - -	21 0 8¾	4 16 5½
1890 - -	21 16 1	4 17 1
1891 - -	22 16 7	4 17 1½
1892 - -	23 15 11½	5 2 3¼
1893 - -	25 8 2¾	4 18 8¾
1894 - -	25 6 1¼	4 19 4¼

Poor law expenditure and out-relief in the Metropolis.

The following table shows the gross expenditure on the relief of the poor in the Metropolis during each of the ten years ended at Lady-day 1894, adjusted as previously explained on page lxxxii; the rate per head on the estimated population of such adjusted cost of relief; and the amount expended each year in the Metropolis on out-relief.

Year ended at Lady-day.	"Adjusted" Gross Cost of Relief in the Metropolis.	Rate per head on Estimated Population.	Cost of Out-door Relief in the Metropolis.
	£	s. d.	£
1885 - -	2,418,049	12 3¼	181,581
1886 - -	2,258,029	11 4¼	183,401
1887 - -	2,123,606	10 6¾	188,707
1888 - -	2,345,172	11 6¾	199,831
1889 - -	2,288,485	11 2	195,445
1890 - -	2,340,559	11 3¾	188,559
1891 - -	2,435,164	11 7¾	184,118
1892 - -	2,473,514	11 8¾	181,406
1893 - -	2,728,552	12 9½	181,770
1894 - -	2,900,940	13 5¾	197,270

These figures show that there was a very considerable increase in the gross cost of relief in the Metropolis during the decade, and that the gross expenditure in 1894 was much larger than in any of the other nine years. It will also be observed that the rate per head on estimated population of the gross cost of relief was larger than in any of the other years.

The table at page 346 of the Appendix gives particulars of the area, population in 1891, rateable value on the 6th of April 1893, and mean number of paupers and total expenditure on relief during the year ended at Lady-day 1894, of each of the Unions and separate Parishes in the Metropolis.

Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.

The Metropolitan Common Poor Fund was established by the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867, one of the chief objects of which was to relieve the poorer Unions of the Metropolis from a portion of the heavy rates to which they were then subject, by distributing certain specified items of Poor Rate Expenditure equally over the whole metropolitan area on the basis of rateable value. Between the date of the passing of the Act and Lady-day 1894, an expenditure amounting to 21,633,445*l.*, has, through the instrumentality of the Fund been borne as a general charge by the entire Metropolis. The total charge for the year ended at Lady-day 1869, the first parochial year after the passing of the Metropolitan Poor Act, was 384,883*l.*, whilst that for the year ended at Lady-day 1894 amounted to 1,195,015*l.* The net amount received from the Fund by the poorer Unions for the first-named year, after they had been debited with the several sums which they were liable to contribute towards the expenditure chargeable on the Fund was 87,782*l.*, whilst 276,996*l.* was distributed amongst them in respect of the year ended Lady-day, 1894. After the last-mentioned payment had been made, the aggregate sum actually paid since 1867 to the Unions which had been recipients out of the Fund amounted to 4,923,480*l.*

Included in the receipts and payments in respect of expenditure for the year ended at Lady-day 1894, are sums amounting to 1,689*l.* which were repaid out of the Fund, and other sums amounting to 290*l.* which were contributed to the Fund, pursuant to the provisions of section 44 of the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869, in consequence of alterations in the totals of the Valuation Lists on which contributions in previous half years were assessed.

In connexion with the large increase which has taken place in the expenditure chargeable on the Common Poor Fund since Lady-day 1869, the first parochial year after the establishment of the Fund, it may be observed that additional items of expenditure have from time to time been cast upon the Fund. Thus by the Metropolitan Poor Amendment Act, 1869, the cost of the maintenance of pauper boys on board training ships, and the cost of the maintenance and instruction of orphan and

deserted children boarded-out by the Guardians, were made a charge upon the Fund. Under the Metropolitan Poor Amendment Act, 1870, the cost of the maintenance of adult paupers in Workhouses and Sick Asylums to the extent of fivepence per head per day, and the cost of the rations of in-door officers according to a scale to be fixed by us, became repayable out of the Fund. In 1873, the school fees paid by Guardians for out-door pauper children were directed by the Elementary Education Act, 1873, to be paid out of the Fund. In 1879 the expenses incurred by the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District in providing ambulances, ambulance stations and horses, and in respect of the persons employed by them in the conveyance of persons suffering from any dangerous infectious disease, were also charged upon the Fund. And in 1889 the expenses incurred by the Managers for the maintenance of non-pauper patients suffering from fever or small-pox or diphtheria, as well as pauper diphtheria patients, were made a charge upon the Fund. Payments are also made out of the Fund in respect of the expenses of the Quarter Sessions for the County of London under the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869, and the remuneration and expenses of the clerk and other officers appointed to assist the Quarter Sessions, the Fees received by the Quarter Sessions under that Act being paid into the Fund. The expenses of the Clerk to the London County Council under the same Act are also paid out of the Fund.

The amount of poor rate expenditure for the year ended at Lady-day 1894, which was distributed over the metropolitan area on the basis of rateable value in accordance with the provisions of the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867, and the Acts amending the same, was 1,195,015*l.* The following are the several items of expenditure comprised in that amount, namely :—

	£	£
PAUPERS :		
Maintenance of In-door paupers - -	283,206	
„ Pauper children - -	180,568	
„ Insane poor - -	265,751	
School fees for out-door pauper children under the Elementary Education Acts	14	
Vagrants.—Expenses under the Houseless Poor Acts - - - -	21,922	
		751,461
MEDICAL RELIEF :		
Medicines and medical and surgical appliances —		15,909
Carried forward . - -		767,370

	£	£
Brought forward		767,370
PAID OFFICERS:		
Salaries	248,501	
Rations	82,837	
Compensation for loss of office	1,642	
		332,980
TOTAL for purposes immediately connected with the Relief of the Poor	—	1,100,350
REGISTRATION FEES		11,314
VACCINATION FEES AND EXPENSES		13,431
MAINTENANCE OF SMALL-POX, FEVER, AND DIPHTHERIA PATIENTS		50,900
AMBULANCE EXPENSES		19,020
TOTAL		1,195,015

The total sum paid out of the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund to the poorer districts of the Metropolis in consequence of this distribution amounted to 276,617*l.*, and the total amount contributed thereto by the other districts was 278,802*l.* The expenses incurred by the Guardians of each Union and Parish in the Metropolis, and the amounts contributed or received by them, as well as a summary of the transactions effected by means of the Fund since it was established, are given in the Appendix (pages 428 to 434).

Metropolitan poor law establishments.

During the year we have authorised expenditure on many alterations and additions which have been made, in accordance with plans previously approved by us, in Metropolitan Poor Law establishments. Among the works authorised are a new laundry and dining hall at the Islington (Cornwallis Road) Workhouse; buildings for married couples and nurses at Kensington, a residence for the medical officer, and nurses' quarters at Chelsea, extensive alterations at the Fulham Workhouse, and important works of drainage and water supply at Greenwich, and of drainage at the City of London Infirmary. We have also approved of the erection of new casual wards for St. George-in-the-East, and the enlargement of the Woolwich casual wards, and we have sanctioned improvements of various kinds at the Forest Gate, St. George-in-the-East, Kensington and Chelsea, and West London Schools.

Metropolitan Asylums District.

The following tables are in continuation of statistics inserted in our last Annual Report:

NOTIFICATIONS of DISEASES receivable into the MANAGERS' HOSPITALS (Metropolitan Area).

Year.	Population (Estimated).	Small pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Total Notifications.	Annual Rate per 1000 of Population.
1891	4,211,743	114	11,398	5,907	27	3,372	20,818	4·9
1892	4,263,294	423	27,095	7,781	20	2,465	37,784	8·9
1893	4,306,411	2,813	36,901	13,026	22	3,663	56,425	13·1
1894	4,349,166	1,192	18,440	11,190*	21	3,360	34,203	7·9

* Including 535 cases of "Membranous Croup."

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, and DEATHS, METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS DISTRICT HOSPITALS, in the Year 1894.

Disease.	Admissions (Direct from Homes).	Discharges (Recovered).	Deaths.
Small-pox - -	1,117	1,081	102
Scarlet fever - -	11,598	11,920	717
Diphtheria - -	3,666	2,367	1,035
Typhus fever - -	6	5	1
Enteric fever - -	534	429	96
Other diseases - -	983	—	157

The percentage of admissions of scarlet fever patients on the total number notified has risen from 46·1 per cent. in 1891 to 62·9 per cent. in 1894; and of diphtheria from 20·4 to 32·8.

The total number of fever patients under treatment during the year was 19,937, as compared with 22,222 in 1893 and 18,120 in 1892. The minimum number on one day was 2,455 on April 7th, and the maximum 2,950 on October 31st.

Although the aggregate pressure on the resources of the Managers was less than in the previous year, the accommodation for diphtheria and enteric fever cases was found to be still insufficient, and the Managers have not relaxed their efforts to provide at least for the requirements of years of ordinary prevalence.

At Shooter's Hill a new hospital for about 500 beds is advancing towards completion, and plans have been approved by us for the erection of an additional hospital at Hither Green,

and for the construction of permanent pavilions to replace temporary structures at the North-Western Hospital. Plans have also been submitted for our approval of a new Hospital at Lower Tooting. We have also authorised the necessary expenditure for various works of re-construction or of enlargement at other existing hospitals; for laundries or laundry machinery at the South-Eastern, North-Western, Western, and Northern Hospitals, and at Gore Farm; for the erection of a double pavilion and extension of administrative buildings at the Northern Hospital, the provision of additional accommodation for patients and staff at the Eastern, and for extensive alterations and additions to the South-Western Hospital.

After local inquiry by our inspectors we sanctioned the purchase by the Managers of about 4 acres of additional land for extension of the Western Hospital, and the purchase of about 3¼3 acres of land at Marsh Street and Joyce Green, Dartford, for the purposes of a small-pox hospital,

The resources of the Managers were tested during the year by a sudden out-break of small-pox in the parish of St. Marylebone, and we recognise with satisfaction the energy and promptitude with which the emergency was successfully met.

The number of patients conveyed by the land ambulance service during 1894 was 29,688, and the mileage run 203,820.

We have sanctioned plans for the erection of an ambulance station adjacent to the new hospital at Shooter's Hill, and plans of new quarters for the medical and nursing staff at South Wharf.

On the application of the managers, after local inquiry, we issued a Provisional Order authorising the purchase otherwise than by agreement of certain premises which were required for the purpose of making additions to the North-Western Fever Hospital. The Bill for the confirmation of the Order was petitioned against in the House of Lords by the London County Council, but the petition was withdrawn on the insertion of a clause which was agreed to by us. The Provisional Order was confirmed by the Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (Poor Law) Act, 1894, which received the Royal Assent on the 20th July 1894.

The new ambulance steamboat "Geneva Cross," a paddle-wheel steamer of 450 tons, was completed during the year. This vessel is intended to be used for the conveyance of small-pox patients to the Hospital Ships at Long Reach and has accommodation for about 50 patients in addition to the crew and the Medical Officer and nurses.

Preliminary plans for the erection of an asylum at Tooting Bec for helpless or feeble paupers of unsound mind were submitted to us, and have been the subject of a conference between representatives of the Commissioners in Lunacy, the Managers, and ourselves.

Occupation of pauper children placed out. (Metropolis.)

In the Appendix at page 425 will be found a table showing generally the nature of the employments in which children chargeable to the Metropolitan Unions and Parishes were placed during the year, after education in separate or district schools. In a few instances the Returns include also children who had been maintained in certified schools. The number placed out during the year was 1,203. It will be seen that 92 boys entered the Royal Navy and 85 the Mercantile Marine, all of these with one exception having been previously trained on board the "Exmouth" training ship belonging to the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District. There were also 56 boys from the "Exmouth" and 91 boys from other Poor Law schools who enlisted in naval or military bands. The total of 732 boys includes also 152 sent to Working Boys Homes, 52 placed out as shoemakers, 42 as bakers, 14 as hair-dressers, 18 as tailors, 16 in connexion with the building trade, 43 as servants, 9 as errand boys, and 62 in other employments. Of the 471 girls, 465 went into domestic service, and 6 to other occupations.

Report of Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants.

The Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants continue their valuable work in supervising girls sent from London Poor Law institutions to domestic service. During the year 1894 they had under their supervision 2,509 girls from Poor Law Schools, 182 from Roman Catholic Certified Schools, and 780 from other institutions. Reports on almost all these girls have been received by the Association, and more than half of them (1,753) are classed as girls "who "throughout the year have been spoken of as satisfactory in "conduct and work;" 724 are classed as "those against whom "no serious faults have been alleged," 206 as "accused of "dishonesty, untruth, extreme violence of temper, &c.," and 42 "as having lost character, or been in prison for theft, &c." Of the remainder, 18 are married or have emigrated, 166 are with relations, 46 were found unfit for service, 208 are in training homes, 9 are dead, 66 refused visits, 95 are not yet reported on, and 138 were not traced.

Out-door medical relief (Metropolis.)

In continuation of the tables inserted in our previous Reports, we append a summary of returns from the Metropolitan Unions as to out-door medical relief during the year ended the 25th December 1894. It shows that there was during the year a decrease of 12,913, or about 9·8 per cent., in the number of Orders granted for medical attendance, as compared with the preceding year. We find from the returns furnished to us that this reduction of the numbers was not incidental to certain parts only of the Metropolis, but was spread generally over the various Unions.

OUT-DOOR MEDICAL RELIEF in the METROPOLIS in each of the three years ended on the 25th December 1892, 1893, and 1894.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
Paupers on permanent medical list (attended without orders)	11,658	12,601	12,715
Orders for attendance:			
At Poor Law dispensary	59,396	66,814	64,136
At patients' homes	51,854	55,812	45,514
Orders in districts for which there are no dispensaries	7,360	8,814	8,817
Total orders	118,610	131,440	118,527
Midwifery cases included in preceding total	1,346	1,473	1,468
Average number of orders per medical officer	751	832	745
Amount of medical officers' salaries	£18,495	£18,275	£18,305
Ditto ditto fees	£2,070	£2,250	£2,265
Average remuneration per order, excluding extra fees	*s.* *d.* 3 1½	*s.* *d.* 2 9¼	*s.* *d.* 3 1
Ditto ditto including fees	3 5½	3 1½	3 5¾

Casual paupers (Metropolis).

The following table shows the total number of admissions to the casual wards in the Metropolis in each year from 1882 to 1894, and it will be observed that the number in the latter year is greater than in any of the five preceding years, but that the number of admissions during the year was considerably less than in 1882, the year in which the Casual Poor Act was passed. The large number of admissions as compared with the average number relieved on Friday nights, as stated below, is accounted for by the fact that the same vagrants are admitted into the casual wards on numerous occasions in the course of the year.

Year.	Total Number of Admissions to Metropolitan Casual Wards.	Decrease as compared with the Number in 1882.
1882	294,960	—
1883	125,906	169,054
1884	116,132	178,828
1885	109,948	185,012
1886	108,293	186,667
1887	141,733	153,227
1888	241,958	53,002
1889	182,299	112,661
1890	154,507	140,453
1891	149,808	145,152
1892	168,270	126,690
1893	176,978	117,982
1894	192,450	102,510

We insert in the Appendix, page 347 *et seq.*, statements as to the number of casual paupers relieved in the Metropolis on Friday night in each week in 1893 and 1894, the average number relieved on Friday nights during the years 1875 to 1894 inclusive, and the number of admissions on certain dates in 1894. The average number relieved on Friday nights during the year 1894 was 1,086, which was 167 more than the average of 1892, and 129 more than the average of 1893.

In the Appendix, page 350, we give a statement as to the number of occasions on which casual paupers have been identified by the visiting officers of the Metropolitan casual wards in each week of the year 1894, as having been admitted more than once during one month into a casual ward of the Metropolis, and the number detained in consequence of such identification. The following table shows the numbers thus identified, and detained, in each year since the Casual Poor Act, 1882, came into force :—

Year.	Number identified.	Number detained.
1883	20,629	16,869
1884	20,763	17,517
1885	16,498	15,428
1886	13,646	13,078
1887	13,432	12,115
1888	16,703	10,652
1889	18,834	12,614
1890	18,846	13,167
1891	17,529	12,454
1892	15,695	11,226
1893	19,674	14,090
1894	21,568	16,067

A statement will also be found in the Appendix (page 352), of the number of casual paupers charged with offences under the Vagrant Acts at the Metropolitan Police Courts during the year 1894. Of the 819 casual paupers so charged 785 were convicted and 34 discharged. The great majority of the convictions were for refusing or neglecting to perform the prescribed task of work and for destroying clothes; the remainder were for absconding and other offences. During the year 1893, 545 casual paupers were charged, and of this number 532 were convicted and 13 discharged.

Workhouse buildings outside the Metropolis.

We have sanctioned proposals for increasing and improving the accommodation for the in-door poor in many Unions outside the Metropolis. Thus plans have been approved by us for the erection of a new workhouse for the Mildenhall Union, and for important improvements at the Christchurch, Pocklington, and Tonbridge workhouses; for new infirmaries or extensive additions to the infirmary accommodation in the Aston, Brentford, Elham, Hull, King's Norton, Penistone, Pontypool, South Molton, St. Albans, Walsall, Watford, and Wolstanton and

Burslem Unions; for new infectious hospitals at Macclesfield and South Molton; and for new or improved casual wards at Beverley, Bridgnorth, Cardiff, Darlington, Loughborough, Mansfield, and several other Unions. Plans for new cottage homes for children have been approved for the Christchurch Union, for an infirmary at the Cardiff schools at Ely, and for improved arrangements at the Carlisle and the Walsall and West Bromwich schools. Many works of drainage and water supply and in connection with laundry accommodation have received our sanction; and a system of electric lighting has been approved at Dewsbury.

Allowance of tea to female inmates of workhouses.

In November 1892 we issued a general Order empowering Guardians to grant an allowance of tobacco or snuff to the workhouse inmates who are not able-bodied or who are employed upon work of a specially disagreeable character. The allowances under that Order have, as a rule, been made to male inmates, and it appeared to us that it would materially add to the comfort of the old and infirm women in the workhouses if they were supplied, irrespective of the tea provided by the dietary table, with dry tea with milk and sugar, so that they might have the means of making tea for themselves.

We accordingly, on the 8th of March 1894, issued a general Order to all Boards of Guardians, empowering them, if they they think fit, to cause dry tea, with sugar and milk, to be supplied to such of the female inmates of the workhouse as they may consider should be supplied with the same; the quantity to be allowed in each case, or in any class of cases, to be such as the Guardians may by resolution prescribe. A copy of this Order is inserted at page 4 of the Appendix.

Consumption of spirits, &c. in workhouses.

For the continuation of previous parliamentary returns, we obtained returns from the several unions in England and Wales as to the quantity of spirits, wine, and malt liquors consumed in the workhouses in 1892 and 1893, with the expenditure in each workhouse for each kind of intoxicating liquor, and the daily average numbers of inmates in each workhouse. These returns showed that the quantities and cost of intoxicating liquors consumed in the years in question in workhouses (inclusive of infirmaries, &c. and the establishments of the Metropolitan Asylum District) were as follows:—

—	Quantities.		Cost.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
			£	£
Spirits -	124,967 pints -	112,906 pints -	14,428	13,124
Wine -	58,597 „ -	51,126 „ -	4,256	3,838
Malt liquors -	455,438 gallons -	429,608 gallons -	16,951	15,949
			£35,635	£32,911

In connexion with these figures, it is to be observed that the total average number of the inmates of the workhouses, &c. during the year 1893 was nearly 8,000 more than in the year 1892. The average cost was 3*s.* 11*d.* per head for the year 1892, and 3*s.* 5½*d.* per head for the year 1893. The returns for the different unions, however, showed a wide divergence in practice as to allowing these liquors to inmates, and great variations in the cost per head.

Qualification of managers of school districts.

The members of Boards of Management of School Districts under the Poor Law Acts, with the exception of the Managers who are in some cases nominated by us, are elected by the Boards of Guardians of the Unions comprised in the District. Under the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1844, the qualification of an Elective Manager consists in being rated to the relief of the poor within the District at an amount of annual rateable value to be fixed by our Order. The Orders issued by us to the several School Districts fixed the qualification at different amounts of rateable value ranging from 25*l.* to 40*l.*

Having regard to the change which under the Local Government Act, 1894, has been made in the qualification for the office of Guardian, we issued an Order in September 1894 fixing the qualification for the office of Elected Manager for School Districts at an annual rateable value of 5*l.* This Order and the Circular which accompanied it will be found at page 11 of the Appendix.

Imbecile and epileptic children in workhouses.

In September 1894 we also issued a Circular to the several Boards of Guardians of Unions outside the Metropolis, asking for certain information with regard to the number and condition of imbecile and epileptic children under 16 years of age in Workhouses and other establishments belonging to the Guardians. In pursuance of an Order of the House of Commons, a Return giving the particulars so obtained was published early in the present year. The summary prefixed to that Return shows that, on the 1st September 1894, there were in the establishments in question 294 children (174 boys and 120 girls) who were imbecile only; 93 (55 boys and 38 girls) epileptic only; and 98 (52 boys and 46 girls) both imbeciles and epileptic. The number who were of "dirty habits" was 229 (142 boys and 87 girls). The total number of children included in the Return was 485; and as regards 178 of the children, 95 boys and 83 girls were in the opinion of the Medical Officers likely to be improved by special training. The particulars summarised above were contained in Returns from 175 Unions. The Returns received from the remainder of the 618 Extra-metropolitan Unions showed that there were no such chiidren in the workhouses of those Unions.

Payment for administration of anæsthetics.

As it appeared from representations which were made to us that some misapprehension existed as to the power of Boards of

Guardians to pay for the professional assistance required by their Medical Officers in connexion with the administration of anæsthetics in cases of operations, we deemed it desirable to address a Circular Letter to Boards of Guardians on the subject. While we recommended that under ordinary circumstances a case in which a serious operation was required should not be treated in the workhouse or at the patient's home, but should be sent to a public hospital, we stated that where the latter course was not practicable, or the operation was not of a serious character, we were prepared to consider an application from the Guardians for sanction to the payment to the Medical Officer of a reasonable sum in respect of any assistance which it was necessary for him to obtain in connexion with the administration of an anæsthetic, or any other cost in connexion with its use. A copy of the Circular Letter is inserted in the Appendix, p. 10.

Visitation of sick asylums and district schools.

Orders were issued by us in November 1894 with regard to the visitation and inspection of Sick Asylums and District Schools. By these Orders, which are similar to the Order issued to Boards of Guardians in January 1893 in regard to workhouses and other establishments, we provided that any member of a Board of Management may at any time visit and examine any part of a Sick Asylum or District School belonging to the Board of Management of which he is a member. By the same Orders we empowered Boards of Management to appoint at their discretion committees consisting of ladies, whether members of the Board or not, whose duty it should be, subject to rules prescribed by the Managers, to visit the parts of the Sick Asylum or District School in which the patients or children are maintained. The Orders also provide that the appointment of such a committee shall not in any way affect the powers and duties of the Visiting Committees appointed by the Managers from among their own members. A copy of these Orders and of the Circular Letters which accompanied them will be found on pages 12–15 of the Appendix.

Poor law education.

We have received reports from Mr. Mozley, Mr. Holgate, and Mr. Byam Davies, our Inspectors of Poor Law Schools, on the education of pauper children in their respective districts. These reports will be found on pages 65–76 of the Appendix.

School attendance.

A statement will be found on page 413 of the Appendix, showing the average daily number of children who attended workhouse schools, separate poor law schools, and district schools during the year ended at Lady-day 1894. The following is a summary of this statement :—

AVERAGE daily number of children attending the Schools in Workhouses, and separate Poor Law Schools other than District Schools during the year ended at Lady-day, 1894:—

Boys - - - - -	9,703	
Girls - - - - -	7,570	
		17,273

AVERAGE daily number of children attending District Schools during the same period:—

Boys - - - - -	4,617	
Girls - - - - -	3,179	
		7,796
Total - - - - -		25,069

The following summary shows in what manner the education of pauper children was provided for in the several Unions and Parishes of England and Wales at Lady-day 1894:—

NUMBER of UNIONS and PARISHES, the Children chargeable to which were educated in—

Workhouse Schools.	Detached or Separate Schools, other than District Schools.	District Schools.	Schools of another Union.	Public Elementary Schools.
108*	65*	31*	25*	419

* In 30 Unions and Parishes some of the children were sent out to public elementary schools, the remainder being taught in a workhouse school or other poor law school.

It is satisfactory to note that the number of cases in which workhouse children are sent out to neighbouring public elementary schools continues to increase. Owing mainly to this fact, the total average daily number in Union and District Schools which, in 1882–83 was 35,335, is now only 25,069.

Committee on poor law schools.

It was urged by a deputation which waited upon our President in July last, that it was very desirable that there should be an inquiry with regard to Poor Law Schools, and on consideration of the representations made by the deputation we appointed a Committee to inquire into the existing systems for the maintenance and education of children under the charge of Managers of District Schools and Boards of Guardians in the Metropolis, and to advise as to any changes that may be desirable. The Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P., consented to act as Chairman of the Committee, and the other members are the Right Hon. Sir J. E. Gorst, M.P., the Hon. Lyulph E. Stanley, the Rev. Brooke Lambert, Mr. W. Vallance, Clerk to the Guardians of the

Whitechapel Union, Mrs. H. O. Barnett, Mr. E. Nettleship, F.R.C.S., and Dr. J. G. Fitch. The Committee have examined a considerable number of witnesses, but their inquiry is not yet completed.

Certified schools.

During 1894, 18 schools, supported wholly or partially by voluntary subscriptions, were certified by us in pursuance of the 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43., as fitted for the reception of such children as may be sent there by Boards of Guardians. Of these 18 schools, two were schools which had before been certified, a fresh certificate being issued in one case on its removal to fresh premises, and in the other upon a change taking place in the management. A statement will be found at page 427 of the Appendix, showing the names and situations of the schools certified by us during the year, with the amounts which were fixed under the 45 & 46 Vict. c. 58. s. 13, as the reasonable expenses which may be incurred by the Guardians for the maintenance, clothing, and education of each pauper child in these schools. In the case of seven schools (see Appendix, p. 427), the certificates were cancelled during the year. The number of schools holding our certificate under the first-mentioned statute on the 1st January 1895 was 208.

Boarding-out of pauper children.

In the year 1894 we authorised five re-constituted Committees and eight new Committees for the purpose of finding and superintending homes for orphan or deserted pauper children in pursuance of the orders regulating the boarding-out of such children issued by us on the 28th May 1889. Four of these Committees, one in each of the counties of Essex and Leicester, and two in the county of Sussex, were authorised to act only in regard to boarding-out children within the limits of the Union to which they were chargeable. The nine remaining Committees were empowered to act in respect of children from other Unions as well, and were established in the counties of Dorset, Essex (two), Hertford, Stafford, Suffolk, Sussex, Westmoreland, and York, East Riding. From returns which have been furnished to us it appears that on the 1st January last 1,794 children were boarded-out outside the Union to which they were chargeable, under the provisions of "The Boarding-out Order, 1889," and 3,778 children within the Unions to which they were chargeable, under the provisions of "The Boarding of Children in Unions Order, 1889."

In the Appendix, p. 77, will be found the report of Miss Mason, our Inspector of Boarding-Out by Committees for boarding-out children beyond the limits of the Unions to which they are chargeable, with reference to the working of the system and the children inspected by her.

Emigration.

During the year 1894 we issued Orders authorising Boards of Guardians to send 299 orphan or deserted pauper children to Canada at a cost to the poor rates of 3,578*l*. The regulations to be complied with before we decide to issue an Order in

any such case are contained in the Memorandum inserted at pages 50 and 51 of the Appendix to our Seventeenth Annual Report.

We further authorised Boards of Guardians to assist the emigration of 45 other persons, of whom 12 went to Australia, 21 to Canada, 4 to New Zealand, and 8 to South Africa. The expenditure from the poor rates authorised in respect of the emigration in these cases was 301*l.*

A statement showing the number of persons whose emigration at the cost of the poor rates has been authorised during the past 10 years, with the expenditure authorised in each year, is inserted at page 412 of the Appendix.

Reports of immigration officers of the Canadian Government.

Since our last Report was issued we have received through the Colonial Office further reports by Immigration Officers of the Canadian Department of Agriculture respecting visits made by them to the homes of orphan or deserted pauper children sent out to Canada by Boards of Guardians with our approval. These reports related to 266 children, who it appears were, as a general rule, placed in satisfactory homes. The Immigration Officers found that in a few cases children had left the homes in which they were first placed, that the places to which they had gone were not known. Several children had been returned as unsatisfactory in character and habits to the receiving homes belonging to the agencies through which their emigration had been effected. From the reports it may be inferred that the children are as a rule regarded as servants, and though they appear to be kindly treated, many of the girls, though quite young, do not attend day school, whilst others attend day school in winter only. It further appears that the verbal or written engagements under which certain of the children were placed out have not always provided for their receiving wages, but in most of the cases it is stated that they will be maintained and clothed until they are of an age to receive wages.

Poor Law Conferences.

Poor Law Conferences were held during the year 1894 as follows:

West Midland District, at Malvern, on the 1st and 2nd of May.—Subjects discussed: Powers and duties of District Councils and Boards of Guardians under the Local Government Act, 1894; and vagrancy.

Northern District, at Gilsland, on the 10th and 11th of July.—Subjects discussed: Principles and practice of out-relief; the grant for pauper lunatics; the Local Government Act, 1894; and the working of sewage schemes.

South Wales and Monmouthshire District, at Neath, on the 1st and 2nd of August.—Subjects discussed: District councils; pauper children; and the powers and duties of parish councillors.

North Wales District, at Rhyl, on the 16th of August.—Subjects discussed: Out-door relief; and the Local Government Act, 1894.

North-Western District, at Southport, on the 28th and 29th of September.—Subjects discussed: Old age poverty; nursing in workhouse hospitals; the training of workhouse boys for sea service; county rate expenditure; and the sanitary condition of the people.

South-Eastern and Metropolitan District, in London, on the 8th of November.—Subjects discussed: The increased protection of children; and Guardians and the "Case paper" system.

South Midland District, at Oxford, on the 21st of November 1894.—Subject discussed: State-aided pensions for old age.

Dismissals and resignations of Poor Law Officers.

We insert in the Appendix, page 435, a statement showing the number of Poor Law Officers who resigned on account of irregularities in conduct or in the discharge of their duties, or who were dismissed from the offices held by them, during the past year.

It will be seen that, of a total number of 22,253 officers, 25 resigned voluntarily to avoid inquiry or dismissal, 35 were required to resign, and 67 were dismissed.

The following figures show the total number of the officers of the principal classes, and the number of those who, during the year, resigned on account of irregularities or were dismissed:—

Officers.	Total Number.	Number of Resignations or Dismissals.
Clerks	664	—
Chaplains	564	1
Medical Officers	4,418	3
Masters of Workhouses	766	15
Relieving Officers	1,602	9

Superannuation allowances.

In the Appendix, page 436, will be found a statement showing the number of Union and Parochial Officers to whom, with our consent, superannuation allowances were awarded during the past year. The number of officers to whom allowances were so awarded was 133; the amount of their salaries and emoluments, including the estimated value of their board and lodging, &c., was 20,045*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, and the superannuation allowances granted to them amounted to 8,285*l.* 6*s.*

The number of officers superannuated is larger than in any previous year since such allowances were first granted; 119 in 1892 having been the largest number prior to 1894.

The average age of the officers superannuated in 1894 was 64 years; two of the officers were above 80 years of age, 25 were under 80 but over 70, 77 were under 70 but over 60, 22 under 60 but over 50 and 7 were under 50 years of age.

The oldest officer was 81 years of age on his retirement, and had held the office of Workhouse Medical Officer for a period of 40 years.

The youngest officer was an Attendant at one of the Asylums belonging to the Metropolitan Asylums Board; he was permanently incapacitated after 11 years service at the age of 38.

Audit of accounts.

The District Auditors have audited the half-yearly accounts of the guardians and officers of 648 poor law unions and separate parishes, and of the boards of management of 13 asylum and school districts. They have also examined the half-yearly accounts of the receipts and payments of the overseers of the poor of about 15,000 parishes, and the books of the several collectors and assistant overseers of those parishes.

Auditors' reports.

Reports have been received by us from the Auditors relating to their examination of the several books kept by each officer liable to account to them; and, where necessary, we have drawn the attention of the officers concerned to any defects or irregularities which have been brought under our notice in these reports. Where it has appeared that the requirements of the statutes or the regulations affecting such accounts had been infringed or imperfectly understood, we have given the necessary instructions to the officers.

Audit districts.

We regret to have to report the resignations of Mr. R. S. Ashton, Auditor of the Mid-Lancashire District, Mr. G. Gibson, Auditor of the Kent District, Mr. Darroch, Auditor of the Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire District, and Mr. W. Floyd, Auditor of the Staffordshire District; and the death of Mr. E. Jones, Auditor of the South Wales District. To supply the vacancies thus caused, we made the following arrangements: We appointed Mr. A. C. Roberts to the Mid-Lancashire District, Mr. W. A. Casson to the Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire District, and Mr. H. R. Williams to the South Wales District, and Mr. H. W. Oliver was appointed temporarily as Auditor of the Staffordshire District. We transferred Mr. G. Brett from the Hereford and Monmouth District to the Kent District, and appointed Mr. A. W. Dolby as Auditor for the District vacated by Mr. Brett. The under-mentioned officers are acting temporarily, subject to the general supervision of the District Auditors, for those Audit Districts where the Auditors have been selected to audit the accounts of County Councils, viz., Mr. H. McCalmont Rich for the West Yorkshire Audit District, Mr. F. L. Stevens for the Cornwall District, Mr. F. Gaskell for the Norfolk District in place of Mr. A. C. Roberts, Mr. C. F. Jordison for the Cheshire District in place of Mr. A. W. Dolby, and Mr. F. O. Hartley for the Surrey District. Assistant District Auditors were also appointed temporarily for the Staffordshire, North-Eastern Counties, and South Wales Audit Districts.

Decision of disputed questions of settlement, &c.

Under section 12 of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1851 (14 & 15 Vict. c. 105), any two Boards of Guardians between whom a question affecting the settlement, removal, or

chargeability of any poor person may arise, can by a written agreement submit the question to us for decision, and we are empowered, if we see fit, to determine the question by Order under seal. An Order thus made is in all courts and for all purposes final and conclusive between the Guardians submitting the question. Boards of Guardians are thus enabled to avoid the costs which would be incurred if the question were submitted to the ordinary tribunals for decision. We issued during the year five Orders dealing with such cases. It appears to us to be matter for regret that Boards of Guardians do not more generally resort to this inexpensive mode of obtaining a decision upon disputed questions to which the section applies.

Reports of proceedings of assessment committees.

Under the Union Assessment Acts, 1862 to 1880, the Boards of Guardians of every Union and of several separate Parishes outside the Metropolis, are required in the month of April in every year to report to us the proceedings of their Assessment Committees; and under the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869, which incorporates the Union Assessment Committee Acts, 1862 and 1864, the Vestries of separate Parishes within the Metropolis are required to make a similar report.

There are now only 12 places in England, not within the Metropolis, in which the Union Assessment Acts are not in force. These places are, with one or two exceptions, under Local Acts for poor law purposes.

In accordance with our usual practice, we supplied the several Boards of Guardians and Vestries in April, 1894, with forms in which the reports required to be sent to us might be made. The particulars with which we ask to be furnished in these reports are such as to enable us to form some estimate of the work performed by the Assessment Committees and by their clerks, whose remuneration has, under section 10 of the Act of 1862, to be sanctioned by us. Particulars of the rateable value of the Union or separate Parish, as the case may be, are given in a table which is appended to the form of report. The information which we thus obtain as regards the rateable value of property in the different parts of the kingdom is embodied by us in a return annually made to Parliament. This Return also forms the basis of the certificates required by section 24 (5) of the Local Government Act, 1888, for the purpose of the apportionment of the grants payable by county councils in cases where the Union or Parish is in more than one administrative county.

Disallowances and surcharges.

In the year ended the 31st of December, 1894, the District Auditors reported 2,099 disallowances and surcharges as having been made by them in the accounts of Overseers, Assistant Overseers, and Collectors of Poor Rates, Guardians of the Poor and Union Officers, and the Officers of the Metropolitan Asylum District. This number is somewhat less than the number of

disallowances and surcharges in the accounts of the same classes of Authorities and Officers in the preceding year.

Appeals against disallowances and surcharges.

We decided during the same period 308 appeals against the decisions of the Auditors with respect to disallowances and surcharges and allowances in the accounts of the above-mentioned classes of Authorities and Officers. At page 562 in the Appendix there is a table giving a summary of the appeals, and of the effect of our decisions in regard to them. On reference to the summary, it will be observed that nearly two-thirds of the decisions appealed against related to the accounts of Overseers; the remainder related principally to the accounts of Guardians, Masters of Workhouses, and Relieving Officers.

Expenditure sanctioned under the Local Authorities (Expenses) Act, 1887.

The Local Authorities (Expenses) Act, 1887, provides that expenditure which has been sanctioned by us shall not be disallowed by the District Auditor. Applications to the number of 639, many of them referring to several items, were made to us during the year by various Poor Law Authorities for our sanction under the Act to expenditure incurred by them, which they apprehended might be disallowed by the District Auditor unless our sanction were obtained. The sanction desired was given in 593 cases and refused in 46 cases. As stated in our previous Reports, we have not regarded the Act as justifying us in authorising illegal expenditure of a recurring nature, and we have, therefore, declined to sanction payments of this description. The number of applications by Poor Law Authorities for our sanction under this Act during the past year was about the same as the number made during the year 1893. A table giving further particulars as to the applications for sanction under the Act will be found in the Appendix, at page 564.

Orders issued.

In the Appendix, page 565, will be found a table showing the number of orders under seal issued by us during the year 1894 in connexion with the relief of the poor and the Poor Rate, the orders being classified according to the principal subjects to which they relate. The total number of such orders was 808.

Expenditure on buildings and purchase of sites for poor law purposes.

During the year we issued 209 orders authorising expenditure by Boards of Guardians of Unions or Parishes and Boards of Management of School or Asylum Districts for the purpose of purchasing, erecting, altering, fitting up, or furnishing buildings, or for purchasing land to be appropriated as sites for buildings or for other purposes connected with the relief of the poor. In the Appendix, pages 402 to 410 are tables showing the names of the Unions, Parishes, and Districts to which the orders related, the amount authorised to be expended in each case, and the specific purpose for which the expenditure was sanctioned. The tables show also the total expenditure for the same class of purposes which we sanctioned by letter under the Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 113, section 8, or under the Act 50 & 51 Vict. c. 72. section 3.

The total expenditure authorised by order or sanctioned by letter as above mentioned during the year was as follows:—

Establishments.	Authorised by Order.	Sanctioned by Letter.	Total.
	£	£	£
Workhouses - - -	485,496	16,710	502,206
Asylums and Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylum District - -	393,819	—	393,819
District Sick Asylum - -	12,240	—	12,240
District Schools - - -	4,850	706	5,556

Amounts borrowed.

The orders which we issue to authorise expenditure for the purposes above referred to confer, in most cases, borrowing powers also; and loans to the extent of 709,134*l.* were reported to us as having been obtained during the year under the powers so conferred. This amount was divided amongst the several classes of authorities as follows:—

	£
Guardians of Unions and Separate Parishes	415,623
Managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District - - - -	288,961
Managers of District Schools - -	4,550
	£ 709,134

Unexpended balances of poor law loans.

We are empowered by section 2 (4) of the Poor Law Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 56), to authorise the application by Guardians of the unexpended balances of Poor Law Loans to any purpose for which Guardians could raise a loan under the Act. During the year our consent was given to the application of such balances in the cases of eight unions and parishes, the amount of the balances dealt with being 2,723*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* The details of these cases will be found tabulated on page 411 of the Appendix.

Letting or sale of union or parish property.

In addition to cases affecting union or parish property in course of investigation at the close of the year 1893, we have during the year 1894, issued 18 orders with respect to the letting or sale of such property, and for the appropriation or investment of the sale produce.

These orders were issued under the powers conferred upon us by the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834, the Union and Parish Property Act, 1835, and the Sale of Exhausted Parish Lands Act, 1876.

Appropriation of sale produce.

Up to the end of the year 1893 the gross produce of the sale of union and parish property and of property belonging to school or asylum districts amounted to 2,284,305*l.* After allowing out of this sum the expenses incidental to the sales, sums amounting

to 2,163,341*l.*, have under our orders, or those of our predecessors, been invested in Government securities, deposited in savings banks, or appropriated for the permanent advantage of the unions, parishes, or districts to which the sale produce has belonged.

The gross produce of sales reported to us during the year 1894 amounted to 6,612*l.*, the net produce of such sales being 6,588*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*

The orders issued during the year dealing with produce arising from the sales effected in this and previous years directed that the sum of 6,200*l.* should be appropriated to objects of permanent advantage to the union or parish to which the property had belonged, and that the sum of 1,292*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* should be invested in Government stock.

Formation of new unions.

By the operation of the Local Government Act, 1894, parts of certain single parishes in which relief was formerly administered by a separate Board of Guardians became separate parishes, and it was necessary that the parishes so constituted should be formed into unions. Orders were issued by us during the year forming three such unions, viz., Saddleworth, Stoke-upon-Trent, and Whittlesea.

Poor rate expenditure for purposes other than the relief of the poor

The expenditure out of the Poor Rate during the year ended at Lady-day 1894 on purposes wholly unconnected with the relief of the poor amounted to 10,053,095*l.*,* which was an increase of 655,071*l.* as compared with the expenditure for the preceding year. This expenditure included payments towards the County, Borough, and Police Rates; payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, Burial Boards, and School Boards, and to Rural Sanitary Authorities in respect of general expenses and certain special expenses; payments on account of School Attendance Committee expenses; expenses connected with the Acts relating to the registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages; expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary, Municipal, and County registration and cost of Jury Lists; vaccination fees and expenses; school fees for non-pauper children; contributions towards baths and washhouses and public libraries; and other minor matters. As the total amount expended on the above purposes during the year was 10,053,095*l.*, while the total amount levied as Poor Rates during the same period was 17,743,664*l.*, it appears that considerably more than half of the amount levied as Poor Rate was required to meet expenditure on purposes which were wholly unconnected with the relief of the poor.

Tabular statements will be found in the Appendix, (pages 384 and 386), setting forth the sums received from poor rates and in aid of poor rates, including Government Grants and receipts from the Exchequer Contribution Accounts, during the years ended at Lady-day from 1843 to 1894, both inclusive, and the

* The expenditure for purposes partly connected and partly unconnected with such relief was 800,830*l.*

purposes to which these sums were applied during each such year. The receipts and expenditure are briefly summarised in the following table, for the ten years from 1885 to 1894 :—

Years ended at Lady Day.	Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	From Poor Rates.	Receipts in Aid.	Total.	Adjusted Relief to the Poor.	*All other purposes.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1885	14,501,844	1,050,824	15,552,668	8,491,600	7,240,266	15,731,866
1886	14,711,580	1,070,693	15,782,273	8,296,230	7,394,484	15,690,714
1887	14,688,278	1,128,717	15,816,995	8,176,768	7,512,525	15,689,293
1888	14,707,290	1,132,481	15,839,771	8,440,821	7,525,140	15,965,961
1889	14,771,132	1,315,554	16,086,686	8,366,477	7,603,649	15,970,126
1890	15,820,594	1,968,616	17,789,210	8,434,345	9,301,369	17,735,714
1891	15,563,794	2,794,284	18,358,078	8,643,318	9,341,957	17,985,275
1892	15,642,020	2,445,797	18,087,817	8,847,678	9,606,782	18,454,460
1893	16,531,406	2,439,715	18,971,121	9,217,514	10,194,383	19,411,897
1894	17,743,664	2,436,930	20,180,594	9,673,505	10,853,925	20,527,430

* The sums entered in this column include expenditure partly connected and partly unconnected with the relief of the poor. In the last year mentioned, this expenditure amounted to 800,830*l.*

It will be seen from the above summary that the expenditure on the relief of the poor has increased to a very much smaller extent than the expenditure chargeable on the Poor Rate for other purposes. In 1893–94 as compared with 1884–85, the expenditure on the relief of the poor had increased by 1,181,905*l.*, or 13·9 per cent., while the expenditure for all other purposes (including purposes partly connected and partly unconnected with such relief), had increased by 3,613,659*l.*, or 49·9 per cent.

The large increase during the last five years of the Poor Rate expenditure for purposes other than the relief of the poor is to a great extent attributable to the operation of section 40 (9) of the Local Government Act, 1888, under which the costs incurred by the London County Council as successors of the Metropolitan Board of Works are now paid out of the County Fund. The moneys required by the County Council in 1889–90 and subsequent years to meet these costs were consequently included in their precepts for the County Rate and raised by the overseers by means of the Poor Rates. Thus expenditure which had previously been provided for by the Consolidated Rates raised by the Vestries and District Boards under the Metropolis Management Acts, the Sewers Rate levied by the Commissioners of Sewers in the City of London, and the now abolished Coal and Wine Duties, became a charge upon the Poor Rate, and the sums required by the County Council in connexion with the Main Drainage and Fire Brigade of the Metropolis, Street Improvements

and Embankments, Artizans' Dwellings Improvement Schemes, and other purposes of the County Council, have now to be provided for out of the Poor Rate, in addition to the expenditure unconnected with relief which was previously chargeable on that rate.

The following summary shows the average rates in the pound, calculated upon the rateable value of the property liable to contribute to the poor rate, which were required to provide for the total amount of the rate levied, and for the portion thereof raised for the expenses of Poor Law Authorities, in each of the ten parochial years from 1885 to 1894 :—

Years ended at Lady Day	Rateable Value.*	Amount raised from Poor Rate.	Rate in the £.	Amount raised for Expenses of Poor Law Authorities.	Rate in the £.	Amount raised for Expense of Authorities other than Poor Law Authorities.	Rate in the £
	£	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1885	145,527,944	14,501,844	1 11·9	8,350,354	1 1·8	6,151,490	0 10·1
1886	147,350,562	14,711,580	2 0·0	8,457,530	1 1·8	6,254,050	0 10·2
1887	148,907,797	14,688,278	1 11·7	8,341,982	1 1·4	6,346,296	0 10·2
1888	149,334,624	14,707,290	1 11·6	8,355,122	1 1·4	6,352,168	0 10·2
1889	149,696,812	14,771,132	1 11·7	8,354,554	1 1·4	6,416,578	0 10·3
1890	150,485,974	15,820,594	2 1·2	7,749,192	1 0·4	8,071,402	1 0·9
1891	152,116,008	15,563,794	2 0·6	7,472,460	0 11·8	8,091,334	1 0·8
1892	155,896,383	15,642,020	2 0·1	7,288,765	0 11·2	8,353,255	1 0·9
1893	157,722,913	16,531,406	2 1·2	7,595,873	0 11·6	8,935,533	1 1·6
1894	159,469,468	17,743,664	2 2·7	8,158,936	1 0·2	9,584,728	1 2·5

* The Rateable Value is that shown by the Valuation Lists in force at the beginning of each parochial year comprised in the Table.

The decrease during the last five years in the amounts of the rates raised for the expenses of Poor Law Authorities, as compared with the first five years, is due to the additional grants received by Boards of Guardians from County and Borough Councils under sections 26 and 43 of the Local Government Act, 1888.

A Tabular Statement will be found at page 388 of the Appendix, giving the rate in the pound of the total Poor Rates raised, and of the portion of such rates raised for the expenses of Poor Law Authorities and of Authorities other than Poor Law Authorities respectively, in each year ended at Lady-day 1866, 1868, and from 1870 to 1894, both inclusive. On referring to that Statement it will be found that the rate in the pound of the rates raised for the expenses of Poor Law Authorities had decreased from 1s. 5·4*d.* in 1866 to 1s. 0·2*d.* in 1894, whilst the rate in the £ of the rates raised for the expenses of Authorities other than Poor Law Authorities had increased from 7·1*d.* in the former year to 1s. 2·5*d.* in 1894.

Legislation of 1894 affecting boards of guardians.

The law with respect to the prevention of cruelty to children was consolidated and amended by the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act which received your Majesty's assent in 1894. Some relaxation of the rules with respect to relief granted to persons receiving aid from friendly societies was made by an Act of the same year; and sundry enactments relating to apprenticeship to the sea service and to relief to seamen's families, and to destitute seamen, were consolidated by an Act relating to Merchant Shipping.

Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, 1894.

The chief provisions of the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, 1894 (57 & 58 Vict. cap. 41.), in which boards of guardians are interested are as follows:—

Section 1 provides that any person over the age of 16 years, having the custody, charge, or care of any child under the age of 16, who wilfully assaults, ill-treats, neglects, abandons, or exposes the child, or causes or procures the child to be assaulted, ill-treated, neglected, abandoned, or exposed in a manner likely to cause the child unnecessary suffering or injury to its health (including injury to or loss of sight, or hearing, or limb, or organ of the body, and any mental derangement), shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Such an offence is termed an offence of cruelty, and the Act provides as to the penalty for the offence. Under section 23 (2) the Act is to apply in the case of a parent who, being without means to maintain a child, fails to provide for its maintenance under the Acts relating to the relief of the poor, in like manner as if the parent had otherwise neglected the child.

The Act does not impose any distinct obligations on the guardians to institute prosecutions in these cases, but it contemplates that they will do so where the circumstances are such as in the opinion of the guardians render it desirable in the public interest that proceedings should be instituted by them, and section 21 empowers them to pay, out of the funds under their control, the reasonable costs and expenses of any proceedings which they may direct to be taken under the Act in regard to the assault, ill-treatment, neglect, abandonment, or exposure of any child.

Under section 5 of the Act a constable is empowered to take to a place of safety, which is defined as including among other places a workhouse, any child in respect of whom there is reason to believe that any of certain specified offences have been committed; viz., (1) an offence of cruelty as defined in section 1; (2) an offence under section 2 (a), which relates to the causing, procuring, or allowing of any boy under the age of 14 years or any girl under the age of 16, to be in any street, premises, or place for the purpose of begging, or receiving alms, or of inducing the giving of alms; (3) an offence under sections 27, 55, or 56 of the Offences against the Person Act, 1861, and an offence against a child under the age of 16 years under sections 43 and 52 of that Act; (4) an offence under the

Children's Dangerous Performances Act, 1879; and (5) any other offence involving bodily injury to a child under the age of 16 years. In certain cases justices or a stipendiary magistrate may make an order for the removal of a child to a "place of safety," and already stated this term is defined as including a workhouse.

If a child is, under the provisions of the Act, taken to a workhouse as a "place of safety" the master of the workhouse is required to receive the child, if there is suitable accommodation in the workhouse, and to detain the child there until the case is determined; any expenses incurred in respect of the child are to be deemed to be expenses incurred in the relief of the poor. The Act imposes on the guardians the duty of providing for the reception of children brought to a workhouse in pursuance of the Act.

Under section 5 (2) a child under the age of 16 years who takes refuge in a workhouse may be detained there until it can be brought before a court of summary jurisdiction.

Out-door Relief Friendly Societies Act, 1894.

The Out-door Relief Friendly Societies Act, 1894, enables a board of guardians, notwithstanding any orders or regulations issued by us or our predecessors under the Poor Law Acts, to grant relief to any person otherwise entitled to relief, notwithstanding that the person may be in receipt of any sum as a member of a friendly society. It also provides that in estimating the amount of relief to be granted to such person the guardians may or may not at their discretion take into consideration the amount which may be received by him from such friendly society.

Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

The Merchant Shipping Act 1894, (57 & 58 Vict. c. 60.) consolidates various enactments relating to merchant shipping. So far as boards of guardians are concerned with its provisions no alteration in the existing law was made, and it is sufficient for the purpose of this part of the Report to draw attention to the re-enacted provisions relating to apprenticeship to the sea service which are contained in sections 105 to 108, and to reimbursement of relief to seamen's families in sections 182 to 183, and to destitute seamen in sections 184 and 185 of the Act. These sections now contain the law on the subjects mentioned.

IV.—*The Public Health and Local Administration.*

Loans of Sanitary Authorities sanctioned by the Department.

In accordance with our practice for many years past, we subjoin information as to the extent to which the borrowing of money by Sanitary Authorities has been sanctioned by the Central Departments which have successively been entrusted with the administration of the sanitary laws.

The total amount of the loans which were sanctioned by the General Board of Health under the Public Health Act, 1848, up

to the 1st of September, 1858, when the Local Government Act, 1858, came into force, was 2,956,178*l.*

The sanctions granted by the Secretary of State under the latter Act and the Sewage Utilization Act, 1865, prior to the 19th of August 1871, amounted to 7,363,366*l.*

Since our constitution on the 19th of August 1871, we have sanctioned the borrowing of the following amounts by Urban and Rural Sanitary Authorities, viz. :—

	£
In 1871	267,562
1872	602,271
1873	980,153
1874	1,457,496
1875	1,973,105
1876	2,757,323
1877	4,380,369
1878	3,097,857
1879	3,308,032
1880	2,932,899
1881	2,526,190
1882	2,485,288
1883	2,338,573
1884	2,460,246
1885	2,836,109
1886	2,318,594
1887	2,103,026
1888	2,289,897
1889	2,820,267
1890	2,827,296
1891	3,281,037
1892	4,340,577
1893	7,266,516
1894	5,322,331
Total	66,973,014

By far the greater proportion of the foregoing sums has been sanctioned for the purpose of sanitary improvements in Urban Districts, to be executed under the provisions of the Sanitary Acts, the Public Health Act, 1875, and Local Acts and Provisional Orders. The remainder has been sanctioned principally for the execution of sanitary improvements in Rural Districts, and for electric lighting works, public baths and washhouses, and libraries in Urban Districts, as well as improvement schemes under the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875, and the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

The following statement shows the total amounts of the loans sanctioned by us during the last twenty years for sanitary and other purposes in Urban Districts, irrespective of improvement schemes under the last-mentioned Acts :—

	£
In 1875	1,835,796
1876	2,063,708
1877	3,080,144
1878	2,789,677
1879	2,870,601
1880	2,688,742
1881	2,264,622
1882	2,225,781
1883	2,162,869
1884	2,324,258
1885	2,488,180
1886	2,158,187
1887	1,822,449
1888	2,083,287
1889	2,657,636
1890	2,560,028
1891	2,983,800
1892	3,868,177
1893	6,755,211
1894	4,829,803
Total	56,512,956

The amounts which we have sanctioned during the same period in respect of sanitary improvements in Rural Districts, have been as follows :—

	£
In 1875	137,308
1876	193,615
1877	196,792
1878	238,180
1879	269,885
1880	194,157
1881	249,194
1882	178,907
1883	95,704
1884	135,988
1885	187,929
1886	160,407
1887	180,577
1888	201,560
1889	154,531
1890	185,464
1891	174,862
1892	261,040
1893	407,855
1894	468,139
Total	4,272,094

The amounts which we have sanctioned under the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875, and the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, are as follows :—

	£
In 1876	500,000
1877	1,103,433
1878	70,000
1879	167,546
1880	50,000
1881	12,374
1882	100,000
1883	80,000
1884	nil
1885	160,000
1886	nil
1887	100,000
1888	nil
1889	nil
1890	4,000
1891	117,375
1892	211,360
1893	103,450
1894	24,389
Total	2,803,927

In addition to the amounts shown in the above Tables we have sanctioned the borrowing of the under-mentioned amounts by Joint Boards, viz.:—

	£
In 1875	2,500
1876	16,500
1877	115,000
1878	50,000
1879	260,059
1880	50,635
1881	195,000
1882	66,350
1883	27,250
1884	108,220
1885	29,890
1886	28,880
1887	171,235
1888	31,500
1889	2,520
1890	88,475
1891	65,250
1892	76,310
1893	41,030
1894	84,692
Total	1,511,296

The loans to the Joint Boards were sanctioned in respect of systems of sewerage and sewage disposal, the provision of a cemetery, the provision and equipment of hospitals, and the purchase of land in connexion with those objects. Although not included amongst the loans for which we have given our sanction to Sanitary Authorities, the loans to Joint Boards are, as we have explained in previous Reports, virtually a charge upon the Urban and Rural Districts comprised in the United Districts over which those Boards exercise jurisdiction, and the payments in respect of them, so far as they are borne by the rates, are met out of the same class of rates as would have contributed to them if the loans had been contracted by the Sanitary Authorities of the constituent districts for the same objects.

Detailed information with regard to the loans which we have sanctioned during the past year, their purposes, the Authorities by whom they are to be raised, and the number of years within which they are to be repaid, will be found in the tabular statements given in the Appendix (page 462, *et seq.*). From these statements it will be seen that, in addition to the loans sanctioned to be raised by Urban and Rural Sanitary Authorities and by Joint Boards, under the Public Health Acts and Local Acts and Provisional Orders, we sanctioned the borrowing of 80,140*l.* by Urban Authorities and 80,750*l.* by Metropolitan Commissioners of Baths and Wash-houses, for the purposes of the Baths and Wash-houses Acts; 41,322*l.* by Urban Authorities, and 12,120*l.* by Library Commissioners (Metropolitan) for the purposes of the Public Libraries Acts; 357,886*l.* by Urban Authorities under the Electric Lighting Act, 1882; 139,934*l.* by Local Authorities for the purposes of the Technical Instruction Act, 1889; and 6,015*l.* by Port Sanitary Authorities; 9,875*l.* by Vestries and District Boards in the Metropolis under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891; and 12,600*l.* by the Town Council of Nottingham under the Military Lands Act, 1892.

The following figures represent the amounts of the loans to Urban and Rural Sanitary Authorities which we have sanctioned during the past twelve years for purposes of water supply, and of sewerage and sewage disposal, respectively, viz. :—

Loans to Urban Sanitary Authorities.

Year.	Water Supply.	Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.
	£	£
1883	185,683	376,460
1884	247,480	777,133
1885	180,999	852,014
1886	180,450	619,819
1887	174,687	443,188
1888	417,239	367,675
1889	256,050	1,004,205
1890	285,513	599,305
1891	379,255	614,717
1892	287,116	974,416
1893	326,379	1,532,944
1894	464,335	1,512,392
Total	3,385,186	9,674,268

LOANS TO RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

Year.	Water Supply.	Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.
	£	£
1883	34,745	37,077
1884	46,975	67,157
1885	45,792	110,885
1886	57,050	73,863
1887	33,265	119,822
1888	40,358	124,026
1889	42,292	89,871
1890	49,774	77,890
1891	59,863	72,829
1892	35,671	184,296
1893	74,097	286,094
1894	84,195	283,935
Total	604,077	1,527,745

We have also sanctioned during the same years the borrowing by Joint Boards of the following amounts for purposes of sewerage and sewage disposal :—

	£
In 1883	25,000
1884	94,120
1885	19,890
1886	27,980
1887	154,860
1888	31,500
1889	300
1890	75,000
1891	56,950
1892	45,610
1893	24,000
1894	52,286
Total	607,496

We have sanctioned the borrowing of the following sums for the purchase and laying out of land under the Allotments Acts:

Year.	To Urban Sanitary Authorities.	*To Rural Sanitary Authorities.
	£	£
1888	—	5,050
1889	750	3,850
1890	5,570	450
1891	650	1,170
1892	7,538	7,696
1893	8,050	3,348
1894	5,500	10,725
Total	28,058	32,289

* In this column are included loans sanctioned to County Councils on behalf of Rural Sanitary Authorities.

It will be observed that of the amounts which Rural Sanitary Authorities have received our permission to borrow, the greater part was sanctioned in respect of works of sewerage, sewage disposal, and water supply, and that the greater part of the loans sanctioned to be raised by Joint Boards has been for works of sewerage and sewage disposal and hospitals. The objects for which Urban Sanitary Authorities may borrow money with our consent are far more numerous, and among the purposes for which we sanctioned loans to such Authorities during the year may be mentioned the construction, widening, paving, flagging, channelling, and lighting of streets; the erection of offices, public baths and washhouses, bridges, gasworks, markets, hospitals, and sea defences; the provision of electric lighting apparatus, pleasure grounds, cemeteries, slaughter-houses, steam road-rollers, fire engines and appliances, and town yards; scavenging purposes, and works for the destruction of refuse.

We have, as in previous years, required the borrowing Authorities to supply us with detailed particulars as to the manner in which it has been proposed to expend the loans which we have been asked to sanction, and we have been careful to satisfy ourselves that the works for the execution of which our sanction has been given have been expedient, and that the estimates have not been excessive. With the view of obtaining full information on these points, and of affording all persons interested an opportunity of being heard on the subject, we have, in relation to the great majority of the applications for permission to borrow money, caused local inquiries to be held by our Engineering Inspectors, after public notice in the districts. Before granting our sanction, we have also required the Authorities to inform us of the arrangements made by them for the due dis-

charge of their debt, if any, under the Sanitary Acts and the Public Health Act, 1875. The powers of borrowing conferred by these Acts are subject to certain conditions, one of the most important of which is that annual provision should be made for the repayment of each loan within a prescribed term, either by instalments or by means of a sinking fund. In some cases we have found that these conditions have been disregarded, and we have brought the matter under the notice of the Authority, with the result that a more strict compliance with the requirements of the statutes has been secured.

Loans authorised to be raised by Town Councils and Sanitary Authorities under Local Acts.

The following statement shows the extent to which borrowing powers exerciseable without our sanction have been conferred by Parliament upon Town Councils and Sanitary Authorities by Local Acts during the last twenty-three years:—

	£
The total amount of the specific sums mentioned in Local Acts of the Session of 1872 which may be raised without our sanction by Town Councils and Sanitary Authorities under powers granted by those Acts was	2,571,750
In the Session of 1873	1,347,500
„ 1874	866,324
„ 1875	6,236,000
„ 1876	3,211,100
„ 1877	4,141,851
„ 1878	2,107,563
„ 1879	6,417,754
„ 1880	4,933,900
„ 1881	1,548,025
„ 1882	2,384,307
„ 1883	1,690,000
„ 1884	3,059,850
„ 1885	1,747,500
„ 1886	1,496,287
„ 1887	894,600
„ 1888	1,294,355
„ 1889	1,068,208
„ 1890	3,901,430
„ 1891	4,123,262
„ 1892	7,967,975
„ 1893	4,326,415
„ 1894	1,470,410
Total	£68,806,366

It should be added that in numerous cases a general power has been given to borrow unascertained amounts, and that the issue of perpetual annuities has also been authorised by some of the Acts. It has not, therefore, been practicable for us to state the total sum authorised in any one year to be borrowed under the special powers granted by Parliament to Sanitary Authorities

by Local Acts; and the foregoing statement only shows the borrowing powers of the Authorities under those Acts during the past twenty-three years, so far as fixed amounts of money have been specified in the Acts.

We append a Table showing, as regards the past year, (1) the names of the Town Councils and Sanitary Authorities on whom borrowing powers exerciseable without our sanction have been conferred by provisions in Local Acts; (2) the extent, so far as it can be ascertained, of these borrowing powers; (3) the purposes for which the loans may be contracted; and (4) the titles of the Local Acts which have given the powers of borrowing in the several cases.

Name of Authority.	Extent of borrowing powers.	Purpose of Loan.	Title of Local Act.
	£		
Aberdare Local Board	28,000	Waterworks - -	Aberdare Local Board, Waterworks Act, 1894.
	Unascertained.	Costs of Act - - -	
Abertillery Local Board.	12,000	Purchase of gas undertaking.	Abertillery Local Board (Gas and Water) Act, 1894.
	6,000	Gas mains - -	
	Unascertained.	Costs of Act, &c. - -	
	5,000	Purchase of water undertaking.	
	17,000	Water mains - -	
	30,000	New waterworks - -	
Accrington District Gas and Water Board.	5,000	Purchase of gas and water undertaking.	Accrington District Gas and Water Board Act, 1894.
	Unascertained.	Redemption of annuities and debenture stock.	
	Unascertained.	Costs of Act, &c. -	
Bacup Town Council	6,870	Redemption of mortgage debt.	Bacup Corporation Water Act, 1894.
	Unascertained.	Redemption of annuities -	
	7,000	Purposes of water undertaking.	
	Unascertained.	Costs of Act, &c. -	
Bangor Town Council	16,000	Pier and approach -	Bangor Corporation (Pier, &c.) Act, 1894.
	5,500	Acquisition of ferry -	
	300	Improvement of landing place.	
	500	Improvement of jetty -	
	Unascertained.	Costs of Act - -	
Bridlington Local Board.	Unascertained.	Costs of Act - -	Bridlington Local Board Act, 1894.
	11,000	Discharge of mortgages and purchase of property.	
	1,000	Improvement of Victoria Rooms.	
	Unascertained.	Miscellaneous expenses -	

Name of Authority.	Extent of borrowing Powers.	Purpose of Loan.	Title of Local Act.
	£		
Bury Town Council	50,000	Gasworks - -	Bury Corporation Act, 1894.
	Unascertained.	Costs of Act - -	
Cardiff Town Council	Unascertained.	Costs of Act - -	Cardiff Corporation Act, 1894.
	770	Purchase of freehold of police station.	
	11,400	Purchase of lands for markets.	
	1,000	Purchase of freehold of baths.	
	1,500	Crematorium - -	
	350,000	Waterworks - -	
	235,000	Street improvements -	
	10,000	Parks - - -	
	6,000	Lands for refuse destructors.	
Fulwood Local Board	Unascertained.	Costs of Act - -	Fulwood Local Board (Water) Act, 1894.
	10,000	Waterworks - -	
Gloucester Town Council.	45,000	Waterworks, &c. -	Gloucester Corporation Act, 1894.
	Unascertained.	Costs of Act - -	
Kendal Town Council	90,200	Purchase of gas and water undertaking, &c.	Kendal Corporation Gas and Water Act, 1894.
	21,000	Gasworks - - -	
	28,800	Waterworks - -	
	Unascertained.	Costs of Act - -	
King's Lynn Town Council.	Unascertained.	Costs of Act and of re-borrowing.	King's Lynn Corporation Act, 1894.
	18,000	Removal of wreck -	
Liverpool Town Council.	Unascertained.	Loans to School Board, &c.	Liverpool Corporation Loans Act, 1894.
Manchester Town Council.	173,000	Street and other improvements.	Manchester Corporation Act, 1894.
	6,000	Purposes of gas undertaking.	
	10,000	Sewage disposal - -	
Neath Town Council	30,070	Purchase of water undertaking.	Neath Corporation Water Act, 1894.
	Unascertained.	Redemption of debenture debt.	
	25,000	Waterworks and costs of Act.	
Newcastle-upon-Tyne Town Council.	Unascertained.	Costs of Act and of re-borrowing.	Newcastle-upon-Tyne Corporation (Byker Bridge, &c.) Act, 1894.
	112,000	Purchase of bridge -	
	Unascertained.	Costs of winding-up Bridge Company.	
	4,500	Payment to railway company.	
Swinton Local Board	10,000	Waterworks - -	Swinton Local Board Act, 1894.
	Unascertained.	Costs of Act - -	
Wakefield Town Council.	70,000	Waterworks - -	Wakefield Corporation Water Act, 1894.
	Unascertained.	Costs of Act - -	

Local Loans Act, 1875.

In the Appendix (page 500) we have inserted a Table giving particulars of all the cases in which, under section 26 of the Local Loans Act, 1875, our official sanction has been granted to the issue of debentures, from the passing of the Act to the end of the year 1894. The total amount which has been secured by debentures issued under such sanction is 726,444*l.*

Stock under the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

We have referred in previous Reports to the fact that by an Order, dated the 3rd July 1891, we prescribed Regulations under section 52 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, and that such Regulations were confirmed by Your Majesty in Council on the 26th September 1891. The section referred to provides that where any Urban Authority, whether a Municipal Corporation, Local Board, or Improvement Commissioners, have for the time being, either in their capacity as Urban Authority or in any other capacity, any power to borrow money, they may, with our consent, exercise such power by the creation of stock, to be created, issued, transferred, dealt with, and redeemed in such manner, and in accordance with such regulations, as we may from time to time prescribe.

During the year we considered several applications from Urban Authorities with reference to the creation of stock in the exercise of statutory borrowing powers, and in the cases of the Boroughs of Batley, Cardiff, Harrogate, Lancaster, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Richmond (Surrey), Southport, Stockport, and Torquay, and the Local Government Districts of Barry and Cadoxton, Heston and Isleworth, Todmorden, and Weston-super-Mare, we issued Consent Orders under the regulations. In every case the stock issued carries dividends at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, and the stock was fully subscribed. In two of the cases above-mentioned the Consent Orders made during the year authorised issues of stock in addition to issues authorised by Consent Orders in previous years, and in three of the other cases mentioned Consent Orders were made for two issues of stock during the year. The stock is redeemable at par at the option of the Local Authority at the end of a period of 10 years in the case of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, of 25 years in the case of Lancaster, in which the circumstances were of an exceptional nature, and of 20 years in the other cases mentioned, and is to be extinguished within a definite period fixed in each case, varying from 25 years to 60 years. In many of the cases we also approved under the regulations of schemes of consolidation for the purpose of making provision for the repayment of the whole or certain portions of the debt raised by stock within an uniform period, instead of within the various periods prescribed for repayment under the original statutory borrowing powers, and in approving such schemes we have, as required by the regulations, had due regard to the amounts of the several loans and the periods allowed for their repayment by the statutory borrowing powers. In all the cases the Consent Orders enabled the Urban Authorities to raise by stock such sum as might

be necessary for defraying the reasonable expenses of the creation and issue of stock under the Order, and in some of them we also authorised the issue of stock to raise sums arranged to be paid to lenders for giving up existing securities, where the sums so to be paid were not in our opinion excessive. The total amount authorised by Consent Orders issued during the year to be raised by stock, exclusive of expenses of issue, was 2,280,078*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*

Examination of returns as to the repayment of local loans

Since the year 1873, with very few exceptions, every Local Act which has empowered a Town Council or other Local Authority to borrow money has provided that an annual return shall be made to us by the clerk, treasurer, or accountant of the borrowing authority, showing the manner in which the authority are complying with their statutory requirements as regards the repayment of the money borrowed under the Local Act, or the setting aside of an adequate sinking fund or loans fund for that purpose. The return has to be made in a form prescribed by us, and to be verified by statutory declaration, and if it appears that the Local Authority have failed to make such provision for the repayment of debt as the Local Act requires, or have misapplied any moneys belonging to a sinking fund or loans fund set aside under the Local Act, we have power to make an order, enforceable by mandamus, requiring the Local Authority to make good their default in this respect.

Similar returns have been required to be made to us of late years in every case in which we have extended the borrowing powers of Local Authorities by means of Provisional Orders; and also in all cases in which Local Authorities have raised loans by the issue of securities under the Local Loans Act, 1875, and have elected to secure the discharge of such loans by the establishment of a sinking fund.

Annual returns of a somewhat more elaborate character have been required to be made to us under the Local Acts which have been passed authorising the creation of Corporation Stock; and by our regulations above referred to in regard to the creation and issue of stock by Local Authorities under the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, we also required that Returns of a similar nature should be transmitted to us annually.

By Local Acts and Provisional Orders obtained in recent years several Corporations have been authorised to borrow money for the purpose of advancing loans to School Boards, Boards of Guardians, or other authorities within the City or Borough, and these Acts and Provisional Orders require such Corporations to make an annual return to us as to the repayment of money so borrowed, unless it has been raised by means of Corporation Stock, in which case particulars as to the redemption of the debt are included in the annual return made by the Corporation as to their stock and loans fund. The following Corporations are empowered to borrow money for the purpose of lending to other authorities: — Birmingham, Bolton, Bradford (Yorks), Burnley,

Carlisle, Dewsbury, Halifax, Kingston-upon-Hull, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Norwich, Nottingham, Oldham, Portsmouth, Reading, Scarborough, Sheffield, Southampton, West Bromwich, West Ham, Wolverhampton, and York.

The examination of the returns above referred to involves a considerable amount of labour, and more or less difficult questions not unfrequently arise as to the construction of the statutory provisions which prescribe the methods of repayment to be adopted by the various Local Authorities. In some instances we find that sufficient care is not taken that the annual payments to the funds are made within the times prescribed by statute or that, owing to miscalculations or misapprehensions, the amounts which have been set aside during the year have been insufficient, or have been improperly invested, or that in some other respect there has been an infringement of the conditions subject to which the debt has been authorised. In these cases the Local Authorities, when their attention has been drawn to the matter, have, as a general rule, shown every disposition to comply with our requirements for the rectification of the sinking funds or loans funds. The advantage of these periodical examinations consists mainly in the fact that, if deficiencies are made good within a short time after they have arisen, they do not constitute any serious charge on the rates of the year, whereas if they are allowed to pass unnoticed and the payments into the funds fall far into arrear, the accumulated deficiency cannot be made good without the imposition on the ratepayers of a heavy burden which should in fairness have been borne by their predecessors.

The number of cases in which provisions are in force requiring these returns to be made to us is 720, including 94 cases in which the return is required to be made in connexion with the issue and redemption of Stock.

Recommendations to Public Works Loan Commissioners.

Under section 243 of the Public Health Act, 1875, we recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners during the year to make advances amounting to 515,186*l.* at reduced rates of interest, to Urban and Rural Sanitary Authorities. Of the sums thus recommended to be advanced, 325,726*l.* was required by Urban Sanitary Authorities, and 189,460*l.* by Rural Sanitary Authorities. In addition, we recommended advances by the Commissioners of 27,486*l.* to Main Sewerage Boards and 800*l.* to a Joint Hospital Board.

The works in respect of which the Commissioners are willing upon our recommendation to advance money at a low rate of interest under the above-mentioned section are works of primary sanitary importance, such as water supply, sewerage and sewage disposal, baths, and hospitals.

Public Works Loans Acts, 1875–82.

We are required by the provisions of the Public Works Loans Acts to satisfy ourselves that all loans advanced by the Public

Works Loan Commissioners to Local Authorities in England and Wales on the security of the rates have been applied to the objects for which they were raised. Accounts containing detailed information relating to the several payments made out of 508 advances, amounting in the aggregate to 1,183,651*l.*, have been investigated by us during the past year, and portions of the loans which have not been required for the purposes for which they were obtained, nor authorised to be expended on other objects under section 9 of the Public Works Loans Act, 1881, have by our direction been remitted to the Public Works Loan Commissioners in pursuance of section 4 of the Public Works Loans Act, 1878. The total of the amounts so remitted during the year is 5,344*l.* In the case of each advance made by the Public Works Loan Commissioners we have drawn the attention of the Local Authority to the requirements of section 8 of the Public Works Loans Act, 1882, which makes it incumbent on them to cause their treasurer to keep a separate account of all such advances, and we have required compliance with this enactment in all cases where it has been found that the Authority have neglected their duty in this respect. The cases where the Local Authorities have been called upon by us to recoup the loan account amounts spent otherwise than for the precise purpose for which the money was borrowed have not been numerous; and, as in past years, we have ascertained that in the great majority of cases the loans have been properly expended.

Instructions as to applications for Provisional Orders.

Following our practice in former years we addressed, on the 30th of August last, Circular Letters and Instructions to Urban and Rural Sanitary Authorities, with reference to applications to be made to us for Provisional Orders under the Public Health Act, 1875; and, in the case of Urban Sanitary Authorities, under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, and the Gas and Water Works Facilities Acts.

Provisional Orders.

In the Appendix (page 503 et seq.), will be found tables with respect to the Provisional Orders issued by us during the year 1894, showing the areas affected, the purposes of the Orders, and the titles of the Confirming Acts.

From these tables it will be seen that in addition to the Provisional Orders under the Local Government Act, 1888, and the Provisional Order relating to the Metropolitan Asylum District to which reference has been previously made in this Report, we issued 81 Provisional Orders under the Public Health Act, 1875, 4 under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, and 1 under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870.

Of these 86 Orders, 76 were unopposed in Parliament, of the remaining ten, three were withdrawn from the Confirming Bills under the circumstances herein-after mentioned, the petitions

against four were withdrawn without appearance before a Select Committee, and three only were actually contested before Select Committees.

Thirty-three Provisional Orders issued in pursuance of our powers under the Public Health Act, 1875, put in force, with reference to the lands described in the schedules to the Orders, the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement by twenty-six Urban and seven Rural Sanitary Authorities. The purposes for which the lands were authorised to be acquired included the disposal of sewage, the making of new streets, the widening and improvement of existing streets, works of water supply, and the provision of public baths and washhouses.

In four cases the Orders authorised the acquisition of more than ten houses occupied by persons of the labouring class, and in accordance with the Standing Orders of Parliament the Local Authorities were required by the Confirming Acts to provide, according to schemes to be approved by us, for the accommodation of persons to be displaced.

Of the thirty-three Orders enabling Local Authorities to acquire lands compulsorily twenty-nine were unopposed in Parliament.

The Order for enabling the Wilmslow Local Board to acquire compulsorily lands required for sewage disposal works was petitioned against in the House of Commons by the owner of the lands sought to be purchased, but was passed by the Select Committee without alteration.

The Order for enabling the Bromsgrove Rural Sanitary Authority to purchase compulsorily the lands required for the disposal of the sewage of the contributory place of Stoke Prior, was petitioned against in the House of Commons by the owner affected, and as the owner entered into an agreement to sell another site to the Rural Sanitary Authority for the purpose, the Authority determined to abandon their application for compulsory powers, and we therefore withdrew the Order.

The Order for empowering the Stevenage Local Board to put in force the compulsory clauses of the Lands Clauses Acts as regards certain lands required for the disposal of the sewage of their district, was opposed in the House of Commons by the owner of the land to be purchased. The owner, however, subsequently agreed with the Local Board to sell part of the land in question, and as compulsory powers were not required the Order was withdrawn from the Bill.

The Blackpool Order to enable the Town Council to purchase compulsorily lands required for street improvements was opposed in the House of Commons by one of the landowners affected,

but the Select Committee decided to confirm the Order with the insertion of provisions for the protection of the landowner in question.

Thirty-eight Provisional Orders were issued in pursuance of our powers under the Public Health Act, 1875, with respect to the repeal, alteration, and amendment of Local Acts and Provisional Orders Confirmation Acts. The greater number of these Orders extended the borrowing powers of the Acts amended, or altered the existing provisions relating to the repayment of debt.

The Provisional Orders altering and amending Local Acts dealt with sundry other matters. For instance, it was provided in the case of Birmingham, where the corporation are empowered to require the overseers to assess and collect the improvement rate, that the accounts of the overseers and collectors when acting under such requisition should be audited by the District Auditor ; the limit imposed by a Local Act on the amount of the borough rate in Burnley was removed; provision was made with reference to the assessment of the consolidated rate which the corporation of Middleton are authorised to levy, and in the same borough the provisions of the Public Health Acts as to sewerage and sewage disposal were made applicable in lieu of certain provisions of the Local Acts. In certain other cases the power of issuing stock of an irredeemable nature was taken away, as well as the power of a corporation to invest their sinking funds in their own securities. In two cases the Order provided for the repayment of moneys borrowed in excess of borrowing powers, and in another case the order imposed on a corporation the obligation to repay in a certain period a considerable debt as to which there was no provision for repayment. Other Orders, again, extended the powers of certain authorities to provide public libraries, to maintain or improve a parade and pleasure ground, to carry out gas and water works, and to purchase or use lands for purposes of such works. In the case of King's Lynn the waterworks provided under the Local Acts were required to be carried on in future under the Public Health Acts, and as regards Sheffield an Order empowered the corporation to require the provision of water-closets for new buildings and made certain provisions as to the use of ashpits and slaughter-houses. Other Orders contained provisions as to lodging-houses and market tolls, and as regards the West Kent Main Sewerage District an amendment was made to facilitate the apportionment of the expenses of the Sewerage Board, who were also empowered to make byelaws as to the communication of any drains or sewers with their sewers, and for preventing drains or sewers for subsoil water or water from roofs, &c. from emptying into their sewers.

The following table gives the maximum amounts, so far as they are ascertainable, authorised to be borrowed with our

sanction under these Orders, the names of the borrowing authorities, and the objects for which the loans were authorised to be raised:—

Name of Authority.	Amount.	Object of Loan.
	£	
Baildon Local Board - -	12,000	Water undertaking.
Blackburn Town Council - -	20,000	Water undertaking.
	170,000	Gas undertaking.
	14,000	Compensation for gas explosion.
Blackpool Town Council - -	20,000	Improvement of parade, &c.
Bolton Town Council - -	100,000	Water undertaking.
Brighton Town Council - -	5,000	Public libraries and news rooms.
Heckmondwike Local Board -	20,000	Water undertaking.
Lancaster Town Council - -	15,000	Water undertaking.
Leicester Town Council - -	24,000	Water undertaking.
Margate Town Council - -	1,000	Costs of order and laying out and improvement of pleasure ground.
Middleton Town Council - -	61,710	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
Preston Town Council - -	150,000	Water undertaking.
	4,500	Slaughter-houses.
Sheffield Town Council - -	100,000	Slaughter-houses, provision of water-closets, &c.
Southampton Town Council - -	33,500	Water undertaking.
Sowerby Bridge Local Board -	20,000	Gas undertaking.
Stalybridge Town Council - -	13,900	Repayment of money over-borrowed.
Stockport Town Council - -	Sums requisite.	Purposes of Local Act of 1837 (Gas, &c.)
Wigan Town Council - -	12,000	Water Undertaking.

In addition, the following authorities were empowered to borrow without our sanction for the purposes stated and to the extent indicated:—Burnley Town Council, the sums required to lend to the Burnley Guardians and School Board; Bristol Town Council the sums required (not exceeding 38,000*l.*) for the purchase of annuities and quit rents; Heckmondwike Local Board, 4,526*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* moneys overborrowed; Darwen Town Council, the sums required to purchase gas and water annuities.

Of the 38 Provisional Orders for altering local or confirming Acts, 32 were confirmed without opposition in Parliament; one relating to Brighton was withdrawn from the Bill at the request of the Promoters; the petition against one was withdrawn without any alterations being asked for; the petitions against three were withdrawn upon our agreeing to certain amendments; and the remaining Order (relating to the borough of King's Lynn) was confirmed, with the addition of clauses for the protection of the petitioners.

United districts.

Nine Provisional Orders issued under section 279 of the Public Health Act, 1875, constituting United Districts, were confirmed by Parliament. The purposes for which these districts were formed may be gathered from their names, which are as follows: the Chorley Joint Hospital District, the Fulstone

and Hepworth Joint Hospital District, the Leigh Joint Hospital District, the Leigh and Atherton Joint Sewerage District, the Liversedge and Mirfield Joint Hospital District, the Pontefract Joint Hospital District, the Stalybridge and Dukinfield Joint Sewerage District, the Stone Joint Hospital District, and the Stroud Joint Hospital District. Three other Provisional Orders confirmed by Parliament altered the areas of the Burnley and the Isle of Thanet (Urban) Joint Hospital Districts, and of the Haslingden and Rawtenstall Outfall Sewerage District. Particulars of these Orders are given at pp. 504–506 of the Appendix.

In addition to these Orders, an Order for forming a United District for hospital purposes, to comprise the Urban Sanitary Districts of Acton, Chiswick, and Hanwell, was issued upon the application of the Local Authorities for those districts. This Order was petitioned against in the House of Commons by one of the promoting authorities (the Acton Local Board), and also by the Local Board of a district adjoining the United District, and, as neither the Chiswick Local Board nor the Hanwell Local Board were prepared to appear before the Select Committee in support of the Order, we had no alternative but to withdraw it from the Bill.

Provisional Order under the Brine Pumping (Compensation for Subsidence) Act, 1891.

Mention has been made in our last two Reports of the Provisional Order under the Brine Pumping (Compensation for Subsidence) Act, 1891, which was issued by us, but which was not confirmed by Parliament. In April 1894 a further local inquiry was held under our instructions with reference to a memorial presented to us by owners of land praying for the formation of a Compensation District which should embrace all the areas affected by the brine-pumping in Cheshire. In the result we decided to comply with the application, and to issue a Provisional Order forming a district to consist of the Urban Districts of Alsager, Middlewich, Northwich, Sandbach, and Winsford, and the Rural Districts of Congleton, Nantwich, and Northwich. This Order will in due course be submitted to Parliament for confirmation.

Changes of name.

We received six applications during the year under section 311 of the Public Health Act, 1875, from the Local Boards of Chorley (Cheshire), Colne and Marsden, Denton and Haughton, Lathom, Quickmere (Middle Division), and Wolborough, for our authority to change their names to the Alderley Edge, Colne, Denton, Lathom and Burscough, Springhead, and Newton Abbot Local Boards respectively, and the necessary assent was given by us. Section 311 of the Public Health Act, 1875, is now superseded by section 55 (3) of the Local Government Act, 1894, which enables district councils to change their names with the sanction of the County Council.

Constitution of special drainage districts.

There has been only one instance during the year in which we have given our approval to the constitution of a Special Drainage

District under the Public Health Act, 1875. This new area is situated in the Parish of Trentham, in the Rural District of Stone, and particulars concerning it are given on p. 502 of the Appendix.

Urban powers.

We have issued 74 Orders under section 276 of the Public Health Act, 1875, section 5 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, and section 4 of the Private Street Works Act, 1892, investing Rural Sanitary Authorities with the powers conferred on Urban Sanitary Authorities by certain sections of those Acts.

In a large number of cases the urban powers given were those contained in sections 42, 44, 157, and 158 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and section 23 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, relating to the cleansing and watering of streets, and the making of byelaws for the prevention of nuisances, and with respect to new buildings. In many instances we conferred the powers contained in the first and second paragraphs of section 160 of the Act of 1875, with regard to the naming of streets and numbering of houses and to ruinous or dangerous buildings, and the powers given by the first paragraph of section 161 to enter into contracts for lighting purposes, and to provide lighting apparatus; also the powers of sections 169 (paragraphs 2 and 3) and 170 for the sanitary regulation of slaughter-houses, and of the Private Street Works Act, 1892, as to the making up of specified private streets.

Other powers have been given where the circumstances of the localities appeared to us to require them.

A list of these powers and of the contributory places in which they have been put in force is embodied in the statement of Orders conferring urban powers, which will be found at page 535 of the Appendix.

Sewage precipitation.

In pursuance of an Order of the House of Commons we prepared and presented to Parliament in August 1894 a return (Parliamentary Paper, No. 298, Session 1894) showing the number of urban sanitary districts and contributory places in rural sanitary districts in England and Wales in which systems for treating sewage by precipitation were in operation, and whether in such cases the precipitate was of a saleable value. It appeared from the return that in 165 urban sanitary districts 3 joint sewerage and drainage districts and 78 contributory places in rural sanitary districts, systems were in operation for the treatment of sewage by precipitation and that in 71 instances the precipitate was of a saleable value.

Bakehouses in London.

On 22nd May 1894, in view more particularly of the fact that questions had been raised in Parliament as to the sanitary condition of bakehouses in London and as to the steps taken by the Sanitary Authorities to enforce the law on this subject, we

deemed it desirable to issue to Metropolitan Sanitary Authorities a circular letter, which will be found in the Appendix (page 5), drawing special attention to the powers and duties of the Authorities in this matter. At the same time we expressed a hope that the Authorities would give such instructions to their officers as would ensure the systematic inspection of the bakehouses to which the statutory powers on the subject extend, and that the Sanitary Authorities themselves would cause to be instituted such proceedings as might be necessary for a due enforcement of the law.

Defaulting authorities.

In our last Report we stated that several complaints which had been made to us under section 299 of the Public Health Act, 1875, as to Local Authorities having made default in providing areas within their jurisdiction with sufficient sewers or with proper water supplies, had been the subjects of inquiries by our Inspectors.

In the case of Deeping St. Nicholas (Spalding Rural District) we deferred consideration of the matter, and a supply of wholesome water has since been provided.

As regards the villages of Shere and Gomshall, in the Guildford Rural District, we issued an Order declaring the Rural Sanitary Authority to be in default in not providing sufficient sewers, and requiring performance of their duty within three months. Application has since been made to us for the formation of a special drainage district to comprise the localities in question.

During the year complaints have been received by us, and duly investigated at public inquiries by our Inspectors, as to default in the provision of a proper water supply by the Chesham Urban Sanitary Authority, and, as regards Bude and Stratton, by the Stratton Rural Sanitary Authority; as to default in providing sufficient sewers by the Romford Rural Sanitary Authority in the case of Great Warley, and by the Little Woolton and Pembroke Urban Sanitary Authorities; and as to default in both these respects by the St. Germans Rural Sanitary Authority as regards the village of Downderry.

In the case of Chesham we were of opinion that the complaint had not been substantiated. It appeared, however, from the Inspector's report that the water supply of some of the houses in the higher part of the town was not satisfactory, and we therefore urged the Local Authority to consider the question of providing a better supply in those cases.

With respect to Downderry, it appeared that means to remedy the deficiency complained of were practicable, and we therefore strongly urged the St. Germans Rural Sanitary Authority to give the matter their serious consideration.

The Local Authority of Little Woolton have since submitted to us schemes of sewerage and sewage disposal, and we have sanctioned the borrowing of money for carrying out the works.

The Rural District Council of Stratton have also since submitted to us a scheme of water supply for Bude and Stratton which is under consideration.

It was found necessary in the cases of the Romford Rural Sanitary Authority (as to Great Warley) and the Town Council of Pembroke to issue Orders requiring them to perform their duties in the matters complained of within specified limited periods.

Under section 42 of the Public Health Act, 1875, we are empowered, if we think fit, to require by Order any Local Authority themselves to undertake or contract for the removal of house refuse from premises, and the cleansing of earth closets, privies, ashpits, and cesspools. During the year two such Orders were issued by us after local inquiries, relating in the one case to the contributory places of Broom, Cassop-cum-Quarrington, Coxhoe, Framwellgate, Gilligate, Shadforth, Sherburn, and Sunderland Bridge in the Durham Rural District, and in the other case to the contributory place of Morton in the Gainsborough Rural District.

Port Sanitary Authorities.

During the past year we issued four Orders constituting permanent Port Sanitary Authorities, in pursuance of which the Town Councils of Bristol, Faversham, and Gloucester, have become the Sanitary Authorities for parts of those ports, and a Joint Board has been constituted as the Sanitary Authority for part of the Customs Port of Bridgwater. In each case we invested the Port Sanitary Authority with all requisite powers for the performance of their duty and prescribed the manner in which the expenses were to be borne.

By three other Orders we amended Orders which we had previously made constituting Port Sanitary Authorities for parts of the Ports of Dartmouth, New Shoreham, and Swansea.

A list of the several Port Sanitary Authorities existing on the 31st of December last, and a description of their respective jurisdictions, will be found in the Appendix at page 527.

Byelaws as to carriage of filth in London Port Sanitary District.

During the year the Port Sanitary Authority of the Port of London applied to us for an Order assigning to them the power to make byelaws for prescribing the times for the removal or carriage by water of any fœcal or offensive or noxious matter, whether solid or liquid, in or through the Port of London Sanitary District, and providing that the carriage or vessel used therefor shall be properly constructed and covered so as to prevent the escape of any such matter or liquid, and so as to prevent any nuisance arising therefrom. A local inquiry was held by one of our Inspectors, and eventually we issued an Order under section 112 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, assigning to the Port Sanitary Authority the powers of section 16, paragraph 1 (a) of that Act, and of section 26, sub-section 1, of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, with certain modifications in each case.

Appeals under sec. 268 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

In the event of any person being aggrieved by the decision of a Local Authority in any case in which the Authority are empowered to recover in a summary manner any expenses incurred by them, or to declare such expenses to be private improvement expenses, it is provided by section 268 of the Public Health Act, 1875, that he may within twenty-one days after notice of such decision address a memorial to us stating the ground of his complaint, and that we may then make such Order in the matter as we may consider equitable. Orders of this kind have been issued by us during the past year, dealing with appeals made to us under the section referred to against decisions of the Town Councils of Cheltenham, Dunstable, and Plymouth, and the Local Boards of Castleton-by-Rochdale, Elland, Hornsey, Walthamstow, West Derby, and Wimbledon.

Public Health (Interments) Act, 1879.

As we have explained in previous Reports, Urban and Rural Sanitary Authorities are empowered under the Public Health (Interments) Act, 1879, to provide and maintain cemeteries. We have during the past year sanctioned the raising of loans for this object by the Urban Sanitary Authorities of Acton, Buxton, Coventry, Croydon, Edmonton, Havant, Hurst, Shipley, Willington, and Withington, and by the Rural Sanitary Authorities of the King's Norton and Langport Unions. In the case of the last-mentioned Authorities we have declared the cost of the cemeteries to be chargeable as special expenses upon the contributory places for which they were provided.

The total amount of which we sanctioned the borrowing during the year for cemetery purposes is 48,730*l.*, of which 38,330*l.* was in respect of Urban Districts, and 10,400*l.* in respect of Rural Districts. The aggregate amount sanctioned by us under the Act since it came into operation is 539,721*l.*

Public Health (Water) Act, 1878.

A Sanitary Authority in whose district there is no Local Act in force authorising a water rate may apply to us under section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1875, to determine the reasonable cost at which water may be required to be furnished to houses which are without a proper supply, and we are empowered by section 8 of the Public Health (Water) Act, 1878, to fix by Order, for the purposes of the first-mentioned section, a general scale of charges for the whole or any part of the district of the Authority. Seven such general scales were fixed by us during the year, on the application of the Local Boards of Margam, and Whitley Upper, of the Town Council of the Borough of Sandwich and of the Rural Sanitary Authorities of Hunslet (as regards part of the Township of Templenewsam), Runcorn (as regards the contributory places of Frodsham Lordship and Frodsham Township), Eastry (as regards the parish of Ash near Sandwich), and Hemsworth (as regards the parish of Ackworth).

Under section 11 of the Public Health (Water) Act, 1878, we may, if we think fit, by Order invest any Urban Sanitary

Authority with all or any of the powers and duties which are by that Act given to a Rural Sanitary Authority. During the year 1894, on the application of the Woking Local Board, and after local inquiry by one of our Inspectors, we invested that Sanitary Authority with powers and duties given to a Rural Authority by section 6 of the Act of 1878. In the case, however, of an application by the Kingsbridge Local Board for such powers and duties, we came to the decision that the case was not one in which any practical purpose would be served by complying with the application. A similar decision was arrived at as regards an application of the same kind received from the Ogmore and Garw Local Board.

Inquiries by engineering inspectors.

We have already, in Part I. of this Report, referred to the local inquiries which have been held by our Engineering Inspectors with reference to applications made to us under the Local Government Act, 1888, and the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882. Irrespective of these, during the past year we directed local inquiries, after public notice, to be held by our Engineering Inspectors in 837 cases, a number largely in excess of that for any previous year. The majority of them had reference to applications from Sanitary Authorities for our sanction to the borrowing of moneys for carrying out works of a permanent character under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, the Public Health (Interments) Act, 1879, the Public Libraries Acts, the Baths and Washhouses Acts, the Allotments Act, 1887, the Electric Lighting Act, 1882, the Technical Instruction Act, 1889, the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, the Private Street Works Act, 1892, and Local Acts. Sixty-one related to petitions for the issue of Provisional Orders under the Public Health Act, 1875, the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, and the Brine Pumping (Compensation for Subsidence) Act, 1891, twenty-one to applications under the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876, and the Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee Act, 1892, for our consent to proceedings being taken against manufacturers for polluting streams by trade refuse, sixteen to complaints under section 299 of the Public Health Act, 1875, of the default of Sanitary Authorities in the performance of their duty in the matter of sewerage and water supply, eleven to applications for our approval of the constitution of special drainage districts, nine to applications for approval of schemes for providing accommodation for persons of the working class in lieu of houses demolished under the powers of Local Acts, seven to objections made to the construction by local authorities of works of sewerage and water supply beyond the limits of their districts, and six to proposals to fix general scales for the compulsory supply of water under section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and section 8 of the Public Health (Water) Act, 1878. Amongst the subjects of the other inquiries may be mentioned applications for our sanction to the supply of

water by one authority to another, and to communications between the sewers of adjoining districts, applications for urban powers, for the powers of the Public Health (Water) Act, 1878, for orders altering the constitution of Joint Boards consequent upon the formation of new urban districts, and for orders under Part II. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, approving schemes for the reconstruction of insanitary areas.

Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876.

We have already referred to the Orders issued during the year under the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876, and the Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee Act, 1892, consenting to proceedings being taken by the Joint Committees against manufacturers for the pollution of rivers and streams.

We also issued an Order under the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act consenting to the Local Board for the district of Horsham taking proceedings under Part III. of the Act against a firm of tanners in respect of pollution of the River Arun.

Application was made to us to direct the Rural Sanitary Authority of the Prescot Union to take proceedings under Part III. of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act against certain colliery proprietors for allowing polluting liquid matter from their mines at Whiston to discharge into the Tarbock Brook; but after causing local inquiry to be made into the matter by one of our Inspectors, we felt unable to comply with the application.

An application was made to us to issue an Order determining how much of the tidal waters of the Rivers Stour and Avon should be deemed to be streams within the meaning of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Acts, and we caused a public inquiry to be held by one of our Inspectors. After consideration of the matter we thought it right to defer our decision upon the application, in order that the Town Council of Christchurch might have an opportunity of considering what course they should adopt with the view of providing an efficient scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal.

Labourers' dwellings.

In the Circular Letters and Instructions to which we have referred as issued in connexion with applications for Provisional Orders, we drew attention to the Standing Orders of Parliament which require that in any case where it is proposed by a Bill in Parliament to authorise the taking in any Urban Sanitary District, or in any parish or part of a parish in a Rural Sanitary District, of ten or more houses occupied either wholly or partially by persons belonging to the labouring class as tenants or lodgers, there shall be deposited with us as the Central Authority for England and Wales, exclusive of the Metropolis, and also with the Clerk of the Parliaments and at the Private Bill Office, on or before the 31st day of December, a statement of the number, description, and situation of such houses, the number (so far as it can be ascertained) of the persons residing in them, and a copy of so much of the plan (if any) as relates thereto.

Thirty-one statements were deposited with us on or before the 31st December last, from which it appeared that it was contemplated during the session of 1895, by means of 25 Railway and other Bills, and 6 Provisional Orders under the Public Health Act, 1875, and the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, to obtain powers to acquire in England and Wales, exclusive of the Metropolis, 3,719 houses wholly or partially occupied by persons of the labouring class, and that the number of persons who were residing in such houses was 17,027.

Applications were made to us during the year for our approval to schemes for providing new dwellings for persons of the labouring class proposed to be displaced by the acquisition of their dwellings under powers conferred by Local Acts and Provisional Orders.

It is our rule to arrange for the holding of the local inquiries in connexion with these applications in the evening of the day appointed, so that the occupants of the houses in question may have an opportunity of being present. In order to ensure that such persons have due intimation of the inquiry, we also arrange for the service at each house of a printed notice of the inquiry, setting forth the nature of the application made to us.

There were nine local inquiries of this character during the year. At Gorton the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company had acquired and demolished 17 houses for the purposes of their Act of 1886, and we approved of a scheme to erect eight houses in their stead, this number appearing to be sufficient, having regard to the amount of vacant accommodation in the vicinity. Under similar circumstances we accepted a scheme of the same company for the provision of 10 new dwellings in the borough of Chesterfield, and at Nottingham we have required the Company to erect 100 houses in substitution for 201 to be taken down. In the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Urban District the North-Eastern Railway Company will provide 80 separate dwellings in substitution for 82 tenements. At Dover the Town Council are to build 25 houses for the accommodation of a certain number of persons displaced as a result of street improvements carried out under Provisional Orders, and in the case of Keighley we informed the Town Council that not fewer than 24 dwellings should be provided, in lieu of the houses to be pulled down. We approved a scheme for 12 dwellings at Briton Ferry to be erected by the Rhondda and Swansea Bay Railway Company in the place of 13 required for their railway. The London and North-Western Railway Company also submitted a scheme for houses at Birstal, and the Town Council of Manchester have submitted proposals with reference to a scheme for the re-housing of persons in consequence of extensive clearances under a Provisional Order of 1893.

During the year we also approved of a scheme of the London and North-Western Railway Company for 80 houses at Heckmondwike, of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company for two houses in the Newbold and Dunston Urban District, and of the Town Council of Kingston-upon-Thames for 12 houses in that borough in lieu of 13 to be taken under a Local Act of 1888.

Particulars as to the loans sanctioned under Local Acts and Provisional Orders Confirmation Acts for the erection of dwellings for the labouring classes are given in Table 112 of the Appendix.

Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

We have already referred to the Circular Letter and Instructions which we issued on the 30th of August last with reference to applications for Provisional Orders. Our instructions relative to applications for such Orders under Part I. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, dealt with the necessary formalities preceding the application, the form in which the application should be submitted, and the date by which it should be presented.

In four cases we directed local inquiry to be held into applications for the confirmation of schemes under the Housing of the Working Classes Act. Three of these schemes, made under Part I. of the Act by the Town Councils of Sheffield, Sunderland, and Wigan, provided for the clearance of areas which, on account of their confined and insanitary condition were represented to be dangerous to the health of the inhabitants. In the result we issued Provisional Orders confirming the schemes, and these Orders received the confirmation of Parliament, together with a Portsmouth Order which had stood over from the previous Session.

The remaining scheme was framed under Part II. of the Act by the Vestry of St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington. In this case, owing to objections raised at the inquiry as to the limits of the area, the scheme was withdrawn for further consideration, and has since been abandoned.

Every scheme under the Housing of the Working Classes Act as sanctioned by us made due provision as to the uses to which the areas were to be appropriated when cleared, and the construction of an adequate number of new dwellings in lieu of those to be pulled down, and where the scheme itself did not embody satisfactory proposals in these matters we made the necessary modifications by our confirming Order.

An enquiry of a different character was held at Ilfracombe under Section 16 of the Act, which enables any twelve or more ratepayers in any district, who have complained without effect to the local medical officer of health of the unhealthiness of an area, to appeal to us for the appointment of a medical practitioner to make an inspection of the locality and report to us whether in his opinion the area or any part thereof is or is not an unhealthy area. His report must be transmitted to the local authority by

us, and, if it condemns the area, is of the same force as an official representation under the Act. In the Ilfracombe case it appeared that the local medical officer had made a representation to the effect that the area was not an unhealthy one. We appointed one of our medical staff to make a personal investigation, and he reported that the complaint was well founded as regarded a part of the area only. No scheme has yet been submitted to us by the local authority.

Particulars of the loans sanctioned during the year under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, will be found on page 487 of the Appendix. The money was required for the execution of approved schemes for the clearance of unhealthy areas, for the removal of obstructive buildings, and the erection of dwellings for persons of the working class.

Local Acts

At page 512 of the Appendix will be found a list of the Local Acts promoted during the year by Urban Sanitary Authorities, and also a list of the Local Acts so promoted by Gas and Water Companies in England and Wales (exclusive of the Metropolis).

Borough Funds Act, 1872.

Our approval, as regards matters within our jurisdiction, has been given under section 4 of the Borough Funds Act, 1872, to the resolutions of 26 Urban Authorities and of the Maryport Harbour Trustees, to promote Local Bills in Parliament, and of 36 Urban Authorities to oppose 27 such Bills.

We have, as in former years, been furnished, in every case in which our consent has been given, with information as to the grounds of the proposed promotion or opposition, and with a statutory declaration proving compliance with the requirements of the Act.

Reports on Private Bills.

During the year we made reports to Parliament on 65 Private Bills, of which 28 were promoted by Local Authorities, and 37 by Companies. In eight cases we found it necessary to make supplementary reports, in consequence of alterations made in the Bills during their passage through Parliament.

Of the Local Authorities Bills reported on by us, 6 were referred to the Select Committee on Police and Sanitary Regulations. Mr. Boyce, our Parliamentary Agent and Legal Assistant, attended the meetings of this Committee on our behalf; and the Committee, in their Special Report to the House, refer to the valuable assistance which they received from him.

Legislation of 1894, affecting Sanitary Authorities and District Councils.

But few measures, and those of minor importance, affecting the duties of Sanitary Authorities and District Councils were passed in the second Session of 1894. They were the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1894; the Locomotive Threshing Engines Act, 1894; and the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1894.

The object of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1894 (57 & 58 Vict. c. 55.) was to explain the provisions of Part II. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, with respect to powers of borrowing.

Under section 43 of the Act of 1890, a local authority were empowered to borrow for the purpose of raising sums required for purchase money or compensation payable under Part II. of the Act, and a special provision in section 46 (2) relating to the administrative county of London, gave a similar power of borrowing to the local authorities in that county. There was some doubt whether the powers thus conferred enabled a local authority to borrow for the purpose of themselves executing an improvement scheme under Part II. of the Act, and the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1894, was passed to remove any doubt with respect to the scope of the enactments in question. The Act expressly provides that for any purpose for which a local authority are by a scheme of reconstruction duly sanctioned under Part II. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, or by the Order sanctioning the scheme, authorised to borrow, the authority shall have power and shall be deemed always to have had power to borrow in like manner, and subject to the like conditions as they may borrow under section 43 of that Act for the purpose of raising the sums required for the purchase money or compensation therein mentioned, and sections 43 and 46 of that Act are to apply accordingly.

Locomotive Threshing Engines Act, 1894.

The object of the Locomotive Threshing Engines Act, 1894 (57 & 58 Vict. c. 37.) was to remove, so far as the operation of threshing is concerned, certain restrictions which existed in connexion with the use of locomotive steam engines near highways.

Under section 70 of the Highways Act, 1835 (5 & 6 Will. 4. c. 50.) it was made unlawful for any person to erect any steam engine or any machinery attached thereto within the distance of 25 yards from a carriage way, or cartway, unless such steam engine, or machinery was within some building, or behind some wall or fence, sufficient to conceal it from the carriageway or cartway so that the same might not be dangerous to passengers, horses, or cattle. A similar enactment was applicable to turnpike roads (27 & 28 Vict. c. 75. s. 1).

The Locomotives Threshing Engines Act, 1894, provides that the above enactments shall not extend to prohibit the use of any locomotive steam engine or any machinery attached thereto for the purpose of threshing within such distance (that is 25 yards) of any highway, carriageway, or cartway, provided that a person is stationed in the road and employed for the purpose of signalling the driver whenever it is necessary to stop the engine on account of the approach of a horse, and of rendering assistance to the person in charge of the horse and that the driver of the engine stops when so signalled.

Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

In connexion with the transfer to District Councils of the powers, duties, and liabilities of justices out of session in relation to the grant of licences for passage brokers and emigrant

runners by section 27 (1) of the Local Government Act, 1894, it is to be observed that the law on the matter is now contained in the consolidating statute, the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (57 & 58 Vict. c. 60.). Sections 343 and 348 of the latter Act re-enact the former provisions as modified by the Local Government Act, 1894.

Byelaws under the Public Health Acts.

We confirmed during the year 561 series of byelaws made by Sanitary Authorities under the Public Health Act, 1875, the Public Health (Interments) Act, 1879, and the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, and the Acts incorporated with the first-mentioned Act.

This number is slightly in excess of the numbers confirmed during the years 1892 and 1893, and, as shown by our last Report, is greatly in excess of the number of series of byelaws on similar subjects confirmed by us in any year previous to 1892. The figures given below afford evidence of considerable activity on the part of Sanitary Authorities in making byelaws on the more important sanitary matters, such as scavenging and cleansing, the prevention of nuisances, the regulation of common lodging-houses, the construction of buildings, and the regulation of offensive trades. It should be added that the majority of these byelaws were based on the model series issued by us for the use of Sanitary Authorities.

A table showing the number of series of byelaws on each subject, and the names of the Sanitary Authorities by whom they were made is given in the Appendix at p. 513.

The byelaws under the Public Health Acts confirmed by us as above stated comprised 40 series relating to the cleansing of footways and pavements, the removal of house refuse, and the cleansing of ashpits, &c., 58 series relating to the prevention of nuisances arising from filth, and of the keeping of animals so as to be injurious to health, 36 series dealing with the regulation of common lodging-houses, 120 series with respect to the construction of new streets and buildings, and 9 with respect to houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family. There were also confirmed 135 series of byelaws for the regulation of offensive trades, so as to prevent or diminish their noxious or injurious effects.

The byelaws confirmed under the Public Health Acts also included 21 series with regard to public walks and pleasure grounds. Three series were made with respect to the regulation of horses and asses for hire, and 6 as to pleasure boats and vessels. Two series were made for securing the decent lodging and accommodation of persons engaged in hop-picking, 3 with respect to mortuaries, and 8 as to cemeteries. Under the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, 11 series as to the decent conduct of persons using public sanitary conveniences, 14 relating to the carriage of filth through streets, and 18 with respect to whirligigs, swings, and shooting galleries were made.

Under the powers of the Acts incorporated with the Public Health Act, 1875, 53 series of byelaws, confirmed during the year, were made with respect to slaughter-houses, 23 series as to hackney carriages, and 1 series as to public bathing.

Other byelaws, &c. under General Acts.

We confirmed 25 series of byelaws made under the Baths and Washhouses Acts, the Open Spaces Acts, and the Town Police Clauses Act, 1889. We also approved nine series of regulations made by Port Sanitary Authorities under section 125 of the Public Health Act, 1875, for the removal to hospital of persons infected with a dangerous infectious disorder; one series of regulations under the Tramways Act, 1870; and three sets of rules under the Alkali, &c. Works Regulation Act, 1881. The names of the Local Authorities or Companies by whom these byelaws and rules and regulations were made, and other particulars with regard to them, are given in the table at pages 521–523 of the Appendix.

Byelaws under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

We also confirmed 44 separate series of byelaws made by Sanitary Authorities in London under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, viz., 11 series as to the prevention of nuisances and other matters mentioned in section 16 (1) of the Act; 11 series as to the keeping of water-closets supplied with sufficient water for their effective action (section 39 (2)); 11 series as to the cleansing of cisterns (section 50); 1 series made under section 88 with respect to the management of a mortuary, and charges for the use of the same; and 10 series under section 94 as to houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family.

A list of the Sanitary Authorities by whom the byelaws above referred to were made is given in the Appendix at page 520.

Byelaws, &c. under Local Acts and Provisional Orders.

Twenty-four sets of byelaws or regulations submitted to us by local authorities and public companies in pursuance of provisions in various Local Acts and Provisional Orders were also confirmed or approved by us during the year.

The subjects of these byelaws and regulations, the names of the authorities or companies by whom they were submitted, and the titles of the Local Acts or Provisional Orders under which they were made, are set out in the table at p. 523 of the Appendix.

Market tolls.

Our approval was given under the Public Health Act, 1875, to three tables of market tolls adopted by the Sanitary Authorities named at p. 525 of the Appendix.

Regulations as to allotments.

Regulations made by 11 Sanitary Authorities under section 6 of the Allotments Act, 1887, with reference to allotments provided under that Act, were confirmed by us during the year. The Appendix at p. 525 contains the names of the

Sanitary Authorities by whom these regulations were made. At the end of 1894 we had confirmed 88 series of regulations made by 78 Sanitary Authorities since the passing of the Act of 1887.

Regulations with respect to dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops.

Under the provisions of Article 14 of the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order of 1885, as altered by the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Amending Order of 1886, Sanitary Authorities are required to send to us a copy of every regulation made by them under the former Order, not less than one month before the date named in the regulation for the same to come into force; and the Article also provides that, if at any time we are satisfied on inquiry, with respect to any regulation, that it is of too restrictive a character or otherwise objectionable, and direct the revocation of the regulation, it shall not come into operation or shall thereupon cease to operate, as the case may be. We have not found it necessary to exercise the power of revocation thus conferred upon us, as the Sanitary Authorities who have made regulations have for the most part given effect to any suggestions which we have thought it necessary to offer with respect to the form or substance of the clauses sent to us. Moreover, we have obtained drafts of the regulations before they were adopted, whenever this was practicable, so as to be enabled to point out to the Sanitary Authorities beforehand any regulations to which we might consider it necessary to take exception under the provisions of the Order. During the year, the number of Sanitary Authorities from whom we received copies of regulations made by them under the Order was 41, and a list of their names will be found at p. 526 of the Appendix.

Examination and revision of proposed byelaws, &c.

Our practice in requesting that byelaws and regulations may be, in the first instance, submitted to us in draft, so that before they are actually made their details may be examined from legal, sanitary, and technical points of view, and the policy of the clauses by which it is proposed to create punishable offences may be fully considered, continues to work satisfactorily, and enables us, in dealing with proposed clauses, to suggest such modifications as experience has shown to be useful.

In connexion with the framing of byelaws, we may also refer to the great advantage which, as stated in our previous reports, we have found from arranging for conferences between some of our officers and representatives of the Local Authority proposing the byelaws.

Sanitary Authorities audit.

The accounts of 730 Urban Sanitary Authorities and 574 Rural Sanitary Authorities and their Officers were audited by the District Auditors, as were also those of 38 Port Sanitary Authorities, 52 Joint Boards, and four other Local Authorities, and reports were made to us as required in regard to such audits. The Chairmen of these Authorities were informed,

where necessary, of the irregularities and defects observed by the Auditors in the accounts.

Highway Authorities audit.

We also received reports from the District Auditors after the audit of the accounts of 359 Highway Boards and their Officers (inclusive of those of 77 Highway Boards in South Wales which became subject to audit by the operation of the Local Government Act, 1888) of 535 Waywardens, and of the Surveyors of Highways and Boards for Repair of the Highways and Collectors of Highway Rates for about 6,450 Highway Parishes. Where from the nature of the report in any case we considered it necessary to do so, we communicated with the Authority or Officer concerned, and drew attention to the requirements of the Statutes and Regulations relating to their obligations and duties in regard to their accounts.

School Boards audit.

The accounts of 2,392 School Boards and their Officers have also been audited by the District Auditors.

Public Libraries Commissioners audit.

The accounts of 32 bodies of Public Library Commissioners, whose accounts are not included in the accounts of Urban Sanitary Authorities, have also been audited by the District Auditors.

Audit of municipal accounts.

Auditors appointed by us have also examined the accounts of the Town Councils of the Municipal Boroughs of Tunbridge Wells and Bournemouth, the audits in these cases being held under the provisions of Local Acts.

Disallowances and surcharges in accounts of above authorities.

The District Auditors made, during the year ended the 31st December 1894, 383 disallowances and surcharges in the accounts of Urban Sanitary Authorities and their Officers; one in the accounts of a Port Sanitary Authority; 47 in the accounts of Rural Sanitary Authorities and their Officers; 107 in the accounts of Highway Boards and their Officers, and the separate accounts of Waywardens; 435 in the accounts of Surveyors of Highways; and 327 in the accounts of School Boards and their Officers. During the same period three disallowances and surcharges were made in the accounts of a Joint Hospital Board and two surcharges in the accounts of a Main Sewerage Board. The total number of disallowances and surcharges in the accounts of these Authorities is almost the same as in the previous year.

Appeals against disallowances and surcharges.

Of appeals which were made to us against disallowances, surcharges, allowances, &c. by District Auditors in the accounts of Urban Sanitary Authorities and their Officers, we decided during the year 122. We also decided 11 such appeals relating to the accounts of Rural Sanitary Authorities and their Officers, and one as to the accounts of a Joint Hospital Board. The appeals from Members and Officers of Highway Authorities and the Officers of such Authorities, which were determined by

us during the year, numbered 86, and those from School Boards and their Officers 91. In the Appendix (p. 562) particulars of the appeals and of our decisions thereon will be found stated in tabular form.

Expenditure sanctioned under the Local Authorities (Expenses) Act, 1887.

The number of cases in which applications were received by us from Local Authorities, other than County and Poor Law Authorities, for our sanction to expenditure under the Local Authorities (Expenses) Act, 1887, in order to avoid possible disallowances, was 652. We gave our sanction to the expenditure in 569 of these cases, but in the remaining 83 cases we felt unable to do so. Fuller particulars of the applications dealt with under this Act will be found in the Appendix, at page 564. The number of cases in which we have, under the provisions of this Act, sanctioned expenditure in order that it may not be subject to disallowance at the Audit has increased year by year since the passing of the Act.

Canal Boats Acts.

The report of Mr. Brydone, our Inspector under the Canal Boats Acts, will be found on page 95 of the Appendix. His inspections have extended to most of the Sanitary Districts in England and Wales where there is any barge traffic, and his report summarizes the information which it is the statutory duty of the Sanitary Authorities to send us annually as to steps taken by them to secure the enforcement of the Acts and Regulations on the canals passing through their districts.

Besides this general report Mr. Brydone has made to us special reports on the work of all the Authorities whose districts he has visited, and we have in particular instances communicated with those whose procedure in this matter has appeared to require amendment. There would seem to be no doubt that the extent of the supervision exercised under the Acts continues to increase and that the condition of the canal boat population has materially improved.

The total number of craft which come under the Acts and are still in use cannot be stated with accuracy, for the registration does not require annual renewal, and the number on the register is considerably in excess of those actually employed. 304 new boats were registered during 1893, and the total number standing on the registers of the various registration authorities is 12,829.

Boats were inspected by 312 Sanitary Authorities, and the aggregate number of inspections amounted to 33,944. The local officers at Liverpool made 5,267 inspections during the year, those at Hull 2,472, at Manchester 2,052, at Salford 1 383, and at Sheffield 1,250.

The number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken for breaches of the Acts and Regulations was 49. Of these, 10 were for non-registration, 5 for overcrowding, 13 for carrying

unmarried females over age, or for absence of proper partitions in sleeping cabins, 7 for conveying offensive cargoes without providing double bulkheads, and 14 for other offences.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875.

Appointment of analysts.

The number of cases in which we have approved of the appointments of Analysts under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, is as follows:—

Administrative Counties - - - -	61
County Boroughs in which appointments have been made under sec. 10 of the 38 & 39 Vict. c. 63. - - - - -	61
County Boroughs in which arrangements exist under sec. 11 of the 38 & 39 Vict. c. 63. -	3
Non-County Boroughs, with a population of over 10,000, under sec. 10 of the 35 & 36 Vict. c. 74.	70
Non-County Boroughs, with a population of over 10,000, under sec. 11 of the 35 & 36 Vict. c. 74.	2
The Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London - - - - -	1
Vestries and District Boards of Works in the County of London - - - -	40
Total - - -	238

Analyses.

The result of the analyses made during the year is shown in the abstract printed in the Appendix, page 542. The total number of analyses was 39,516 (one to every 734 of the population), an increase of nearly 2,300 over the number made in 1893. In London, one sample was obtained for every 492 persons, and in the provinces one for every 801. Within the jurisdiction of the County Council of Montgomery, and of the Town Councils of 13 boroughs, including Great Yarmouth (population 49,334), not one sample was taken for analysis during the year; while in the jurisdiction of ten County Councils and 13 boroughs, including Norwich, Stockport, Northampton, Ipswich, Warrington, and Tynemouth, no serious attempt appears to have been made to carry out the Acts. In all, there were 37 districts, with an aggregate population of nearly 2,000,000, in which the Acts were entirely or almost entirely ignored. It is, however, satisfactory to note that in 30 counties and large towns where, in 1891, a total of only 291 samples were taken, and 64 (or 22 per cent.) were reported against, 2,003 samples were analysed in 1894, and 232 (or only 11·6 per cent.) were condemned; and that while in 1890 as many as 40 Authorities took no action whatever to check adulteration in their districts, the number was reduced in 1894 to 14.

Prosecutions.

The statutory reports which we receive from the Authorities are copies of those made to them by the analysts, and show only the number and description of samples analysed, with the results of the examinations, without including any particulars of prosecutions. Indeed, many samples are classed as adulterated although the amount of adulteration may be so small that it would be inexpedient to take the cases into Court. We have therefore thought it well to ascertain, as regards the samples reported against, in how many instances proceedings were actually instituted and what penalties were inflicted. It appears that 4,060 samples were reported by the analysts as adulterated, and that prosecutions were instituted in respect of 2,836, fines being imposed in 2,427 cases, amounting in the aggregate to 4,320*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, excluding costs in most instances. The average penalty was thus 1*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* There were eight fines of 20*l.* each; 17 between 10*l.* and 20*l.*; 45 of 10*l.* each; 25 between 5*l.* and 10*l.*; and 169 of 5*l.* On the other hand, 177 fines were of half-a-crown or less, including 21 of 6*d.* and under; 239 were over 2*s.* 6*d.* and not over 5*s.*; and 438 were over 5*s.* and not over 10*s.*

The following table shows the number of samples examined during the year, and the percentage of cases in which adulteration was reported.

	No. of Samples in 1894.		Per-centage adulterated in	
	Examined.	Adulterated.	1894.	*1893.*
Milk	16,305	1,868	11·5	*14·9*
Bread	653	9	1·4	*0·1*
Flour	269	0	0·0	*0·3*
Butter	6,419	667	10·4	*13·7*
Coffee	1,724	180	10·4	*11·6*
Sugar	397	29	7·3	*1·3*
Mustard	676	39	5·8	*7·8*
Confectionery and Jam	353	7	2·0	*2·0*
Pepper	1,609	10	0·6	*1·6*
Tea	512	1	0·2	*0·0*
Lard	1,857	101	5·4	*7·9*
Wine	50	1	2·0	*2·3*
Beer	276	17	6·2	*4·4*
Spirits	4,028	713	17·7	*19·7*
Drugs	1,116	125	11·2	*11·3*
Other Articles	3,272	293	9·0	*11·5*
TOTAL	39,516	4,060	10·3	*12·9*

It will be observed from this table that the proportion of adulterated samples was 10·3 per cent. of those examined, this being considerably below the average of the past three years, and, in fact, the lowest percentage of adulteration since the passing of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act in 1875.

Milk.

Of the 39,516 samples analysed, no less than 16,305 were of milk, and of these 1,868, or 11½ per cent. were reported against.

Many analysts, however, state that they have strong suspicion that in many cases good milk is watered down to the very verge of what is passable.

It is satisfactory to note that in many large towns the number of samples of milk reported against is, as compared with the number analysed, but small. In Salford, last year, the proportion of samples found to be adulterated was 1·7 per cent.; in Cardiff, 3·2; in Swansea, 4·1; in Manchester, 4·7; while, in the 32 large towns of the Registrar-General's Returns, taken together, it was 7·2. In London, however, over one-fifth of the samples examined were reported against. In 1882, the proportion adulterated in the eight towns of Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford, Bristol, and Salford was 22·6 per cent.; but, in 1894, the proportion had fallen to 6·7 per cent., while, in London, the proportion had only been reduced in the 12 years from 24·5 to 21·1 per cent.

Of the entire number of 1,868 samples of milk reported against 1,235 were the subject of legal proceedings; 93 cases were dismissed; 31 were withdrawn; in 58 cases costs only were paid; while in the remaining 1,053 cases penalties amounting in all to 2,133*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* were imposed. There were 97 fines of 5*l.* each; 12 between 5*l.* and 10*l.*; 30 of 10*l.*; 7 between 10*l.* and 20*l.*; and 3 of 20*l.*

Bread and flour.

Out of 922 samples of bread and flour examined, nine samples (of bread) were reported against. Proceedings were taken in six cases and five fines were inflicted.

Butter.

It is satisfactory to observe that the percentage of adulterated samples of butter, which was 13·7 in 1893, fell last year to 10·4. This point was also reached in 1888, and is the lowest since the passing of the Act of 1875. In addition to the 6,419 samples of butter, of which 667 were adulterated, a large number of samples of margarine were taken, most of them proving infringements of the Margarine Act of 1887. Legal proceedings were taken in respect of 694 samples of butter and margarine, 619 penalties being imposed, amounting in all to 1,209*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Only 20 penalties were of 10*l.* or over, the highest being four fines of 20*l.* each.

Coffee.

Of 1,724 samples of coffee examined, 180 or 10·4 per cent. were condemned. This is satisfactory, when it is remembered that for the ten years after the passing of the Act of 1875 the average percentage of adulterated samples of coffee was 18. Legal proceedings were taken in 126 cases and 112 penalties were imposed, amounting in all to nearly 140*l.*

Sugar.

Of sugar, 397 samples were analyzed, and 29 were condemned. Most of these were beet sugar coloured to imitate Demerara sugar, but four samples contained small proportions of mineral matter. Small fines were inflicted in nine cases.

Mustard.

Of the 676 samples of mustard submitted for analysis, 39 (or 5·8 per cent) were condemned. Proceedings were taken in 15 instances, and in each case a small fine was imposed.

Confectionery and jam.

353 samples of confectionery and jam were analysed, and seven were reported against, but in no case was the adulteration considered sufficiently serious to warrant a prosecution.

Pepper.

The adulteration of pepper which was very extensively practised a few years ago is now apparently in abeyance, for in 1894 only 10 samples were condemned out of a total of 1,609 analysed. There were two prosecutions, fines of 1*s.* and 5*s.* being inflicted.

Tea.

512 samples of tea were taken, and one was condemned because it contained an excessive quantity of mineral matter (including minute particles of glass), straw, woody fibre, &c., suggestive of shop sweepings. Four samples, although passed by the analyst, were found to be impregnated with lead. In one case legal proceedings were taken against a person for refusing to sell a sample of tea to an inspector, and a fine of 2*l.* was inflicted.

Lard.

Lard, of which 1,857 samples were examined, was reported against in 101 instances, but in more than one half of these cases no proceedings were taken. There were 45 prosecutions, 32 penalties being imposed, amounting in all to nearly 37*l.*

Wine.

Fifty samples of wine were analysed, but only one was condemned. This was a sample of British sherry which was stated by the analyst to be an extraordinary mixture, not containing any alcohol, but composed of sugar, a little essence, and bisulphite of soda. The only resemblance the mixture had to sherry was in its colour.

Beer.

Out of 276 samples of beer analysed, 17 were condemned, usually because they contained an excessive amount of salt. There were a few cases in which salicylic acid was added as a preservative, but in two instances the quantity added was 12·6 and 14 grains per gallon respectively; and in one of these, a prosecution resulted in the infliction of a fine of 7*l.*

Spirits.

Notwithstanding that an exceedingly low standard of strength for spirits was fixed by the sale of Food and Drugs Amendment Act, 1879, there is evidence of much adulteration of spirits; for out of 4,028 samples analysed in 1894, 713 (or 17·7 per cent.) were condemned. There were 466 cases in which legal proceedings were taken, and 404 penalties were imposed, amounting in all to 524*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* Eleven fines were of 5*l.* each; two between 5*l.* and 10*l.*; two of 10*l.*; and one of 20*l.*

Drugs.

Of 1,116 samples of drugs submitted for analysis, 125 (or 11·2 per cent.) were reported against. As usual, the principal articles adulterated were nitre (36 out of 108); rhubarb (22 out of 148); cream of tartar (9 out of 59); and sulphur (8 out of 76). Of the remaining 725 samples, less than seven per cent. were condemned. In 50 cases in which drugs were condemned, proceedings were taken, and there were 39 penalties inflicted, amounting in all to 43*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*

Other articles.

In addition to the articles specifically enumerated in the table, 3,272 samples were analysed, of which 293 (or nine per cent.) were adulterated. More than one fifth were of ginger, 686 samples of which were examined, and 68 condemned, generally because of the presence of a large proportion of "spent" ginger, which is practically a waste product of the ginger beer manufacture. There were 52 prosecutions in respect of adulterated ginger, and 38 fines were inflicted, two being of 5*l.* each, and one of 15*l.*

Of 436 samples of vinegar, 31 were reported against, and in most cases proceedings were taken, 16 penalties being imposed. 18 out of 421 samples of cheese were condemned, and there were 15 fines. Of 264 samples of oatmeal, 19 were adulterated. All of the 225 samples of arrowroot were genuine. More than a third of the 200 samples of cocoa were reported against, but prosecutions were ordered in only 35 cases, 29 penalties being inflicted, averaging 1*l.* each. 12 out of 118 samples of yeast, 14 out of 83 of olive oil, and 13 out of 34 samples of preserved peas, &c., were condemned.

Samples from private purchasers.

Of the 39,516 samples analysed in 1894, all but 174 were obtained by officers of local authorities. Of the samples purchased privately, 27·6 per cent. were condemned, as compared with 10·3 per cent. of those obtained officially.

Analysis of tea by Customs.

We have received from the Board of Customs the report printed at page 541, on the examination, made by their analyst under the 30th section of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, of imported teas before they are taken out of bond. The system continues to work satisfactorily, as may be judged by the fact that of the 512 samples of tea examined by the public analysts during 1894 only one was condemned.

Vaccination.

The final returns (made up to the 31st January 1894) of the Vaccination Officers appointed under the Vaccination Act of 1871, relating to children whose births were registered in the year 1892, were received by us early last year from each Union in England and Wales, and will be published in full in the Supplementary Volume containing the report of our Medical Officer for 1894–5. A digest of the returns, together with a summary for each county, will be found at page 446 *et seq.*, of the Appendix to the present report; and the following table

shows the figures for each of the 11 districts into which the country is divided for registration purposes:

Vaccination Returns, 1892.

——	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Died unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Remaining.	Children not finally accounted for (including Cases postponed) per Cent. of Births.	
								1892.	1891.
ENGLAND & WALES	890,695	663,657	1,983	26	92,490	13,278	119,261	14·9	13·4
Divisions.									
London	132,337	94,693	428	6	12,916	1,869	22,425	18·4	16·4
South-Eastern	69,022	56,038	157		5,949	1,163	5,713	10·0	10·1
South Midland	53,554	36,287	142	1	4,920	653	11,551	22·8	20·0
Eastern	47,701	35,126	119	1	4,594	873	6,988	16·5	13·2
South-Western	50,906	39,730	84	—	4,575	1,073	5,444	12·8	11·7
West Midland	102,869	77,028	196	9	11,040	1,571	13,025	14·2	11·5
North Midland	57,091	35,702	101	—	6,703	802	13,783	25·5	23·1
North-Western	152,209	113,710	337	1	17,467	2,248	18,446	13·6	12·2
York	100,038	73,569	245	6	11,198	962	14,058	15·0	15·2
Northern	65,469	51,832	108	—	7,035	1,181	5,313	9·9	9·7
Wales	59,499	42,942	66	—	6,093	883	2,515	5·7	5·6

This table shows that of the 890,695 children whose births were returned by the Vaccination Officers as having been registered in 1892, 663,657, or 74·5 per cent., are recorded as successfully vaccinated; 92,490, or 10·4 per cent., as having died unvaccinated; and a small number (0·003 per cent.) as having remained unvaccinated on account of their having had small-pox; while 1,983, or 0·2 per cent. of the whole, were certified as "insusceptible" of vaccination in consequence of the operation having been three times performed without success. There are other cases recorded in the returns, amounting to 1·5 per cent., in which vaccination was temporarily postponed on account of the children's state of health.

It thus appears that of the entire number of children whose births were registered during 1892, 14·9 per cent. were not finally accounted for as regards vaccination at the time the returns were made. This percentage is higher than any previously recorded since the Vaccination Act of 1871 came into operation, and more than double what it was in 1887.

London vaccination returns.

As regards the Metropolis, the returns for 1892 show that the number of cases not finally accounted for as regards

vaccination amounted to 18·4 per cent., whereas in the previous year it was 16·4. The percentage of cases not finally accounted for in some of the Unions was very high. Thus, in Mile End Old Town it was 58·8, in Bethnal Green 53·1, in Hackney 49·5, in Poplar 23·6, in Westminster 23·0, and in Stepney 22·2. On the other hand in some districts the returns leave little to be desired, as the work of the Vaccination Officers has been carried out very efficiently. For instance, in 1892 the percentage of default in St. George, Hanover Square, Woolwich, and Whitechapel was 3·4, 4·3, and 4·4, respectively.

Country vaccination returns.

In the provinces, the proportion of children not finally accounted for as regards vaccination was 14·3, a higher percentage than that recorded in any previous return, and more than three times what it was in 1882 There were 9 Unions in which over 80 per cent. of default was shown in the returns. The Unions in which there was the highest percentage of default were Gloucester (86·9), Wellingborough (85·2), Luton (83·8), Keighley (83·2), Coventry (82·3), Barrow-on-Soar (82·2), Blaby (80 6), Northampton (80·1), and Leicester (80·1). In eight other Unions the proportion of default was over 70 per cent., in seven others over 60 per cent., while in 11 others there was between 40 and 60 per cent. of default.

There were however eight Unions in which either no cases were returned as unaccounted for, or the proportion of default did not reach 1 per cent., 23 Unions in which the proportion of default was over 1 and under 2 per cent., while in many others, some of which have large urban populations, it did not reach 3 per cent. Thus in Stourbridge it was 2·1, in Huddersfield 2·3, and in Manchester and Birkenhead 2·6 each. The following are among other large towns in which satisfactory results have been obtained, Bolton 3·1, Middlesbrough 3·2, Warrington and Portsea Island (Portsmouth) 3·5 each, Liverpool 3·9, Dudley 5·2, Wolstanton and Burslem 5·4, Leeds 5·5, and West Derby 5·7.

Vaccination inspection and awards.

In our duty of supervising the performance of public vaccination we, in 1894, directed the inspection of 326 Unions comprising 1,429 vaccination districts. To the public vaccinators in 992 of these districts special awards were made on the reports of our inspectors under section 5 of the Vaccination Act of 1867, in recognition of the excellence of the work done and the careful observance of the instructions and regulations on the subject. The sum awarded in 1894 amounted to 14,286*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.* Details of the apportionment of this amount are given in the Appendix, page 448.

Certificate of proficiency in vaccination.

By Orders dated the 9th July, 28th July, and 31st October 1894, respectively, we have authorised the following gentlemen to grant certificates of proficiency in vaccination for the purposes of the Regulations of the 1st December, 1859, viz., Mr. Joseph Loane, at the Public Vaccination Station of the National Vaccine Establishment, Tottenham Court Road, London.

Dr. Alexander Carson Clarke, at the Public Vaccination Station, Brotherton Hall, No. 252, Chapel Street, Salford, and Mr. Robert Gordon McKerron, at the Public Vaccination Station, Public Dispensary, Aberdeen.

Lymph supply.

We have continued our administration of the system which, under the name of the National Vaccine Establishment (see Appendix, p. 452) is devoted to providing vaccine lymph to enable public vaccinators and other medical practitioners from time to time to commence local series of vaccinations. The lymph-supplying stations, from which the stock of human lymph used for this purpose is derived, have been inspected as usual by one of our medical staff. The selection and mode of storage of such lymph have been ascertained to be satisfactory, and all such lymph has been microscopically examined under our direction before issue.

The number of applications for vaccine lymph received and complied with during the year amounted to 5,514.

The performance of vaccination with calf lymph has been continued at the station established by us for the purpose at Lamb's Conduit Street. During 1894–5, 7202 persons have been vaccinated there, and 606 re-vaccinated, and a large quantity of lymph has been supplied to our Vaccine Establishment for distribution to medical practitioners.

Statistics of public vaccination.

In the Appendix (pages 443 to 445), will be found tables relating to the number of persons vaccinated and re-vaccinated by public vaccinators at the expense of the Poor Rates for a series of years. The first of those tables shows that the number of successful primary vaccinations performed by the public vaccinators during the year ended the 29th September, 1894, was 379,119, of which 355,788 were of persons under one year of age, and 23,331 of persons one year and upwards. During the same period 33,903 successful re-vaccinations took place, the fees for which were paid out of the Poor Rates. The total number of births registered during the year was 884,174, and comparing this number with the number of children under one year of age (355,788), who were vaccinated by the public vaccinators, it may be assumed that about two-fifths of the children born in the year were vaccinated at the public expense.

The last of these Tables shows that the rate per cent. which the number of successful primary public vaccinations bore to the total number of births registered, namely, 42·9 per cent. in the year ended 29th September, 1894, was considerably lower than the rate in any of the other years for which the statistics are given. In the year ended the 29th of September, 1881 it was 61 per cent. The number of successful re-vaccinations in the year 1894 was, however, very much larger than in seven out of the ten preceding years.

Medical inspections.

During the year our Medical Staff have conducted local inquiries in connexion with proposals relating to the provision

of hospital accommodation for infectious disease in the districts of Acton and Hanwell (Joint Hospital), Alderbury (Rural), Barking Town, Barry and Cadoxton (Port), Basford (Rural), Batley, Birmingham, Bradford (Yorks), Bridport, Bristol, Bromyard (Rural) Burnley (Joint Hospital), Burton-on-Trent, Canterbury, Chadderton, Chesterfield, Croydon, Dorchester, Epsom (Joint Hospital), East Grinstead, Farnworth, Featherstone, Gateshead, Guildford (Joint Hospital), Halstead, Hendon (Rural), Herne Bay, Hertford and Ware (Joint Hospital), Heywood, Hornsey, Keighley and Bingley (Joint Hospital), Kettering (Joint Hospital), Kingston-on-Thames, Leeds, Leigh, Liverpool, Newport (Mon), Northampton, Ossett, Penzance, Pontefract, Reigate (Rural), Richmond (Surrey), Rochester, Rothwell, Shipley, Southborough, Southend, South Hornsey, Stapleton, Sunderland (Rural), Thornhill, Tunbridge Wells, Upton-on-Severn and Pershore (Joint Hospital), Walthamstow, Watford (Rural), West Ham, Whitby, Isle of Wight (Rural), Worcester, and York. In addition conferences have been held at our offices with many sanitary authorities who have desired to avail themselves of the experience of our Medical and Architectural Departments on the subject.

Conferences have also taken place at our offices in regard to the applicability of byelaws to the needs of particular localities, and local investigation in connection with the proposed adoption of byelaws was made at Woodbridge.

Local inquiries were made with reference to proposals for the provision of means of disinfection at Brierley Hill Limehouse, and St. Margaret, Westminster.

Inspections were made in 34 instances with regard to the incidence of disease in particular places, and to questions concerning local sanitary administration.

Inquiries into outbreaks of diphtheria were made at Barnham Broom (Forehoe Rural District), Barnstaple (Urban and Rural), Bideford (Urban and Rural), and Ilfracombe, Broadstairs, Hastings, (Urban and Rural), Hinckley (Urban and Rural), Hythe and Bramham (New Forest Rural District), Linslade (Leighton Buzzard Rural District), Longbenton (Tynemouth Rural District), Orpington (Bromley Rural District), Potterne (Devizes Rural District), and Rainham (Romford Rural District).

Prevalence of enteric fever formed the subject of inquiry at Bury (Lancs.), Desborough, Mold, New Delaval (Tynemouth Rural District), Newport (Isle of Wight), Penrith, Rochdale, and Widnes. In addition, Mr. T. W. Thompson has instituted inquiries into the incidence of enteric fever on particular parts of the county of Durham.

Scarlet fever was the occasion of inquiry at Hucknall Torkard and at Selby and neighbourhood.

Outbreaks of small-pox in St. Marylebone Parish, in the Hastings Registration District, and at Whittington were inquired into by Drs. Barry, Bruce Low, and Copeman respectively.

Dr. Bulstrode visited Rowley Regis in connexion with the notification of a case of suspected cholera.

Dr. Bruce Low investigated the circumstances of a disease of a pneumonic character which prevailed among young children at Laxfield, in the Hoxne Rural District.

Dr. Copeman continued his inquiry into the prevalence of epidemic skin disease in certain Metropolitan Workhouse Infirmaries.

The same inspector made inquiry into the general sanitary circumstances of Lower Sherringham, in the Erpingham Rural District.

Medical inspection was made in the Clitheroe and Durham Rural Districts with regard to the question of issuing orders under Section 42 of the Public Health Act, 1875, in reference to public scavenging.

Local complaint under the Housing of the Working Classes Act as to certain property at Ilfracombe was investigated for the Board by Mr. T. W. Thompson, of the Medical Department.

The same Inspector held inquiry into the circumstances attending the re-invasion by scarlet fever of households to which persons from the Bromley and Beckenham Joint Hospital had returned on their recovery from that disease.

He was also associated with other officers of the Board on a Departmental Committee of Inquiry into the question of the cost incurred in the provision of hospitals for the isolation of infectious diseases.

Dr. Theodore Thomson investigated a complaint by the London County Council as to the insufficiency of the sanitary staff in the parish of Rotherhithe.

Mr. Power, with the assistance of Dr. Barry, Mr. T. W. Thompson, and other workers, has continued his study of the conditions under which water supplies acquire their ability to act upon lead, and he has drawn up a preliminary report on the subject.

Cholera.

A general survey of particular sanitary districts was maintained during 1894, with special reference to the state of preparedness of those localities to resist cholera. In this way a large number of districts have been inspected, and conference has been held with the Authorities concerned by the Inspectors before finally leaving the localities, opportunity being thus afforded for discussing the several matters arising out of the survey, which have in all instances where necessary formed the subject of a memorandum of recommendations which has been left with the Authorities. It is believed that this survey has been the means of securing the adoption of remedial sanitary measures in many parts of the country.

Among measures having special reference to the prevention of the introduction of cholera, were an inquiry by Dr. Copeman as to the constitution of the Port Sanitary Districts on the Wash, and an investigation by Dr. Theodore Thomson of the methods

adopted at one and another port for dealing with alien immigrants. Dr. Theodore Thomson also made inquiry as to certain kinds of ballast brought by vessels from cholera infected ports.

In the early part of 1894 an International Sanitary Conference assembled in Paris with a view to drawing up a Convention as to the prevention of cholera in connexion with the Mecca pilgrimage and the navigation of the Persian Gulf. At the request of the Foreign Office, Dr. Thorne Thorne, acted as one of the British Delegates at this Conference, and was subsequently appointed Your Majesty's Plenipotentiary to sign the Convention which was concluded. In becoming a party to this Convention, Your Majesty's Government made three reservations as to which correspondence between some of the Governments concerned has since taken place.

Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health.

The following table shows the number of Annual Reports in respect of the year 1893 which were made by Medical Officers of Health to the Sanitary Authorities, and copies of which were forwarded to us in 1894.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH WHOSE DUTIES ARE PRESCRIBED BY THE BOARD'S GENERAL ORDER.

OFFICERS.	RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITIES.			URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITIES.		
	Number of Authorities.	Number of Medical Officers of Health.	Number of Annual Reports received.	Number of Authorities.	Number of Medical Officers of Health.	Number of Annual Reports received.
Medical Officers of Health,—a portion of whose salary is repaid by County Councils, and acting for the District of a single Sanitary Authority.	335	334	333	599	599	598
Ditto, and acting for divisions of the District of a Sanitary Authority.	44	102	102	—	—	—
Ditto, and acting for the District of two or more Sanitary Authorities.	161	39	161	205	63	205
Medical Officers of Health,—no portion of whose salary is repaid by County Councils, and acting for the District of a single Sanitary Authority.	18	18	17	160	160	157
Ditto, and acting for divisions of the District of a Sanitary Authority.	15	43	43	—	—	—
Ditto, and acting for the District of two or more Sanitary Authorities.	—	—	—	11	5	11
Totals - -	573	536	656	975	827	971

In addition Reports were received from 58 Medical Officers of Health acting for Port Sanitary Districts, and from 32 Medical Officers of Health acting for Districts within the Metropolis, as well as from 7 Medical Officers of Health whose duties are not prescribed by the Board's Order.

The reports have been examined, analysed, and duly considered, and in numerous instances have been the subject of communications with the Sanitary Authorities as to the action required with regard to drainage, water supply, systematic scavenging, the abatement of nuisances, the provision of means of isolation for infectious cases, and other kindred matters.

Report of Medical Officer to be published separately.

A separate report of our Medical Officer for the year 1894–5 will appear as a supplement to the present volume, and will contain information as to some of the inspections to which, in view of the publication of that report, we have here only briefly referred, as well as to other sanitary questions which have specially engaged the attention of our Medical Staff during the year. We may add that separate reports on many of the inspections above referred to have been already published.

Notification of infectious disease.

In our last Report we stated that up to the 31st March, 1894, the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, had been adopted in 761 Urban, 473 Rural, and 37 Port Sanitary Districts. In the course of the year ended the 31st March, 1895, we received copies of resolutions of adoption from the Authorities of 34 Urban, 12 Rural, and 3 Port Sanitary Districts. Up to the last-mentioned date, therefore, the Act had been adopted in—

795 Urban Districts.
485 Rural Districts.

1,280 Districts, with an aggregate population (1891) of - - -	18,662,979
If to this be added the population of London (1891), where notification is compulsory under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891 - - - - - -	4,232,118
and of 49 towns having notification under Local Acts - - - -	3,875,286
it will be seen that the system is in force in Districts with an aggregate population of - - - - - -	26,770,383
out of a total population in England and Wales (1891) of - - - -	29,002,525

In addition, the Act is in force in 40 Port Districts, the population of which cannot be stated.

Ten towns, namely, Barrow-in-Furness, Bradford (Yorks), Burton-on-Trent, Jarrow, Llandudno, Macclesfield, Newport (Mon.), Salford, Stafford, and Stalybridge, have substituted the

provisions of the General Act for those contained in their Local Acts.

In 162 instances Sanitary Authorities have availed themselves of the power given them to require the notification of diseases other than those specified in the Act. In 88 cases the Act has been extended to measles; in 5 to rötheln or German measles; in 23 to whooping-cough; in 6 to chicken pox; and in one to hydrophobia. But in 25 of these cases the Sanitary Authority subsequently desired to revoke the addition of measles, in one the addition of German measles, in 5 the addition of whooping-cough, in 2 the addition of chicken-pox, and in one the addition of hydrophobia.

Having regard to the appearance of cholera in certain parts of Europe early in the month of July, we thought it advisable as a precautionary measure to issue a circular to Local Authorities directing attention to the fact, and also to the circumstance that it had been observed that in those localities where cholera had on previous occasions made some headway there had been antecedent diarrhœa, generally quite excessive in amount and often choleraic in type. As a result of this action 36 Urban, 18 Rural, 4 Port, and 2 Metropolitan Sanitary Authorities took the requisite steps to add diarrhœa to the list of diseases notifiable in their districts for various limited periods.

Infectious cases compared with mortality.

In previous reports we have described the system under which we collect and circulate weekly returns of cases of infectious disease notified in particular towns. Of the 141 provincial towns, having upwards of 25,000 inhabitants according to the last census, all but 7 (namely, Aberdare, Crewe, Dudley, Lincoln, Luton, Walton-on-the-Hill, and Wednesbury) have adopted the notification system, and 114 of these, as well as 9 others of smaller population, now furnish us on each Tuesday with a list of the infectious cases notified during the preceding week; and two days later the general return (which also includes the London cases, a statement of which is supplied by the Metropolitan Asylums Board) is issued by us to the Medical Officers of Health of the towns taking part in the scheme. By this plan we were enabled during the year to obtain and circulate information, in each week, as to the number of cases of infectious disease occurring in an aggregate population (1891) of 13,603,101.

A summary of these returns for 1894, together with the number of deaths from each of the specified diseases during the year in each of the towns concerned, will be found in the Appendix, p. 456.

The following table shows the aggregate number of notifications of each disease, the deaths, and the percentage of mortality:—

Disease.	Number of Notifications received during 1894.	Number of Deaths registered during 1894.	Percentage of Deaths to Cases notified.
Small-pox - - -	6,534	529	8·1
Scarlet fever - -	58,127	2,816	4·8
Diphtheria - - -	17,581 } 18,837	4,722	25·1
Membranous croup - -	1,256 }		
Typhus fever - -	453	91	20·1
Typhoid fever - -	14,394	2,522	17·5
Continued and relapsing fevers -	733	56	7·6
Erysipelas - -	13,403	465	3·5
Puerperal fever - -	1,065	647	60·8
Cholera - - -	33	—	—

With regard to this table, as well as to the summary in the Appendix, it is necessary to point out that in most of the towns in which notification is under Local Acts, continued fever, membranous croup, and erysipelas are not notifiable, and, in some few, relapsing and puerperal fevers are also omitted. It should also be explained that the notifications of "cholera" referred to cases of "cholera nostras" or "English cholera," "cholera infantum," &c.

Other adoptive Acts.

Up to the 31st March, 1895, we had received copies of resolutions passed by 482 Urban and 195 Rural Authorities adopting the whole or particular sections of the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, for their districts which contained at the last census an aggregate population of 13,617,848. All the more important of the clauses of this Act are in force in London without adoption, under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

A considerable number of Sanitary Authorities have also availed themselves of the valuable additional powers contained in the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890. Up to 31st March, 1895, we had received copies of resolutions from 639 Urban Authorities adopting the whole or particular parts of the Act, and from 195 Rural Authorities adopting so much of Part 3 as is applicable to Rural Districts. The aggregate population of these districts at the last Census amounted to 16,501,390.

Alkali, &c., Works Regulation Acts.

The report of Mr. A. E. Fletcher, our chief inspector under the Alkali, &c. Works Regulation Acts, contains detailed information as to the proceedings taken under those Acts during 1894, and is published as a separate Parliamentary paper. The total number of works registered during the year 1893 was 1,046. During the past year 1,056 works were registered.

There are now 1,520 processes of manufacture under inspection as compared with 1,495 in 1893, showing an increase of 25. A table classifying the several processes and showing the geographical distribution of the works will be found on page 558 of the Appendix.

Mr. Fletcher reports that 4,992 visits were made by the inspectors for the purpose of ascertaining whether the operations carried on at the registered works are in accordance with the principal Act, and the number of tests or exact examinations of the gases found escaping through culverts or chimneys was 5,032. These tests involved the exact chemical determination of the amount of acid gas or other matter in a measured volume of the escaping air. The analysis is either made on the spot or the collected material is taken away for examination.

Mr. Fletcher's report contains a table showing the average result of all the tests made in each district throughout the year. It is satisfactory to find that the amount of noxious gas discharged into the atmosphere continues far below that of the legal standards originally imposed.

In four cases it was found necessary to take proceedings against manufacturers for contravening the provisions of the Act. Two of these cases were for emitting an excess of noxious gas. The other two were for obstructing an Inspector in the execution of his duty. In both these cases the Inspector was informed that the sulphuretted hydrogen generated in the manufacture of sulphate of ammonia was brought, as is usual in works of this kind, to an oxide of iron purifier. A trifling circumstance, however, raised a suspicion that a secret road had been provided for the noxious gas in question, and that in reality it was conveyed to the chimney, and thus thrown into the air. After some inquiry this, in both places, was found to be the case, the motive on the part of the manager being to save the expense which attends the periodical renewal of the oxide of iron in the purifier. It was doubtless contended that the sulphuretted hydrogen was burnt in the chimney, and so rendered harmless, but of that the Inspector was ignorant, not having examined it, as he had been assured that the gas was led in another direction. The important point was that there was a secret pipe buried in the ground the presence of which was denied, and thus the Inspector was prevented from examining the effluent gases, and so obstructed in performing his duty under the Act. Upon proceedings being taken against the offenders, they at once paid the fine of ten pounds in order to avoid the publicity which would have attended a prosecution. Proceedings were also taken in three cases for neglect to register works, and in each case a penalty was imposed.

Mr. Fletcher gives statistics showing the quantity of salt decomposed in the Leblanc and ammonia soda processes respectively during the past three years, from which it appears that the ammonia process continues to make a steady advance upon the older method. Mr. Fletcher mentions that great efforts are now made to supersede both the Leblanc and ammonia process in the production of soda by the use of electricity, and he describes several electrical processes which have been brought forward.

Particulars are given of the amount of sulphate of ammonia produced in the United Kingdom. The four principal sources from which it is obtained are gasworks, ironworks, shaleworks, and coke and carbonising works. The amount of this bye-product, which is now saved, increases each year and Mr. Fletcher estimates its value at two millions sterling.

Interesting details of the several processes will be found in the reports of the Inspectors appended to Mr. Fletcher's Report.

Metropolis Water Acts.

The reports of the Examiner under the Metropolis Water Acts (Major-General A. de Courcy Scott, R.E.) and of the Analyst (Professor E. Frankland, F.R.S.) on the water supplied by the eight Metropolitan Water Companies in 1894, are printed in the Appendix (p. 102). Professor Frankland reports that he has as usual made monthly examinations during 1894 of the chemical, physical, and bacterioscopic condition of samples of the raw river waters taken at the intakes of the various Companies, and of the bacterioscopic condition of the water as it issues from the filter beds of each Company, and before it is pumped into the distributing mains. As far as Professor Frankland's observations enable a judgment to be formed, the Thames water distributed during the year 1894 was of worse average quality than that of the two previous years, a fact which Professor Frankland attributes to the floods which occurred in January and November of that year. The water delivered from the River Lea in 1894 was of fairly good average quality, but not quite equal to that of the year 1893.

Taking as the standard the mean amount of organic impurity in the Thames water, as delivered by the London Water Companies in 1868, a standard represented by the figures 1,000, Professor Frankland reports that, in 1890, the figures for the Thames and Lea, respectively, were 680 and 432; in 1891, 1002, and 684; in 1892, 831 and 610; in 1893, 762 and 502; and in 1894, 955 and 554. In regard to this increase in 1894, Professor Frankland states that the raw material operated upon by the Companies drawing their supplies from the rivers was, during that year, much less favourable for the operations of those Companies than was the case in 1893.

Chemical analysis of water.

Professor Frankland's chemical analyses again show that in time of flood the water of the River Thames contains a much larger proportion of organic impurity than at other times. He states, on the basis of monthly examinations of the filtered water delivered in London by the five Companies drawing from this river, that there is on the whole great chemical improvement shown in the samples for 1894, even during the severe floods of June and November, but that the quality of the supply in February and December was slightly affected by the flood-water previously impounded.

The Lea water was again found to be, as a rule, chemically superior to that of the Thames, and the water in the upper

reaches of the Lea was purer than that in the lower. During the whole of the year 1894 the Lea water supplied by the New River Company was free from flood water and was of uniformly excellent quality. Professor Frankland states that in most months this Company's supply was even better than the average of the deep-well waters. During many months of the year the water supplied by the East London Company was of excellent chemical quality, but this Company's supply was seriously affected in November by the flood of that month, and in February and June the quality was not as good as in the other months of the year.

The Kent Company's water, all obtained from deep wells, has maintained its usual high standard of purity.

"Hardness."

Professor Frankland reports that the waters derived from the Thames and Lea and the deep wells of the Kent Company were all markedly softer than in recent years; whilst the deep-well water of the East London Company was of about the usual average hardness. The hardness of the metropolitan water supply is almost entirely due to the presence of bicarbonate of lime in solution. Professor Frankland states that hardness of this class can be removed by treating the water with lime, and that this is successfully done by the Colne Valley Water Company. In this manner its hardness may be reduced to about one fourth of the original amount. To soften water in this way before delivery, says Professor Frankland, "entails only about "one-eightieth of the expense incurred by the private consumer "in the shape of additional soap" in using the same bulk of water for washing.

Temperature.

The temperature of the river water varied considerably from month to month. Thus the Thames water varied from 40° · 5 F. in January to 67° · 5 F. in August; and the water of the Lea fluctuated from 43° · 7 F. in February to 66° · 6 F. in August. The deep-well water of the Kent Company practically maintained a constant temperature throughout the year, varying only from 50° · 5 F. in February to 56° · 8 F. in August. Professor Frankland states that this uniformity in temperature of deep-well water causes it to be cool and refreshing in summer and less likely to become frozen in the service pipes in winter.

Filtration.

Professor Frankland reports that the Water Companies who draw their supplies from rivers have effected very great improvements in filtration since he first began his experiments for filtration in 1868. In that year seven samples were so turbid as to be highly repulsive in appearance, nine samples were turbid, and no less than 20 slightly turbid. In 1894 not one of the samples of filtered water was turbid, and only two, out of 84 examined, slightly so. On the other hand, seven samples of deep-well water, which does not require filtration, were slightly turbid, a circumstance which Professor Frankland attributes to disturbance by the pumping machinery.

Metropolis water examination.

We have received from General Scott monthly reports during the year, containing details as to his examination of the water supplied by the several Companies, and as to the condition and degree of efficiency of the works for its purification.

Population supplied.

It appears from his report for the year 1894 that the total population supplied on the 31st December 1894 by the eight Companies amounted approximately to 5,479,187.

The average population supplied during the year is placed at 5,448,062; the total daily supply at 189,332,466 gallons, representing a daily consumption of 34·75 gallons per head, or 235 gallons per house, for all purposes. In 1893 the consumption per head was 35 36 gallons; the consumption per house, 238 gallons.

Source.

The water distributed by the eight Companies is derived from the rivers Thames and Lea, from springs in the Lea Valley, and from thirty wells in the chalk formation. Thirteen of these wells are in the area of the New River Company, four in that of the East London Company, and thirteen in the district of the Kent Company.

The Grand Junction, the Southwark and Vauxhall, and the West Middlesex Companies draw their supplies entirely from the Thames at Hampton; the Chelsea and Lambeth Companies entirely from the Thames at West Molesey. The East London Company has an intake from the Thames at Sunbury, and it also draws from the River Lea as well as from the wells above mentioned. The New River Company collects its water from the Lea, from springs in the Lea Valley, and from thirteen wells in the chalk; whilst thirteen chalk wells yield the whole of the water distributed in the district of the Kent Company.

The daily discharge of the Thames (measured at Teddington weir), including the amount withdrawn for water supply, averages about 1,300 million gallons. The maximum amount of water which the Companies are collectively empowered to withdraw from the Thames in 24 hours is 130 million gallons.

Thus the average quantity of water daily extracted from the Thames for the use of the Metropolis is but a small fraction of the average amount of water discharged by the river. But in considering the effect which the withdrawal of water for London produces on the daily discharge of the river, the average daily outflow of the latter cannot be relied on as a basis on which to form a conclusion. The quantity of water passing over Teddington weir varies enormously at different times. During floods, it is said by General Scott to be sometimes twenty times the dry weather volume. On the other hand, the total amount withdrawn is greatest in the driest weather, *i.e.*, when the flow of the river is at its minimum. In order, therefore, to ascertain the capacity of the river Thames to supply water to the Metropolis under existing conditions, the daily amount withdrawn by the Companies in a period of drought must be compared with the

amount discharged by the river at the same period. From the figures supplied by General Scott we find that whilst in the month of November, 1894, the average daily discharge at Teddington (*i.e.*, the average amount which but for withdrawals would have passed the weir) was 6,451·2 million gallons, the daily figures for the month of July, 1894, averaged only 471·1 millions. Of this latter amount 24·6 per cent., or rather less than one-fourth of the whole volume of water coming down the river in the month of July, was withdrawn for the Metropolitan supply, whilst in the month of November the quantity withdrawn amounted only to 1·5 per cent.

The lowest gauging of the year 1894 was recorded on the 9th July. On that day 208·8 million gallons passed over the weir, and about 116 million gallons were abstracted for water supply before reaching the weir.

The average daily discharge of the Lea (measured at Fielde's weir) including the quantity abstracted for water supply, amounted to 202·9 million gallons in November and 43·4 million gallons in September. These figures represent the maximum and minimum amounts respectively.

Two and a half millions of people in the north and east of the Metropolis depend as to nine-tenths of their water supply on the River Lea and the underground water stored in its basin.

Filtration.

The year 1894, unlike 1893, was somewhat unfavourable for the operations of the Companies supplied from the Thames and Lea. General Scott reports that the Thames water was in good condition during 235 days, moderately discoloured and turbid during 63 days, and exceptionally muddy and turbid on 67 days of the year. The corresponding figures for 1893, a year which, on the whole, was very favourable to the Companies' operations, were good on 266 days, moderately discoloured and turbid on 52 days, and exceptionally turbid and muddy on 47 days.

Storage.

We have in our previous reports dwelt strongly on the necessity of providing additional reservoirs for the storage of water for metropolitan use, and the Royal Commission on Metropolitan Water Supply, in their report made in 1893, pointed out the advantage that would be thereby derived. The experience of the year 1894 amply confirms this. Professor Frankland's experiments show that the number of bacteria in water which has been stored for, say, 15 days, is very much less than at the moment when it was impounded, and, apart from this fact, the reports of General Scott and Professor Frankland show ample grounds why the Companies should do their utmost to avoid the abstraction of water at times when the rivers are in flood; whilst other considerations make it desirable that in times of drought, when the quantity of water coming down the rivers is reduced considerably below the average, the flow should not by the abstractions of the Water Companies be further diminished more than is absolutely necessary.

At the present time, owing to the limited amount of existing storage accommodation, flood water has occasionally to be drawn from both the Thames and Lea. In such water there is a very large amount of impurity both suspended and in solution.

Both of these rivers drain a number of thickly inhabited areas, of which the aggregate population above the intakes of the Water Companies is put by General Scott at about 1,200,000 persons. Both rivers are also largely and increasingly used for purposes of traffic and pleasure.

The amount of reservoir accommodation possessed by the several Metropolitan Companies is set out by General Scott on page 122.

The actual capacity of the subsidence reservoirs was the same in 1894 as in 1893. The Chelsea and East London Companies have by far the largest accommodation of this kind. The former can impound a supply for 12·9 days, and the latter for 14·9 days. On the other hand, the Grand Junction storage capacity is equal to only 3½ days' consumption, whilst that of the Southwark and Vauxhall Company would be exhausted in a day and a half.

We observe that the Companies are taking steps to remedy this state of things, and that under further powers conferred by Parliament in 1894 the East London, Southwark and Vauxhall, and West Middlesex Companies are enabled to provide additional storage accommodation. Moreover, the Southwark and Vauxhall Company have nearly completed a new storage reservoir at Hampton having a capacity of 90 million gallons.

Drought.

General Scott again draws attention to the fact that the volume of water discharged by the River Lea during periods of drought is insufficient to meet the requirements of the population of East London in the matter of water supply. This fact was exemplified in 1894. For several weeks in the months of August, September, and October the East London Company were obliged to shut off the supply of water to three-fourths of the houses within their district during the hours between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m., and it was not until the 28th October that the system of constant supply was resumed.

General Scott reports that the completion of the reservoirs provided for in the East London Company's Act of 1894 will about double their available storage capacity.

Constant supply.

General Scott sets out the circumstances in which a constant supply of water can be obtained in Metropolitan districts where the supply is still intermittent, and we learn from him that during the year 1894 there has been a considerable extension of the system of constant supply.

The total number of houses within the area of the Metropolitan Water Companies having such a supply on the 31st December, 1894, was 645,084, being an increase of 41,677 over the figures for the corresponding day of 1893. Thus, at the end of 1894, about 79 per cent. of the whole number of

houses supplied by the Companies were provided with a constant supply, and there were within the Metropolis 1,442⅝ miles of streets in which the mains were charged on the constant system.

Inter-connexion of mains.

In our previous Report we pointed out the desirability of securing a connexion between the mains of one Company and those of another, so that, if, by any accident, the source of supply were cut off, recourse could be had to the mains of the other Company. Such inter-connexion has been effected to some extent, but not so fully as is desirable. The extent to which it exists is stated by General Scott on page 125.

New works.

General Scott has furnished us with a statement of the works carried out and in progress during 1894, from which it appears that some 69 miles of pipes and 2,127 hydrants were laid and erected by the several Companies in that period.

The districts in which the most rapid extension of the water supply is taking place are specified by General Scott on pages 124 and 125.

Capital, &c.

Mr. Stoneham, the Auditor appointed under the Metropolis Water Act, 1871, has furnished a statement (see Appendix, pages 178 and 179) of the capital, revenue, and expenditure of the several Companies. The rates of dividend paid on the ordinary stock in 1894 are shown in the following table, in which are also given, for comparison, the corresponding rates in 1893 :—

Company.	Dividend 1894.	Dividend 1893.
Chelsea - - -	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
East London - -	8 „	8 „
Grand Junction - -	8½ „	8½ „
Kent - - -	11⅓ per cent. in June account, 12 per cent. in December account.	10 „ and 1 per cent. towards back dividends.
Lambeth - -	9⅓ per cent.	9⅓ per cent.
New River - - -	12*l.* 2*s.* 6·4*d.* per cent. in June account, 12*l.* 4*s.* 5·13*d.* per cent. in December account.	11*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* „
Southwark and Vauxhall	6 per cent.	6¼ „
West Middlesex - -	10 „	10 „

The Auditor reports that the West Middlesex Company has again made profits in excess of the amount required to pay the statutory maximum dividend of 10 per cent. In previous years the Company made considerable reduction in the rates payable by water consumers in their district, but, notwithstanding this,

considerable profits had also accumulated. By the West Middlesex Company's Act of 1894 provision has been made for dealing with this accumulation, and the conditions as to the formation of a sinking fund, which had been imposed on certain of the other Companies, have also by that Act been imposed upon the West Middlesex Company.

Sinking funds.

The total amounts received by the Chamberlain of the City of London up to the end of 1894 from the Companies required to form sinking funds, and the mode in which those amounts have been dealt with, are stated in Mr. Stoneham's report on page 175.

In previous Reports we have drawn attention to the Auditor's remarks respecting the mode in which the Chamberlain of London had dealt with the stock purchased by him in pursuance of the sinking fund clauses. The defects in the original clauses have now been remedied, and amended clauses have been inserted by Parliament in the Acts passed in 1894 relating to the undertakings of the East London, Southwark and Vauxhall, and West Middlesex Companies.

The effect will be, that the monies paid to the Chamberlain pursuant to the several enactments will be invested in purchasing stock of the respective Companies, and the stock, together with the dividends accruing therefrom, is to be held by him as trustee to form a sinking fund for the ultimate extinction of the capital.

Capital expenditure in 1894.

The Auditor states that the capital expended on works of the eight undertakings during 1894 amounted to 275,696*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

This amount includes a sum of 24,907*l.* paid for the Kilburn Reservoir by the West Middlesex Company to the Grand Junction Company and expended by the latter on their works.

The Auditor draws attention to the fact that, on the 31st December, 1894, the capital account of the New River Company was overdrawn to the amount of 56,251*l.*

He also reports that a difference has arisen with the Kent Water Company as to the issue of debenture stock under the Kent Water Works Act, 1877. 20,000*l.* of such stock has been issued at 5 per cent., the maximum rate authorised, and, as the money could have been obtained at a much lower rate of interest, the Company have received a sum of 14,500*l.* by way of premium. The Company contend that the sum received as premium should not be taken as part of the issue of capital authorised by the Act. The Auditor disputes this contention; and we understand that the dispute is to be settled by arbitration as provided in the Metropolis Water Act, 1871.

Highways.

In such parts of England and Wales as were not included in the County of London, or in any Urban Sanitary District, the duty of repairing the highways, other than main roads the repairs of which had been undertaken by County Councils, devolved, during the year ended the 25th of March 1893, in separate

Highway Parishes, on the Surveyors of Highways; and, in Highway Districts, on the Highway Boards, except in cases where the powers of the Highway Board were exerciseable by the Rural Sanitary Authority, in pursuance of an order of the County Authority, under section 4 of the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878; and except in the Isle of Wight where the Highway Commissioners, and in the Isles of Scilly where the Council, acted as Highway Boards. In 19 of the counties of England and North Wales, the highway parishes were either wholly or with very few exceptions, included in Highway Districts formed under the Highway Acts of 1862 and 1864, or in the districts of Rural Sanitary Authorities acting as Highway Boards. In the six counties of South Wales, they were all included in Highway Districts, formed under the South Wales Highway Act, 1860. In several counties the district system was in operation with regard to a majority of the parishes; and in eight counties no Highway District was in existence.

The Local Government Act, 1888, imposes upon County Councils the duty of wholly maintaining and repairing all the main roads in their counties; but it enables them to enter into contracts or agreements with the Highway Authorities for the undertaking of the repair of these roads. Of the 20,707 miles of main roads in the districts and parishes above referred to, 13,799 were during the year repaired by the County Councils themselves, the remainder being maintained by the Highway Authorities under arrangements with the County Councils. In the cases where this work is undertaken by the Highway Authorities, the receipts and expenditure of these Authorities in respect of the repairs of the main roads continue to appear in their accounts.

The following table shows the number of Highway Authorities of each class during the year ended the 25th of March 1893, the number of Highway Parishes under their control, and the mileage of the roads repaired by them, distinguishing main roads from ordinary highways:—

Highway Authorities.	Number of Authorities.	Number of Highway Parishes.	Mileage.	
			Main Roads.	Ordinary Highways.
Highway Boards * - -	360*	6,874	5,531	51,965
Isle of Wight Highway Commissioners - - -	1	30	—	275
Rural Sanitary Authorities exercising powers of Highway Boards - - -	43	784	514	6,377
Highway Surveyors - -	—	6,488	863	40,854

* Including the Council of the Isles of Scilly.

Of the 99,471 miles of ordinary highways it appears that 97,419 miles were kept metalled and 2,052 miles not metalled.

The total receipts of the above Highway Authorities (excluding loans) amounted during the year to 1,946,175*l.*, which comprised the following items :—

	£
Highway Rates - - -	1,491,434
Contributions from County Councils :—	
For maintenance of main roads -	356,323
For highways or footpaths, not being main roads - -	60,471
For county bridges, bridge roads, &c. - - - -	5,930
On account of extraordinary traffic -	3,469
From Local Authorities other than County Councils - - -	2,527
Other receipts - - - -	26,021
Total - -	£1,946,175

Of the above sums 1,112,945*l.* was received by Highway Boards in England and Wales, including the Isle of Wight Highway Commissioners and the Council of the Isles of Scilly, 142,976*l.* by Rural Sanitary Authorities exercising the powers of Highway Boards, and 690,254*l.* by Surveyors of separate Highway Parishes.

In addition to these receipts a sum of 4,388*l.* was received by waywardens in excess of their contributions to Highway Boards.

The expenditure of the Highway Authorities, so far as it was not defrayed out of loans, amounted to 2,029,641*l.*, which comprised the following items :—

	£
Repairs of main roads - -	357,950
Repairs of ordinary highways - -	1,488,035
Improvements - - -	32,045
Law charges - - - -	3,802
Salaries - - - -	104,196
Principal of loans - - -	3,226
Interest on loans - - -	1,314
Payments to other local authorities -	1,071
Other payments - - -	38,002

Of the above expenditure, 1,159,055*l.* was incurred by Highway Boards in England and Wales, including the Isle of Wight Highway Commissioners and the Council of the Isles of Scilly, 152,727*l.* by Rural Sanitary Authorities exercising the powers of Highway Boards, and 717,859*l.* by Surveyors of separate Highway Parishes.

The sums expended by the waywardens of Highway Parishes, in addition to their contributions to Highway Boards, amounted to 3,746*l.*

The loans raised during the year amounted to 12,565*l.*, of which 9,940*l.* was raised by Highway Boards in England and 2,625*l.* by Highway Boards in Wales. The expenditure out of loans was 10,560*l.*

The following were the outstanding balances of loans owing at the end of the year by the different Highway Authorities:—

	£
Highway Boards - -	37,788
Rural Sanitary Authorities acting as Highway Authorities - - -	1,527
Highway Surveyors - -	240*

The total rateable value of the Highway Districts and separate Highway Parishes was 53,110,804*l.*, and the total amount of Highway Rates raised during the year was equivalent to a charge of 6·7*d.* in the £ on this rateable value. The Highway Rates raised during the preceding years were equal to a charge in 1891–92 of 6·1*d.* in the £, in 1890–91 of 6.0*d.* in the £, and in 1889–90 of 6·4*d.* in the £. In 1888–89 they amounted to 7·1*d.* in the £. The decrease in subsequent years has no doubt been due to the transfer to the County Councils of the whole cost of main roads.

Comparing the mileage with the amount expended on the actual repairs of the roads, as shown in the Annual Local Taxation Returns for 1892–93 (Part VI., Parliamentary Paper, House of Commons, No. 295-iv., Sess. 1894), the following Table shows the average sums per mile spent by each class of Highway Authority in repairing the main roads and the ordinary highways of the country:—

Highway Authorities.	Main Roads.	Ordinary Highways.
	£ s.	£ s.
Highway Boards, England and Wales -	48 15	14 15
Rural Sanitary Authorities acting as Highway Boards, England - - - -	43 4	18 14
Surveyors of separate Highway Parishes, England and North Wales - - -	76 10	14 13

Turnpike Trusts.

The number of Turnpike Trusts in England (exclusive of the Isle of Wight) and North Wales on the 31st of December 1864 was 1,047, the length of the roads comprised therein being

* A separate highway parish became liable for the repayment of this loan on the dissolution of a Highway Board.

20,189 miles. On the 1st of January 1895 only one of these Trusts, viz., that which consists of the Anglesey portion of the Shrewsbury and Holyhead Road, remained in existence. The term of this Turnpike Trust was extended by the Shrewsbury and Holyhead Road Act, 1890, until the 1st of November 1895.

Turnpike receipts and expenditure.

The receipts of the Trustees of the sole remaining Turnpike Trust which was in existence during the year ending Lady-day 1893 amounted to 621*l.*, comprising the following items :—

	£
Tolls - - - - -	500
Receipts from other Local Authorities -	18
Other receipts - - - -	103

The expenditure of the Trustees during the year was 621*l.* which was made up as follows :—

	£
Repairs of roads - - - -	615
Tradesmen's Bills - - -	6

The only outstanding loan at the end of the year shown in the Accounts was in respect of a Trust which ceased to exist in 1890, but as the Accounts of this Trust had not been finally closed, the loan amounting to 9,435*l.* was still shown as outstanding.

Orders issued.

A table showing the number and subjects of the Orders which we issued during the year in connexion with Local Government and Public Health will be found in the Appendix, page 568.

Parliamentary returns.

A list of the returns and other documents prepared by us and presented to Parliament in the year 1894 is also contained in the Appendix, page 599.

V.—*Local Taxation and Valuation.*

Local taxation returns.

We have already published Returns showing the receipts, expenditure, and outstanding loans of the various Local Authorities of England and Wales, for the financial year 1892–93, together with particulars as to the valuation for the purposes of the poor rate in force in the several Unions and Parishes under separate Boards of Guardians, in the Metropolis on the 6th of April, and in the rest of England on the 25th of March, in the years 1891 and 1892, respectively.

These Returns have been issued in seven parts as Parliamentary Papers (Nos. 198, 295, 295–I., 295–II., 295–III., 295–IV. and 295–V., Session 1894), each of which was published separately as soon as it was prepared. They include summaries of the accounts of no less than 28,398 Local Authorities.

In the Appendix to the present Report (page 571) will be found a Memorandum summarising the general results of the local taxation statistics of the financial year 1892–93, and contrasting them with those of the four preceding years.

This Memorandum also contains eight tables, in the first of which some of the more important particulars comprised in the Returns as to the receipts, expenditure, and indebtedness of the Authorities are arranged so as to show separately as far as practicable the financial transactions of Urban and Rural Authorities. The second table gives the average rate in the £ of the rates raised for the purposes of the principal Metropolitan and extra-Metropolitan Local Authorities during the years 1890–91, 1891–92, and 1892–93. The remaining six tables show, as regards the Metropolis and the remainder of the country, the amounts of the rates levied by or on behalf of the several classes of Local Authorities during the ten financial years ended with the year 1892–93; the amount received from Treasury Subventions and payments (including payments derived from the Local Taxation Account during the years 1888–89 to 1892–93); the amounts of the loans raised by those Authorities during the same years; the outstanding loans of the Authorities at the end of each year; the valuation for the purpose of the poor rate in force at the beginning of each year; and the estimated population in the middle of each year.

Receipts and expenditure for the year 1892–93.

On reference to the Memorandum above alluded to, it will be seen that the aggregate receipts of the Local Authorities during the financial year 1892–93, excluding loans, amounted to 55,549,402*l.*, which sum was made up of the following items:—

	£
Public Rates	30,201,903
Treasury Subventions and Payments	2,598,783
From Local Government Board out of Local Taxation Account	6,439,508
Tolls, Dues, and Duties	3,338,355
Revenue from Real and Funded Property	1,616,263
Sales of Property	264,981
Fines, Penalties, Fees, and Licences	658,268
Waterworks	2,723,303
Gasworks	4,333,589
Other undertakings producing Revenue	1,096,032
Repayments in respect of Private Improvement Works	926,517
Receipts from other sources	*1,351,900
Total	55,549,402

* Including 4,346*l.* in respect of interest received by the Local Authorities on the balances in their Exchequer Contribution Accounts.

The expenditure of the Authorities during the year, so far as it was not defrayed out of loans, amounted to 56,170,115*l.* The following are some of the principal purposes in respect of which it was incurred:—

	£
Relief of the Poor*	7,184,158
Pauper Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums	1,766,932
Police	4,696,864
Education†	5,425,341
Highways, Street Improvements, and Turnpike Roads	7,247,853
Gasworks	3,480,925
Public Lighting	1,045,230
Waterworks	1,010,008
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	1,223,836
Harbours, Piers, Docks, and Quays	1,370,402
Other Public Works and Purposes‡	6,245,653
Private Improvement Works	766,218
Principal and Interest of Loans (including Payments to Sinking Funds)	11,909,913
Salaries and Superannuation Allowances§	1,755,743
Establishment Charges	556,462

The receipts from loans during the year amounted to 12,114,972*l.*, and the expenditure out of loans to 10,598,571*l.* The following are some of the principal purposes for which the loans were raised, and the amounts raised for each purpose:—

	£
Waterworks	1,625,393
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	1,572,553
Schools	1,412,388
Highways and Street Improvements	1,239,104
Harbours, Piers, Docks, and Quays	295,565

* Including salaries, but excluding maintenance of pauper lunatics in asylums and payments of principal and interest in respect of borrowed moneys.

† Including expenses of School Boards, School Attendance Committees, and in respect of Reformatories, Industrial Schools, and Technical and Intermediate Education.

‡ For the various purposes in respect of which 3,273,380*l.* of this expenditure was incurred, see Appendix, pp. 573 and 574.

§ The sum entered here does not include the salaries of all Officers of Local Authorities. In many cases the salaries of the officers employed in connexion with some particular undertaking or purpose are included in the expenditure thereon. See also above note * as to "Relief of the Poor." The total amount expended during the year on salaries and remuneration of officers, so far as it can be ascertained from the returns, was 4,585,200*l.*

	£
Poor Law purposes	543,100
Parks, Pleasure Grounds, Commons, and Open Spaces	603,656
Gasworks	401,985
Private Improvement Works	184,810
Lunatic Asylums	486,895
Cemeteries and Burial Grounds	148,445
Baths, Wash-houses, and Open Bathing Places	124,503
Markets	192,767
Artizans and Labourers' Dwellings Improvements	264,352
Hospitals	95,108
Electric Lighting and Supply	115,248
Advances to Manchester Ship Canal Company	774,401
Bridges and Ferries	302,191
Public Libraries and Museums	132,350
Public Buildings and Offices not included under other headings	309,551

Outstanding loans.

The outstanding loans of the Local Authorities at the end of the year amounted to 215,343,545*l.*

The following statement shows, so far as it has been found practicable to apportion them, the amounts outstanding in respect of the principal purposes for which these loans were raised :—

	£
Waterworks	41,228,464
Harbours, Piers, Docks, and Quays	31,948,925
Highways, Street Improvements, and Turnpike Roads	29,371,831
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	21,430,443
Schools	20,182,804
Gasworks	15,533,605
Poor Law purposes	7,182,997
Markets	5,592,941
Public Buildings, Offices, &c. (not included under other headings)	4,557,028
Bridges and Ferries	4,232,631
Parks, Pleasure Grounds, Commons, and Open Spaces	4,456,578
Carried forward	185,718,247

	£
Brought forward -	185,718,247
Artizans and Labourers' Dwellings Improvements - - -	4,052,114
Lunatic Asylums - - -	3,531,058
Land Drainage and Embankment, River Conservancy, and Sea Defences - -	2,995,227
Cemeteries and Burial Grounds - -	2,607,161
Advances to Manchester Ship Canal Company - - - - - -	3,000,000
Tramways - - - -	1,295,702
Police Stations, Gaols, and Lock-up Houses -	1,161,884
Baths, Washhouses, and Open Bathing Places	1,146,652
Private Improvement Works - -	977,591
Hospitals - - - -	821,840
Fire Brigades - - -	559,210
Libraries and Museums - - -	635,334
Slaughter-houses - - -	127,038
Cattle Diseases Prevention Act, 1866 -	52,357
Electric Lighting and Supply - -	273,548
Public Lighting - - - -	31,923
Allotments - - -	21,751
Loans charged on Church Rates - -	1,300
Other purposes - - -	6,333,608*
	215,343,545

In the above statement the loans for electric lighting are shown separately from those for public lighting. It has been necessary to adopt this course because, although the loans raised for the former purpose would no doubt be required to some extent for works of public lighting, the amount so raised cannot be apportioned between public and private lighting.

Receipts by local authorities from 1874–75 to 1892–93.

Prior to the financial year 1874–5, some Local Authorities did not in their Returns distinguish the amounts raised by them by way of loan from their other receipts. It has, therefore, been impossible to carry back further than that year the following table, which gives the total amounts (after making the deductions necessary in order to avoid duplicate reckonings) received by Local Authorities (1) from Public Rates; (2) from

* This sum includes loans which have been raised partly for some of the works specifically enumerated, but which it has not been found practicable to apportion as between those works and other purposes.

Treasury subventions, including payments from the Local Taxation Account; (3) from Loans; and (4) from other sources:

Financial Year.	Public Rates.	Treasury Subventions including payments from the Local Taxation Account. *	Loans.	Other Receipts.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1874–5	19,198,579	1,681,399	11,917,288	9,938,666	42,735,932
1875–6	19,510,029	2,140,360	10,115,535	11,359,445	43,125,369
1876–7	20,147,849	2,343,314	12,057,007	12,174,519	46,722,689
1877–8	21,109,170	2,460,322	14,367,880	12,569,767	50,507,139
1878–9	21,789,423	2,697,626	14,565,052	13,910,235	52,962,336
1879–80	22,160,099	2,751,724	13,980,729	13,849,535	52,742,087
1880–1	22,907,790	2,845,015	13,351,935	14,479,478	53,584,218
1881–2	23,904,860	2,888,772	15,351,914	15,215,071	57,360,617
1882–3	24,477,086	3,327,760	10,291,822	14,649,608	52,746,276
1883–4	24,934,147	3,493,353	7,928,753	14,764,757	51,121,010
1884–5	25,666,552	3,621,508	11,141,053	14,561,121	54,990,234
1885–6	26,142,891	3,788,126	11,623,295	14,400,523	55,954,835
1886–7	26,637,017	3,975,896	9,270,987	14,718,079	54,601,979
1887–8	27,194,836	4,268,222	8,620,479	14,895,107	54,978,644
1888–9	27,420,223	4,790,860	7,000,383	15,764,622	54,976,088
1889–90	27,713,409	6,525,395	7,050,143	15,999,058	57,288,005
1890–1	27,818,642	7,185,603	6,221,989	16,433,180	57,659,414
1891–2	28,507,119	8,116,763	10,043,436	16,713,331	63,380,649
1892–3	30,201,903	9,042,637	12,114,972	16,304,862	67,664,374

* The sums entered in this column as receipts from the Local Taxation Account include the interest received by the Local Authorities on the balances in their Exchequer Contribution Accounts.

It will be seen from this table that the aggregate amount of the Public Rates levied in England and Wales rose from 19,198,579*l.* in 1874–75 to 30,201,903*l.* in 1892–93, being an increase of 11,003,324*l.* or 57·3 per cent.; that during the same period the receipts of the Local Authorities from Treasury subventions including payments from the Local Taxation Account, rose from 1,681,399*l.* to 9,042,637*l.*, being an increase of 437·8 per cent.; that their receipts from loans fluctuated considerably in different years, the amount of the loans raised during 1892–93, being greater than in any of the years since 1882–83, but smaller than in five out of the eight other years comprised in the table; and that their other receipts rose from 9,938,666*l.* in 1874–75 to 16,304,862*l.* in 1892–93, being an increase of 64·1 per cent. The principal items of these receipts for the latter year will be found on reference to page clxxiv.

If we compare the proportion which the sums received from public rates and from Imperial revenue respectively, bore to the total receipts (other than from loans) of Local Authorities, we

find that in 1874–75 the public rates amounted to 62·3 per cent., and the receipts from Imperial sources to 5·5 per cent. of the total receipts, whilst in the year 1892–93 the public rates only amounted to 54·4 per cent., but the receipts from Imperial revenue to no less than 16·3 per cent. of the total receipts.

Receipts from public rates in 1873–74, &c.

The following table gives the amounts received from Public Rates by the several classes of Local Authorities for the years 1873–74, 1878–79, 1883–84, 1888–89, and 1892–93 :—

Local Authorities.	Amounts received from Public Rates.				
	1873–4.	1878–9.	1883–4.	1888–9.	1892–3.
	£	£	£	£	£
Poor Law Authorities - -	7,901,444	7,942,881	8,384,589	8,355,973	7,596,879
County Authorities, other than the London County Council	*1,798,487	*1,481,380	*1,908,930	*2,006,279	1,979,901
Municipal Corporations - -	1,467,779	1,266,900	1,155,927	1,358,659	1,506,019
Town Councils acting as Urban Sanitary Authorities - -	3,149,984	2,777,988	3,752,827	4,540,176	5,561,273
Urban Sanitary Authorities other than Town Councils, including Joint Boards -		1,781,350	2,127,286	2,338,538	2,494,306
Rural Sanitary Authorities -	174,286	200,802	279,828	346,314	466,568
Port Sanitary Authorities† -	—	[1,612]	[5,269]	[8,016]	[17,130]
Highway Authorities in Rural Districts - - - - -	1,514,758	1,778,828	1,602,554	1,564,221	1,491,434
Burial Boards - - - -	134,104	132,530	178,789	175,723	179,800
Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses - - - -	—‡	—‡	10,382	16,818	45,883
Conservators of Commons -	—‡	—‡	3,302	2,564	3,046
Commissioners of Public Libraries - - -	—‡	—‡	2,043	21,563	53,605
Inspectors under the Lighting and Watching Act (2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 90). - - -	27,807	25,189	22,847	23,125	23,867
Metropolitan Board of Works	218,780	475,412	716,186	1,074,062	—
London County Council -	—	—	—	—	1,692,552
Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis - - -	602,028	538,086	639,751	722,539	778,827
Metropolitan Vestries and District Boards, &c. - - -	1,126,825	1,568,376	1,600,725	1,568,295	2,097,763
Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London - -	211,700	149,690	200,652	271,967	98,284
Corporation of London - -	65,393	66,629	73,542	83,134	102,165
School Boards - - -	251,906	1,327,078	1,990,163	2,631,434	3,462,223
Commissioners of Sewers -	48,724	59,195	62,083	63,416	54,626
Drainage, Embankment, and Conservancy Boards -	196,962	206,251	211,310	231,699	231,768
Harbour, Pier, and Dock Authorities - - -	—	—	—	§17,869	65,150
Churchwardens (Church Rate) - - - - -	15,170	10,858	10,431	5,864	5,964
Sea Fisheries Committees‖ -	—	—	—	—	[3,242]
Total - - -	18,906,137	21,789,423	24,934,147	27,420,223	30,201,903

* Including 224,616*l.* in 1873–74, 159,619*l.* in 1878–79, 185,537*l.* in 1883–84, and 184,903*l.* in 1888–89, raised by County Authorities in the Metropolitan portions of the old counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent.

† The rates shown as received by Port Sanitary Authorities are omitted from the total as they are included in the rates raised by the constituent Authorities.

‡ In 1873–74 and 1878–79 no returns were received from these Authorities.

§ Rates raised by these Authorities have not been distinguished in previous years.

‖ The rates shown as received by Sea Fisheries Committees are omitted from the total as they are included in the rates raised by the constituent Authorities.

It appears from these figures that between 1873–74 and 1892–93 there has been an increase of 11,295,766*l.*, or 59·7 per cent., in the amounts of the public rates entered in the returns as having been levied to meet the expenditure of the above-mentioned Local Authorities, and that the greater proportion of this increase is attributable to the rates which have been raised for the expenditure of Urban Sanitary Authorities, School Boards, the Metropolitan Board of Works, and their successors* the London County Council. The additional rates levied for this expenditure in 1892–93 as compared with 1878–79, after making allowance for the old county rates levied in the Metropolitan area, amounted to 6,688,907*l.*, being equal to 79·5 per cent. of the total increase of 8,412,480*l.*, whilst as compared with 1873–74 they amounted to 9,365,068*l.*, which was equal to 82·9 per cent. of the total increase of 11,295,766*l.* Most of the remainder of the increase in the amount of rates levied in 1892–93, as compared with 1873–74, is to be attributed to the additional rates levied to provide for the expenditure of Rural Sanitary Authorities, the Metropolitan Vestries and District Boards, and the Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis. The reduction shown by the table in the rates levied for the purposes of Poor Law Authorities and Highway Authorities in Rural Districts is principally due to the relief afforded to those rates by the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1888, under which additional grants have been given to the Poor Law Authorities, whilst the Highway Authorities have been relieved from so much of the cost of the maintenance and repair of main roads as was formerly defrayed out of the highway rates.

In estimating the significance of the increase in the rates raised for the expenditure of Urban Sanitary Authorities, the very important changes in local areas which have taken place between 1873–74 and 1892–93 must be borne in mind. During those years as many as 229 new Urban Sanitary Districts were formed, and 186 existing Urban Sanitary Districts extended by the inclusion of places previously forming parts of Rural Sanitary Districts.

In contrasting the amounts of the rates received by County Authorities during the two years it should be noted that the rates received by the County Council for London are not included with the rates entered in the table as received by other County Authorities in 1892–93; and that by the operation of the Local Government Act, 1888, additional expenditure in respect of main roads and other matters was

* The excess in the amounts of the rates received by the London County Council over those received by the Metropolitan Board of Works is partly due to the abolition of the Coal and Wine Duties, and partly to the additional duties which have devolved on the Council as the successors to the former County Authorities, and their new duties under the Local Government Act, 1888.

thrown on the County Authorities, whilst on the other hand the formation of County Boroughs has withdrawn from the counties in many instances areas which, for the various purposes for which County Councils act, were formerly treated as parts of the counties.

Urban and Rural Rates 1873–74 and 1892–93.

In the following table the public rates levied in Urban and Rural Districts respectively by the various classes of Local Authorities in the years 1873–74 and 1892–93, are as far as practicable distinguished; and where the valuations on which these rates were raised are known, the rates in the £ of the rates raised are given. The rates in the £ of the total Metropolitan and Extra-Metropolitan rates are calculated on the Poor Rate valuations.

Local Authorities.	1873–74.		1892–93.	
	Public Rates.	Rate in the £.	Public Rates.	Rate in the £.
Urban.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
(*a*) *Metropolitan.*				
Poor Law Authorities	1,602,020	1 6·8	2,141,387	1 3·4
Burial Boards	11,181	—	9,604	—
Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses	*—	—	45,164	—
Conservators of Commons	*—	—	2,867	—
Commissioners of Free Public Libraries	*—	—	53,076	—
Metropolitan Vestries and District Boards, and Commissioners of Ely Place, Holborn, &c.	1,126,825	1 3·7	2,097,763	1 5·2
Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London	211,700		308,284	1 5·8
County Authorities (Metropolitan parts of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent)	224,616	0 2·6	—	—
London County Council	—	—	1,692,552	†1 0·2
Metropolitan Board of Works	218,780	0 2·6	—	—
Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis. (See also under Urban and Rural)	494,256	‡0 6·6	606,249	‡0 5·0
Corporation of London	65,393	—	102,165	—
Churchwardens (Church Rate)	5,524	—	5,964	—
School Board for London	64,462	0 0·8	1,444,720	§0 10·6
Total Metropolitan	4,024,757	‡3 11·3	8,509,795	‖5 1·2

* See note ‡ on page clxxix.

† This is the Rate in the £ of all Rates raised by the London County Council spread over the total Poor Rate Valuation of the Metropolis. The General Rates were 10·1*d.* in the £, and the Special Rates 2·4*d.* in the £, calculated on the Rateable Values of the areas in which they were raised.

‡ The Rates in the £ of the Rates received by the Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis have been calculated on the Metropolitan Poor Rate Valuation excluding the City for 1873–74, and on the Police Rentals for 1892–93.

§ The Rate in the £ of the London School Board Rate is taken from the Annual Report of the Education Department.

‖ The Rate in the £ of the Rates raised by all the Local Authorities in the Metropolis calculated on the Poor Rate Valuation of the Metropolis.

Local Authorities.	1873–74. Public Rates.	1873–74. Rate in the £.	1892–93. Public Rates.	1892–93. Rate in the £.
(*b*) *Extra-Metropolitan.*	£	*s. d.*	£	*s. d.*
Municipal Corporations	1,467,779	1 2·3	1,506,019	*0 7·8
Borough Urban Sanitary Authorities	3,149,984	—	5,561,273	*2 7·1
Other Urban Sanitary Authorities			2,492,527	2 5·2
Joint Boards			1,779	—
Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses	†—	—	719	—
Commissioners of Free Public Libraries	†—	—	529	—
Harbour, Pier, and Dock Authorities	—	—	65,150	—
School Boards (Boroughs)	126,689	§0 1·6 in England 0 1·7 in Wales	1,155,853	§0 7·5 in England 0 7·9 in Wales
	4,744,452		10,783,849	
Urban and Rural.				
Poor Law Authorities (Extra-Metropolitan)	6,299,424	1 4·4	5,455,492	0 10·5
County Authorities (excluding the Metropolitan parts of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent)	1,573,871	—	1,979,901	—
Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis (Extra-Metropolitan)	107,772	—	172,578	—
Burial Boards (Extra-Metropolitan)	122,923	—	170,196	—
Commissioners of Sewers	48,724	—	54,626	—
Drainage, Embankment, and Conservancy Boards	196,962	—	231,768	—
Churchwardens (Church Rate) (Extra-Metropolitan)	9,646	—	—	—
School Boards (Extra-Metropolitan) (excluding Boroughs)	60,755	—	§861,650	—
Conservators of Commons	†—	—	174	—
	8,420,077		§8,926,385	
Rural.				
Rural Sanitary Authorities	174,286	—	466,568	0 2·1
Conservators of Commons, &c.	†—	—	5	—
Inspectors under the Lighting and Watching Act, 2 & 3 Will. 4. c. 90.	27,807	—	23,867	—
Highway Authorities	1,514,758	0 6·9	1,491,434	0 6·7
	1,716,851		§1,981,874	
Total Extra-Metropolitan	14,881,380	‖3 2·8	21,692,109	‖3 5·9
Total Metropolitan and Extra-Metropolitan	18,906,137	3 4·4	30,201,903	3 10·0

* These are the average Rates in the £ of the Rates raised by all Town Councils. If the Rates in County Boroughs and other Boroughs are taken separately, it appears that in the former the rates in the £ were 8·5*d.* and 2*s.* 7·8*d.*, and in the latter 6·1*d.* and 2*s.* 5·4*d.*

† See note ‡ on page clxxix.

§ The Rates in the £ of the Borough School Board Rates are taken from the Reports of the Committee of Council on Education, but these Reports do not distinguish the amounts received from School Board Rates in Rural Districts from those received from the Extra-Metropolitan Urban Districts other than Boroughs. It was ascertained, however, that 350,652*l.*, or 45·4 per cent., of the sum of 772,013*l.*, entered as received from Rates in 1890–91 by Extra-Metropolitan non-Borough School Boards was received from School Board Rates in Parishes no part of which was included in any Urban Sanitary District.

‖ The Rate in the £ of the Rates raised by all the Local Authorities outside the Metropolis, calculated on the Extra-Metropolitan Poor Rate Valuation.

From the above figures it would appear that between 1873–74 and 1892–93, while the public rates levied in the Metropolis increased to the extent of 4,485,038*l.*, or 111·4 per cent., and those levied exclusively in Urban Districts outside the Metropolis to the extent of 6,039,397*l.*, or 127·3 per cent., those levied exclusively in Rural Districts increased to the extent of 265,023*l.*, or 15·4 per cent., and those levied partly in Urban and partly in Rural Districts to the extent of 506,308*l.*, or 6 per cent.

As we have already pointed out in connexion with the large increase which has taken place in the rates raised for Urban Sanitary Authorities, we must, in considering the comparative increase in Urban and Rural rates respectively, take into account the large extent to which Rural Districts, or parts of them have been formed into Urban Districts. The effect of these alterations of area has been to add considerably to the amounts of the rates appearing in the table as levied in Urban Districts, and to reduce to a corresponding extent the amount appearing as levied in Rural Districts or partly in Urban and partly in Rural Districts. The amounts of the Urban rates have therefore increased less and those of the Rural rates more than might be inferred from the figures in the foregoing Table.

It will be further observed from the table that whilst the average rate in the £ of the total amount of rates raised in England and Wales, calculated on the Poor Rate Valuation, only rose from 3*s.* 4·4*d.* in the £ in 1873–74 to 3*s.* 10·0*d.* in 1892–93, the average rate in the £ in the Metropolis, calculated on the Poor Rate Valuation, rose from 3*s.* 11·3*d.* in the former year to 5*s.* 1·2*d.* in the latter year. The rate in the £ of the Poor Rates had fallen between the two years in the Metropolis by 3·4*d.*, and in the Extra Metropolitan part of England and Wales by 5·9*d.*

Loans outstanding from 1874–75 to 1892–93.

The following are the amounts of the outstanding loans of Local Authorities at the end of each of the financial years from 1874–75 to 1892–93, both inclusive :—

Year.	Amount of Loans outstanding. £
1874–75	92,820,100
1875–76	99,407,540
1876–77	106,045,465
1877–78	114,412,201
1878–79	128,189,589
1879–80	136,934,070
1880–81	144,203,299
1881–82	151,704,640
1882–83	159,255,776
1883–84	164,847,463
1884–85	173,207,968
1885–86	181,488,720

Year.	Amount of Loans outstanding.
	£
1886–87	186,821,642
1887–88	192,222,099
1888–89	195,442,397
1889–90	198,671,312
1890–91	201,215,458
1891–92	207,524,093
1892–93	215,343,545

The liabilities of Local Authorities in respect of their outstanding loans had therefore increased by 122,523,445*l.*, or about 132 per cent., in 1892–93 as compared with 1874–75. The increase during each of the last two years was larger than in any year since 1885–86. It may be mentioned that in 1891–92 the Town Council of Manchester raised no less a sum than 2,225,599*l.* for the purposes of the Manchester Ship Canal, whilst in 1892-93 they raised a further sum of 774,401*l.* for the same purposes, and the London County Council created 2½ per cent. stock to the amount of 1,200,000*l.* The amount of debt per £ of Rateable Value was about 16*s.* in 1874–75 and 1*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* in 1892–93. The loans raised during the nineteen years amounted to 207,014,652*l.*

Some of the above loans are repayable by means of sinking funds, in which, according to the returns, sums amounting to 5,269,532*l.* remained at the end of the year 1892–93, and some of them, *e.g.*, a majority of those owing for harbours, docks, and piers, are not charged on the rates. Others, such as those incurred for waterworks, gasworks, markets, &c., are primarily charged, in many cases, on the revenues of the undertakings for the purposes of which they have been raised, and constitute a charge on the rates only in the event of such revenues proving insufficient to meet the payments of principal and interest of the loans.

Comparison between the National Debt and local debt.

The relative proportions which the debts of Local Authorities bore to the National Debt at the end of the financial years 1874–75 and 1892–93 are shown by the following figures:—

——	National Debt.	Local Debt of England and Wales.*
	£	£
1874–75	768,945,757	92,820,100
1892–93	671,042,842	215,343,545

* The total local debt of the United Kingdom cannot be given for these years.

The following table gives the outstanding loans of the different classes of Urban and Rural Authorities for 1874–75 and 1892–93:— Loans of Urban and Rural Authorities, 1874–75 and 1892–93.

Local Authorities.	1874–75.*	1892–93.
PURELY URBAN.	£	£
(*a.*) *Metropolitan.*		
Poor Law Authorities	1,872,370	3,825,491
Burial Boards	76,141	162,308
Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses	—	427,087
Conservators of Commons	—	35,000
Commissioners of Free Public Libraries	—	140,360
Metropolitan Vestries and District Boards, and Commissioners of Ely-place, Holborn, &c.	1,888,459	2,054,452
Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London		1,716,664
Metropolitan Board of Works	11,174,139	—
London County Council	—	20,981,365
Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis †	—	343,673
Corporation of London	4,908,500	4,648,800
Churchwardens (Church Rates)	20,000	—
School Board for London	1,067,590	7,588,177
	21,007,199	41,923,377
(*b.*) *Extra Metropolitan.*		
Municipal Corporations	5,758,483	11,505,975
Borough Urban Sanitary Authorities	33,737,494	90,600,105
Other Urban Sanitary Authorities		13,550,943
Joint Boards		1,274,192
Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses	—	10,080
Markets and Fairs Commissioners	157,546	24,880
Harbour, Pier, and Dock Authorities	20,959,329	31,487,406
School Boards (Boroughs)	903,911	7,213,467
	61,516,763	155,667,048
Total Purely Urban	82,523,962	197,590,425
PARTLY URBAN AND PARTLY RURAL.		
Poor Law Authorities (Extra-Metropolitan)	1,648,943	3,357,506
County Authorities	3,144,676	2,706,616
Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis †	—	96,327
Port Sanitary Authorities	—	8,262
Burial Boards (Extra-Metropolitan)	1,228,524	2,042,044
Bridge and Ferry Trustees	238,511	7,260
Commissioners of Sewers	64,774	77,492
Drainage, Embankment, and Conservancy Boards	1,464,704	2,313,039
Salmon, &c., Fishery Conservancy Boards	—	60
Churchwardens (Church Rate) (Extra-Metropolitan)	38,982	1,300
School Boards (Extra-Metropolitan) (excluding boroughs)	493,155	5,193,379‡
Turnpike Trustees§	1,791,706	9,435
	10,113,975	15,812,720‖

* The figures entered in the above Statement for 1874–75 are taken from the Parliamentary Return relating to Local Taxes, 1883.

† For the year 1892–93 the outstanding loans of the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police were divided between the Metropolitan and Extra-Metropolitan parishes upon the basis of the rentals upon which the rates were raised.

‡ This amount includes sums owing by School Boards acting in parishes no part of which was included in any Urban Sanitary District. The amount owing by these School Boards in 1874–75 and 1892–93 cannot be stated, but in 1890–91 it was 2,016,703*l.*

§ The rapid decrease in the outstanding loans of Turnpike Trusts is owing to the extinction of trusts during the years between 1875 and 1893. ‖ See note ‡

Local Authorities.	1874–75.*	1892–93.
RURAL.	£	£
Rural Sanitary Authorities - - - -	139,718	1,900,845
Highway Authorities - - - -	42,445	39,555
	182,163	1,940,400†
Total - - -	92,820,100	215,343,545

* The figures entered in the above Statement for 1874–75 are taken from the Parliamentary Return relating to Local Taxes, 1883.

† See note ‡, p. clxxxv.

It will be seen from this table that of the purely urban debt that owing by Metropolitan Local Authorities increased between 1874–75 and 1892–93 from 21,007,199*l.* to 41,923,377*l.*, and that owing by Extra-Metropolitan Local Authorities from 61,516,763*l.* to 155,667,048*l.*, while the loans of Local Authorities partly urban and partly rural rose from 10,113,975*l.* to 15,812,720*l.*, and those of Local Authorities purely rural from 182,163*l.* to 1,940,400*l.* The increase in the outstanding loans of Extra-Metropolitan Urban Sanitary Authorities amounted to 71,687,746*l.*, and those in the loans of School Boards (including the School Board for London) to 17,530,367*l.*, making together 89,218,113*l.* out of the total increase of 122,523,445*l.*

The proportion which the local debt bears to the population and rateable value of the several districts in respect of which it has been incurred varies greatly in different localities. The following table shows that the amounts of debt per head of population and per £ of rateable value are small in rural districts, and in districts partly urban and partly rural, as compared with the amounts in urban districts. In calculating the debt per head of the population, it has been necessary to make the calculation on the census population of 1891, and it must be borne in mind that in consequence of the subsequent extensions of some urban districts and the creation of others the population given for those districts is somewhat smaller than it should be, whilst the population for the rural districts is somewhat larger.

LOANS, 1892–93.

——	Debt.	Population, 1891.	Amount of Debt per Head of Population.	Rateable Value.	Amount of Debt per £ of Rateable Value.
	£		£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
London - - -	41,923,377	4,211,743	9 19 1	33,370,826	1 5 2
Other Urban Districts - -	*155,667,048	16,683,761	9 6 7	71,241,283	2 3 8
Extra Metropolitan Districts, partly Urban and partly Rural - - -	15,812,720	[24,790,782]	0 12 9	[124,352,087]	0 2 7
Rural - - - -	† 1,940,400	8,107,021	0 4 9	53,110,804	0 0 9
	215,343,545	29,002,525	7 8 6	157,722,913	1 7 4

* Including 31,948,925*l.* debt owing in respect of harbours, piers, docks, and quays. Excluding this debt, the amount of debt in these districts was 7*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* per head of population, and 1*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* per £ of rateable value.

† This amount excludes sums owing by School Boards acting in Parishes no part of which was included in any Urban Sanitary District. See note ‡ on page clxxxv.

Valuation to the Poor Rate in 1874 and nineteen following years.

The gross estimated rental and rateable value of property assessed to the poor rate, according to the Valuation Lists in force for the Metropolis on the 6th April, and for the rest of England and Wales on the 25th March, are shown, for each of the years from 1874 to 1893, both inclusive, in the following Table :—

VALUATION TO THE POOR RATE IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Year.	Valuation to the Poor Rate.		Increase over preceding Year.	
	Gross Estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.	Gross Estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.
	£	£	£	£
1874	136,408,462	115,646,631	3,836,633	3,254,269
1875	140,524,319	119,079,589	4,115,857	3,432,958
1876	146,989,979	124,587,474	6,465,660	5,507,885
1877	150,980,679	127,948,380	3,990,700	3,360,906
1878	154,606,467	131,021,019	3,625,788	3,072,639
1879	157,968,723	133,769,875	3,362,256	2,748,856
1880	160,248,997	135,645,473	2,280,274	1,875,598
1881	165,143,300	139,636,307	4,894,303	3,990,834
1882	167,449,369	141,407,686	2,306,069	1,771,379
1883	169,835,285	143,222,438	2,385,916	1,814,752
1884	172,653,906	145,527,944	2,818,621	2,305,506
1885	175,044,207	147,350,562	2,390,301	1,822,618
1886	177,240,827	148,907,797	2,196,620	1,557,235
1887	177,954,875	149,334,624	714,048	426,827
1888	178,589,584	149,696,812	634,709	362,188
1889	179,700,566	150,485,974	1,110,982	789,162
1890	181,751,996	152,116,008	2,051,430	1,630,034
1891	186,126,397	155,896,383	4,374,401	3,780,375
1892	188,397,661	157,722,913	2,271,264	1,826,530
1893	190,770,928	159,469,468	2,373,267	1,746,555

In 1893 the gross estimated rental had increased by 54,362,466*l.* or 39·9 per cent., and the rateable value by 43,822,837*l.* or 37·9 per cent., as compared with 1874. The increases which took place in the years 1887, 1888, and 1889 respectively, both in the gross estimated rental and in the rateable value, were very small as compared with the increases which took place in every other year comprised in the Table. The total increase in the rateable value amounted in the quinquennial period from 1874 to 1878 to 18,628,657*l.*, in the similar periods from 1879 to 1883 to 12,201,419*l.*, from 1884 to 1888 to 6,474,374*l.*, and from 1889 to 1893 to 9,772,656*l.* It will be seen from these figures that in the period of five years from 1884 to 1888 the increase in the rateable value of property amounted to little more than a third of the increase in the first period of five years, and that, although there was a considerable increase in the five years 1889 to 1893 as compared with the preceding five years, yet that increase was much smaller than in the first two quinquennial periods above referred to. The greatest increase took place in the years 1876, 1881, and 1891, but these were years in which the quinquennial re-valuation of properties in the Metropolis took place.

The following statement shows the increase or decrease per cent. in the rateable value in each Union-county in 1893 as compared with the preceding year:—

Increase per Cent.

Bedford	5·1	South Wales	1·1
Hertford	3·5	Kent	1·0
Surrey	3·3	Berks	0·8
Middlesex	3·2	Gloucester	0·8
Essex	2·8	Stafford	0·8
Sussex	2·0	Worcester	0·8
Chester	1·9	Somerset	0·7
Nottingham	1·9	Devon	0·6
Southampton	1·9	Leicester	0·6
York, East Riding	1·9	Salop	0·5
North Wales	1·7	Lincoln	0·4
York, West Riding	1·6	Oxford	0·4
Lancaster	1·3	Cornwall	0·2
Warwick	1·3	Northampton	0·2
Derby	1·1	Westmorland	0·2
London	1·1	Dorset	0·1
Northumberland	1·1	Hereford	0·1
Rutland	1·1	Wilts	0·1

Decrease per Cent.

Buckingham	0·0	York, North Riding	0·7
Monmouth	0·2	Suffolk	0·8
Cambridge	0·3	Durham	1·3
Huntingdon	0·3	Cumberland	1·8
Norfolk	0·4		

In the following table the gross estimated rental and rateable value of property in the Metropolis on the 6th of April are shown separately for each of the twenty years from 1874 to 1893, both inclusive:—

VALUATION TO THE POOR RATE IN THE METROPOLIS.

Year.	Valuation to the Poor Rate.		Increase over preceding Year.	
	Gross Estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.	Gross Estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.
	£	£	£	£
1874	25,148,033	20,672,765	391,322	323,555
1875	25,574,366	21,019,507	426,333	346,742
1876	27,602,649	22,763,087	2,028,283	1,743,580
1877	28,464,833	23,444,876	862,184	681,789
1878	29,027,795	23,912,681	562,962	467,805
1879	29,682,269	24,447,444	654,474	534,763
1880	30,421,071	25,057,781	738,802	610,337
1881	33,384,851	27,544,446	2,963,780	2,486,665
1882	33,855,917	27,973,978	471,066	429,532
1883	34,470,725	28,438,385	614,808	464,407
1884	35,100,704	28,954,020	629,979	515,635
1885	35,689,244	29,410,489	588,540	456,469
1886	37,027,516	30,446,336	1,338,272	1,035,847
1887	37,361,895	30,720,646	334,379	274,310
1888	37,730,300	31,005,876	368,405	285,230
1889	38,033,026	31,246,820	302,726	240,944
1890	38,393,897	31,596,896	360,871	350,076
1891	40,017,348	33,070,830	1,623,451	1,473,934
1892	40,387,410	33,370,826	370,062	299,996
1893	40,801,399	33,729,660	413,989	358,834

It appears from the above table that in the Metropolis the gross estimated rental increased between 1874 and 1893 by 15,653,366*l.* or 62·2 per cent., and the rateable value by 13,056,895*l.*, or 63·2 per cent. The most important feature in the table is the very large increase which it shows in the years 1876, 1881, 1886, and 1891 when the quinquennial re-valuations of property in the Metropolis were made, in pursuance of the provisions of the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869, but the increase which resulted from this re-valuation in 1886 and 1891 was not so large as at the two previous re-valuations in 1876

and 1881. The increase in the valuation in the intervening years is attributable mainly to additions to old buildings and the erection of new ones.

In the Metropolis, as well as in England and Wales generally, the increases in the years 1887, 1888, and 1889 respectively, were smaller than in any other year comprised in the table.

Rateable value of lands and other kinds of property in 1870 and 1894.

In 1871 a return was laid before Parliament showing for each Poor Law Union in England and Wales the rateable value at Lady-day 1870 of property assessed for local taxation, distinguishing land, buildings, railways, and other properties. It appeared to us that a return of a similar character for the year 1894 would be of considerable interest as showing the changes which had taken place during the intervening 24 years in the value of those different kinds of property. We accordingly prepared and presented to Parliament a Return (Parliamentary Paper No. 204, Session 1895) showing for each union in England and Wales the Rateable Value of (1) Lands; (2) Buildings; (3) Railways; and (4) all other kinds of Rateable Property in 1870, and the Gross Estimated Rental and Rateable Value of the same classes of property in 1894. The return also showed the population of each union in 1871 and 1891, together with the acreage of the several unions and the amount per head of the Rateable Value in 1870 and 1894, calculated on the above populations.

The following Table shows the total Rateable Value in England and Wales of these various classes of property in 1870 and 1894; the per-centage which the Rateable Value of each class bore to the total Rateable Value in each year; and the increase or decrease in value of each class in 1894 as compared with 1870:

Classes of Property.	Year.	Rateable Value.	Per-centage of Rateable Value of each Class of Property as compared with the Total.	Increase or Decrease of Rateable Value of each Class of Property in 1894, as compared with 1870.
		£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Lands	1870	39,836,088	38·0	—
	1894	33,654,550	20·9	15·5 decrease.
Buildings	1870	55,157,300	52·6	—
	1894	102,661,924	63·7	86·1 increase.
Railways	1870	4,871,048	4·6	—
	1894	13,871,050	8·6	184·8 increase.
All other kinds of Property	1870	5,006,898	4·8	—
	1894	10,894,434	6·8	117·6 increase.
Total of England and Wales	1870	104,870,334	100·0	—
	1894	161,081,958	100·0	53·6 increase.

It will be seen from the above figures that whilst in 1870 the Rateable Value of Lands was 39,835,088*l.*, or 38 per cent. of a total Rateable Value of 104,870,334*l.*, in 1894 it had fallen to 33,654,550*l.*, or 20·9 per cent. of a total Rateable Value of 161,081,958*l.*, while the Rateable Value of Buildings, which in the former year was 55,157,300*l.*, or 52·6 per cent. of the total Rateable Value had risen in 1894 to 102,661,924*l.*, or 63·7 per cent. of the total Rateable Value. In other words, while the rateable value of "lands" had fallen heavily, that of "buildings," which in 1870 had represented little more than half the rateable value of the country, was nearly as large in 1894 as the whole rateable value of the country in 1870. During the same period the rateable value of "railways" and "other properties" had increased proportionately to a greater extent even than that of buildings, the increase being in the case of railways 9,000,002*l.* or 184·8 per cent., and in the case of "other properties" 5,887,536*l.* or 117·6 per cent.

The rateable values of "lands" for 1870 and 1894 as given in the above table by no means represent the whole of the fall in the value of "lands" which has taken place of late years. It is clear from the income tax assessments that the value of land rose considerably during the first decade after 1870, and that taking the assessments of the country as a whole it is only during the last 14 years that the fall has taken place. In the Appendix to the preliminary memorandum to the return we inserted a table giving the gross annual value of lands in each geographical county of England and Wales, according to the income tax valuation for the years 1870–71, 1879–80, and 1893–94 From this table, the figures in which were supplied by the Inland Revenue Department, it appears that in the income tax assessments of land under Schedule A., there was a rise in the value of land between 1870 and 1879, of about 3,000,000*l.*, or 5·8 per cent. of the assessments for the former of these years, and that there was a fall from 1879 to 1894 of 11,736,000*l.*, or 22·7 per cent. If a similar rise took place in the assessment of land for local rates between 1870 and 1879, the reduction of the assessments from 1879 to 1894 was for the whole of England and Wales 22·7 per cent. The reduction in the income tax valuations varied very much in different parts of the country. It was greatest in the eastern counties. In Essex, the reduction since 1879 was 39·1 per cent.; in Suffolk 38·1 per cent.; in Wiltshire 35·1 per cent.; in Huntingdonshire 33·3 per cent.; in Berkshire 32·6 per cent.; in Norfolk 31·1 per cent.; in Oxford 30·8 per cent., and in Cambridge 30·2 per cent. In the counties of Bedford, Buckingham, Dorset, Gloucester, Hereford, Hertford, Kent, Leicester, Lincoln, Northampton, Northumberland, Nottingham, Rutland, Southampton, Sussex, Warwick, Worcester, and York, the reduction has been from 20 to 30 per cent. In Cumberland, Derbyshire, Devon, Durham, Lancashire, Middlesex, Monmouth, Salop, Somerset, Stafford, Surrey, and Westmorland it was

from 10 to 20 per cent.; and in Cheshire and Cornwall under 10 per cent. In Wales, in the counties of Denbigh, Brecon, and Radnor, there was a reduction of between 10 and 15 per cent., and in eight other counties, below 10 per cent. In Carmarthen there was an increase of 1·8 per cent., and in Cardigan and Carnarvon a reduction of 0·9 and 0·1 per cent. respectively.

As examples of the growth in the values of "buildings" we may mention the following. The rateable values of these properties grew between 1870 and 1894 in London from 17,108,736*l.* to 30,913,022*l.*; in Middlesex from 889,591*l.* to 2,554,545*l.*; in Surrey from 1,277,097*l.* to 2,780,191*l.*; in Sussex from 1,130,655*l.* to 2,405,578*l.*; in Kent from 1,507,532*l.* to 2,925,121*l.*; in Essex from 782,242*l.* to 2,184,722*l.*; in Lancashire from 8,629,226*l.* to 14,547,066*l.*; in the West Riding from 3,508,931*l.* to 6,909,604*l.*; in Stafford from 1,407,462*l.* to 2,516,986*l.*; in Warwick from 1,563,399*l.* to 2,690,147*l.*; in Southampton from 1,084,845*l.* to 2,298,259*l.*; in Chester from 1,257,503*l.* to 2,318,552*l.*; in Durham from 1,089,712*l.* to 2,182,995*l.*; in Northumberland from 705,922*l.* to 1,544,204*l.*; and in Glamorgan from 611,452*l.* to 1,925,132*l.* These increases were of course mainly due to the growth of towns and the increase in the value of buildings in towns. There was, however, one striking example of an urban parish, viz., that of Liverpool, in which the rateable value of "buildings" slightly decreased between 1870 and 1894. There were 23 unions in which the rateable values of "buildings" appear from the Return to have fallen during the same period, but they were all small rural unions.

The increase in the assessment of railways, and the consequent relief to the ratepayers, has been very unevenly spread over the different unions. In 1894, the rateable value of the railways amounted in the case of 125 unions to 15 per cent. and upwards of the total rateable value of the union. In two of these unions it exceeded 50 per cent. of the total, in 11 it ranged from 30 to 50 per cent., in 15 from 25 to 30 per cent., in 41 from 20 to 25 per cent., and in 56 from 15 to 20 per cent. The aggregate rateable value of railways in these 125 unions in 1894 was 4,659,176*l.* and of all classes of property 22,778,684*l.*, and the per-centage which the rateable value of railways bore to the total rateable value of these unions was 20·5 per cent. The area of the unions in question is 7,449,264 acres (excluding water) which is rather more than one-fifth of the total acreage of England and Wales. On the other hand in 95 unions, containing an area of 5,794,116 acres, the rateable value of railways did not exceed 2 per cent. of the total rateable value of the union.

There were 42* unions in 1894 in which the rateable value of "all other kinds of property" (under which heading quarries,

* Sixteen of these unions are also included in the 125 unions to which reference has been made in the previous paragraph.

mines, ironworks, gasworks, waterworks, and canals are classed) exceeded 20 per cent. of the total rateable value of the union, the average for the 42 unions being 28·9 per cent. Most of these unions are situate in the mining districts in the north of England, the Midlands, and South Wales; two of them are in Cornwall.

Local valuations contrasted with Crown valuations.

In accordance with our usual practice, we have caused a table to be compiled, from figures published in the Reports of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, with the view of showing the different valuations which the same properties bear for the purposes of imperial as contrasted with local taxation. The table gives the comparison for the nineteen years from 1874–75 to 1892-93. It must be borne in mind that the figures contained in this table only relate to a portion of the property which is rated to the poor rate, as Schedule A. of the Income Tax assessment does not comprise the whole of the property which is included in the Poor Rate Valuation Lists.*

COMPARISON of the VALUATION of the PROPERTIES assessed for CROWN PURPOSES with that of the same PROPERTIES assessed for LOCAL PURPOSES.

YEAR.	THE METROPOLIS.		THE REST OF ENGLAND.	
	(1.) Gross Value in Income Tax Assessment under Schedule A.	(2.) Valuation under Valuation (Metropolis) Act.	(3.) Gross Value in Income Tax Assessment under Schedule A.	(4.) Valuation by Assessment Committees.
	£	£	£	£
1874–5	24,192,112	24,145,246 19,884,462	107,689,995	97,812,540 84,049,290
1875–6	24,680,427	24,634,183 20,293,708	109,096,483	99,218,361 85,195,785
1876–7	26,471,597	26,468,310 21,846,071	115,608,677	103,847,680 89,348,593
1877–8	27,186,876	27,182,877 22,401,953	117,392,385	106,030,930 91,119,973
1878–9	27,981,759	27,996,840 23,044,552	118,966,392	107,399,088 92,039,521

* In 1892–93 the gross estimated rental of property in England and Wales rated, but not assessed under Schedule A., was 29,550,255*l.* The rateable value of this property was 23,878,139*l.* It will, however, be observed that this amount added to the amounts in the above Table does not correspond with the total rateable value for England and Wales, shown in the Table on page clxxxvii. The difference is due to the fact that the figures relate to two different dates in the year.

Year.	The Metropolis.		The Rest of England.	
	(1.) Gross Value in Income Tax Assessment under Schedule A.	(2.) Valuation under Valuation (Metropolis) Act.	(3.) Gross Value in Income Tax Assessment under Schedule A.	(4.) Valuation by Assessment Committees.
	£	£	£	£
1879–80	28,444,287	28,423,199 23,353,813	123,107,104	111,355,633 95,390,307
1880–1	29,194,442	29,173,569 23,940,129	124,453,737	113,060,821 96,797,186
1881–2	31,205,278	31,200,161 25,713,746	125,201,120	114,939,771 97,727,914
1882–3	32,034,660	32,029,416 26,366,256	125,399,157	114,818,683 98,186,834
1883–4	32,737,597	32,735,056 26,956,201	126,389,982	116,584,247 99,482,504
1884–5	32,895,336	32,895,317 27,128,614	127,047,097	118,025,110 100,982,696
1885–6	33,433,871	33,433,917 27,546,821	127,661,821	118,360,223 100,499,228
1886–7	34,164,225	34,149,635 28,018,930	128,089,925	119,859,712 102,104,293
1887–8	34,669,414	34,669,129 28,388,068	127,987,977	120,981,965 102,769,528
1888–9	34,976,108	34,975,625 28,722,526	127,469,314	118,874,312 100,878,864
1889–90	35,122,308	35,122,308 28,940,869	128,210,887	120,499,028 102,004,910
1890–1	35,533,116	35,533,116 29,268,945	129,175,384	122,157,606 103,377,558
1891–2	36,307,368	36,307,368 30,006,251	130,359,199	123,455,835 104,521,696
1892–3	36,805,765	36,805,985 30,323,967	131,119,238	125,230,125 105,559,488

Note.—In Columns (2) and (4) the first of the bracketed figures against each year represents the "Gross Estimated Rental" and the second the "Rateable Value."

These figures show that the valuation of property in respect of income tax under Schedule A. is nearly the same as the gross estimated rental shown by the poor rate valuation in the Metropolis, but that, as regards the rest of England, the Crown

valuation was largely in excess of the poor rate valuation. In 1892–93 the gross value in the income tax assessment for England and Wales, excluding the Metropolis, exceeded the gross estimated rental for the purposes of the poor rate by 4·7 per cent., whilst in the Metropolis the assessment and the rental were almost exactly the same in amount.

We regret to have to report the resignation of Dr. Hubert Airy, one of our Medical Inspectors. Dr. G. S. Buchanan has been appointed to succeed Dr. Airy. Changes of Staff.

All which we humbly submit to Your Majesty.

G. SHAW LEFEVRE,
President.

HUGH OWEN,
Secretary.

APPENDIX A.

Circulars, &c. issued by the Local Government Board.

I. Circulars, &c. relating to County Councils or the Local Government Acts, 1888 and 1894.

(The more important Circulars and Orders of the Board relating to the Local Government Act, 1894, have been issued as a separate Appendix. See [C.–7905.]).

No. 1.

Registration Acceleration Act, 1894.

Circular Letter to Councils of Counties, County Boroughs, and to Returning Officers.

Local Government Board,
10th August 1894.

Sir,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to draw your attention to certain provisions of the Registration Acceleration Act, 1894, which received the Royal Assent on the 31st ultimo.

The main object of the Act is to expedite the revision of the lists of parliamentary voters, and of burgesses, and of county electors in the present year, so that the lists of voters may come into operation as the register of parochial electors under the Local Government Act, 1894, on the 30th of November next; and that thus the first elections under that Act may take place as early as practicable in December. For this purpose the first day for the revision of the lists is to be the 3rd of September, and the last day the 22nd of that month; except that in the case of the lists of occupation voters and burgesses in a parliamentary borough, which is also a county borough, the last day is to be the same as if the Act had not passed.

The alteration of the period for revision renders necessary some minor amendments of the law as to registration, which are effected by sub-section (1) of section 1 of the Act. Nine days after the 25th instant are allowed for the inspection of lists of claims and of persons objected to; and the declarations under section 10 of the County Voters Registration Act, 1865, and section 24 of the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, are required to be sent to the clerk of the peace or town clerk on or before the 1st of September next.

With a view of expediting the printing of the lists in counties, sub-section (3) of section 1 of the new Act provides that every revising barrister shall on the day on which he holds his court, or on any of the three days following, send to the clerk of the county council the lists revised at that court. If there is more than one court for a polling district, he is, as far as possible, to complete the revision of the lists of that polling district before holding a court for revising the lists of voters for any parish in another polling district. Moreover, he is, as far as possible, to complete the revision of the lists of voters in one parliamentary county, and to transmit the same to the clerk of the

county council, before proceeding to revise the lists of voters for any parish in another parliamentary county or in any parliamentary borough, subject, however, to the power of the Secretary of State under subsection (4) to allow the revising barrister, in exceptional cases, to hold courts for revising borough and county lists on the same day.

Under section 44 (9) of the Local Government Act, 1894, any person may claim for the purpose of having his name entered in the parochial electors list, and this provision is in effect extended by section 3 of the Registration Acceleration Act, 1894, so as to enable a person who would be entitled to have his name entered on the list of parochial electors for any parish, if any alteration of area to be effected by or in pursuance of the Local Government Act, 1894, or any alteration in respect of which a direction has been given by the county council under section 84 of that Act were actually in force, to claim to have his name so entered before the alteration has taken effect. His name must thereupon be entered accordingly, but until the alteration is in force he will not be entitled to vote in respect of the entry. Where an ownership voter is entitled to have his name entered in the list of parochial electors by virtue only of this provision, he may claim to have his name so entered by giving notice to the overseers of his claim on or before the 20th instant, and the Registration of Electors Acts, 1843 to 1891, and the Acts amending the same, are to apply in the case of those claims as they apply to the claims of occupation voters.

Section 2 of the Act contains provisions with respect to the adjustment of registers for wards or altered boundaries, which are supplementary to directions on the same subject given by section 84 of the Local Government Act, 1894. The new Act requires that for the purpose of making the lists of voters and the register of parochial electors correspond with any alteration of the boundaries of a parish, union, or district, or any division of a parish or district into wards effected by or in pursuance of the Local Government Act, 1894, or with any alteration or division in respect of which a direction has been given by the county council under section 84 of that Act, the clerk of the county council or town clerk, as the case may be, shall—

(*a.*) Divide or combine the lists of voters (including the list of ownership voters) or the lists forming the register of parochial electors, in such manner as they may think necessary for the purpose; and

(*b.*) Give such instructions to the overseers as they think fit, to divide or combine the list of voters (including the list of ownership voters) framed by them in cases where it is possible for the overseers to do so before the date of the delivery of the lists to the clerk of the county council, or town clerk, as the case may be.

It will be the duty of the overseers to carry out any such instructions, and also, where it is necessary for the clerk of the county council or town clerk to divide or combine any lists under this provision, to give that clerk such assistance for the purpose as may be within their power.

The Board suggest that you should not only give any such instructions as may be necessary under section 2 of the Act to the overseers, but that you should, without delay, inform them of the reduction made by section 1 (1) in the period for the inspection of lists of claims and objections, and of the right of persons to claim under section 3 to be entered on the list of parochial electors in any case where an alteration of area affecting the lists of electors is proposed, but is not at present in force.

It may be observed that by section 1 (6) the revised list of voters must be printed, signed, and where necessary, delivered to the sheriff, or to the returning officer for parliamentary elections, as the case may be, by the clerk of the county council or town clerk before the 30th of November next. On that day the lists will come into operation as the register of parochial electors, but they will come into operation as the parliamentary and local government register of electors at the usual time.

The Act applies only to the registration of parochial electors in the present year (section 4).

The Board may take this opportunity of stating that their attention has been drawn to the mode in which, in many cases, the ownership lists are printed. They desire, therefore to point out the great importance of these lists being printed in strict alphabetical order, especially having in view their use for the purpose of elections under the Local Government Act, 1894.

I am, &c.
HUGH OWEN,
Secretary.

To the Clerk of the County Council,
Town Clerk, or Returning Officer.

No. 2.

REGISTRATION OF ELECTORS.

CIRCULAR LETTER TO COUNCILS OF COUNTIES and COUNTY BOROUGHS, AND TO RETURNING OFFICERS.

Local Government Board,
12th March 1895.

SIR,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to state that, owing to legislation which has taken place since the issue of the Registration Order, 1889, and especially to the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1894, with respect to the formation of a register of parochial electors for the purposes of that Act, it has been found necessary that the existing instructions, precepts, notices, and forms, relating to the registration of electors, should be altered.

An Order has accordingly been made on the subject by Her Majesty in Council in pursuance of sub-section (7) of section 76 of the Local Government Act, 1888, and a copy of the Order is enclosed herewith. The Order will be placed on sale, and copies will be purchasable from Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, London, E.C., either directly or through any bookseller.

I am, &c.
S. B. PROVIS,
Assistant Secretary.

The Clerk of the County Council,
Town Clerk, *or*
Returning Officer.

[NOTE.—The Order referred to in the above letter has been issued as a parliamentary paper, House of Commons Paper, No. 229, Session 1895.]

II.—Circulars, &c., other than those relating to County Councils, or the Local Government Acts, 1888 and 1894.

No. 3.

Allowance of Tea, &c., to Female Inmates of the Workhouse.

Circular Letter to Boards of Guardians.

Local Government Board,
10th March 1894.

Sir,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to state that they have received several proposals from boards of guardians that they should be authorised to make allowances of dry tea, with sugar and milk, to certain classes of inmates of workhouses, and that the Board have deemed it desirable to issue a general order on the subject.

Two copies of the Order are enclosed for the information of the guardians.

It will be seen that the Order enables the Guardians, if they think fit, to cause dry tea, with sugar and milk, to be supplied to such of the female inmates of the workhouse as they may consider should be so supplied, the quantity to be allowed in each case, or in any class of cases, to be such as the guardians may by resolution prescribe.

The allowances authorised by the guardians under the provisions of the Order will of course be in addition to the tea prescribed by the dietary in force at the workhouse.

I am, &c.
Hugh Owen,
Secretary.

To the Clerk to the Guardians.

No. 4.

(Inclosure in No. 3.)

General Order: Workhouse Regulations.

Allowance of Tea, &c., to certain Paupers in the Workhouse.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several Unions and Separate Parishes in England and Wales :—

And to all others whom it may concern.

Whereas by certain general and other orders the Poor Law Commissioners, the Poor Law Board, and the Local Government Board have made rules and regulations with regard to the government of the workhouses of the said several unions and separate parishes;

And whereas it is expedient that further provision should be made as herein-after mentioned:

Now therefore, we, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given to us by the statutes in that behalf, hereby order that, from and after the date hereof, the following regulations shall be in force in the said several unions and separate parishes :—

Article I.—Notwithstanding anything contained in any of the Orders above referred to, the guardians may, if they think fit, cause dry tea,

with sugar and milk, to be supplied to such of the female inmates of the workhouse as they may consider should be supplied with the same, the quantity to be allowed in each case, or in any class of cases, to be such as the guardians may by resolution prescribe.

Article II.—In this Order,—

The word "union" includes any union of parishes incorporated or united for the relief or maintenance of the poor under any Act of Parliament;

The term "separate parish" means a parish or place which is under a separate board of guardians;

The word "guardians" includes any governors, directors, managers, acting guardians, vestrymen, or other officers appointed or entitled to act in the distribution or ordering of relief to the poor from the poor rates under any Act of Parliament.

Given under the seal of office of the Local Government Board, this eighth day of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

(L.S.) HENRY H. FOWLER,
President.

HUGH OWEN, *Secretary.*

No. 5.

SANITARY CONDITION OF BAKEHOUSES IN LONDON.

CIRCULAR LETTER TO SANITARY AUTHORITIES IN THE METROPOLIS.

Local Government Board,
22nd May 1894.

SIR,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to state that questions have been raised in Parliament as to the sanitary condition of bakehouses in London and as to the steps taken by the sanitary authorities to enforce the law on this subject, and that the Board deem it desirable to draw the special attention of sanitary authorities to their powers and duties in this matter.

The Board direct me to point out that under section 26 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, it devolves on the sanitary authority to enforce the provisions of sections 34, 35, and 81 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, and sections 15 and 16 of the Factory and Workshop Act Amendment Act, 1882, with regard to cleanliness, ventilation, and other sanitary conditions, with respect to every bakehouse which is a workshop within their district.

The Board attach much importance to a strict enforcement of these provisions, and they desire me specially to refer to section 16 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1883, which provides that where a court of summary jurisdiction is satisfied on the prosecution of a local authority that any bakehouse is in such a state as to be on sanitary grounds unfit for use or occupation as a bakehouse, the occupier is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding forty shillings, and on a second or subsequent conviction not exceeding five pounds. The court, in addition to or instead of inflicting such fine, may order means to be adopted by the occupier within the time named in the order

for the purpose of removing the ground of complaint. If after the expiration of the time as originally named or enlarged by subsequent order the order is not complied with the occupier is liable to a fine not exceeding one pound for every day that such non-compliance continues.

It will be seen from section 141 of the Act of 1891 that the term "bakehouse" is defined as meaning "any place in which are baked "bread, biscuits, or confectionery, from the baking or selling of which "a profit is derived."

The Board trust that the sanitary authority will give such instructions to their officers as will ensure that the bakehouses in their district to which the Act applies will be systematically inspected by them, and that when the statutory provisions are not complied with the facts will be reported to the sanitary authority, and that they will cause to be instituted such proceedings as may be necessary for a due enforcement of the law.

HUGH OWEN,
Secretary.

The Clerk to the Sanitary Authority.

No. 6.

CHOLERA. NOTIFICATION OF DIARRHŒA.

CIRCULAR LETTER TO SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

Local Government Board,
SIR, ... *16th July* 1894.

I am directed by the Local Government Board to state that cholera, from which certain parts of Europe have never been entirely free since the summer of 1892, again shows some signs of recrudescence on the Continent. In the late summer and autumn months of 1892 and 1893 the disease reached our shores. In 1892 it failed to extend to any persons beyond those arriving in our midst from abroad. But last year it led to a number of localised outbreaks which, happily, were of trivial extent compared with previous cholera visitations to this country.

In those localities where cholera made some headway it was found that there had been antecedent diarrhœa, generally quite excessive in amount, often choleraic in type; the existence of this unusual diarrhœa being only discovered when diarrhœa was, under section 7 of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, added to the diseases notifiable under that statute. But notification of diarrhœa was rarely, if ever, adopted until after the advent of cholera, when the information to be derived from it could not be utilised to prevent that disease from gaining a footing whilst in its least recognisable form.

Under these circumstances, the Local Government Board have thought it desirable to remind sanitary authorities that the utmost vigilance should be exercised within their respective districts, to control any diarrhœa which may be suspicious either in character or in amount during the present and forthcoming season. And, with a view of facilitating action in this direction, the Board would give favourable consideration to any applications that may be addressed to them for their approval to add diarrhœa to the list of notifiable diseases, until the termination of the current quarter. In making any such application, each sanitary authority will doubtless consider how far it may be

desirable, in the first instance at least, to limit notification of diarrhœa to attacks occurring over one year of age.

I am, &c.

HUGH OWEN,

The Clerk to the Sanitary Authority. *Secretary.*

No. 7.

LONDON (EQUALISATION OF RATES) ACT 1894.

ORDER PRESCRIBING FORM OF PRECEPT UNDER SECTION 2.

To the County Council of the Administrative County of London;—

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several Poor Law Unions comprised in the said county;—

To the Treasurer and Masters of the Bench of each of the Honourable Societies of the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS we, the Local Government Board, are required by section 2 of the London (Equalisation of Rates) Act, 1894, by Order to prescribe the forms of contribution orders, precepts, demand notes, and receipts so far as seems to us to be necessary for stating therein as a separate item any equalisation charge, and any credit in respect of a receipt under the Act, which affects the sum named therein:

Now therefore, we, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon us in that behalf, hereby Order as follows:—

The precepts which the London County Council from time to time issue for contributions for county purposes, and which include any Equalisation Charge for the purposes of the Equalisation Fund formed under the authority of the above cited Act, shall be in the Forms (1), (2), or (3) set forth in the schedule to this Order, or in forms to the like effect.

SCHEDULE.

FORM (1).

FORM OF PRECEPT (UNION).

Administrative County of London to wit,

To the Guardians of the Poor of the Union.

These are to require you, the guardians of the poor of the said union, from and out of the moneys paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said union for the uses and purposes of the said union, to pay or cause to be paid into the hands of *A. B.*, Treasurer of the said county appointed to receive the same, the sum of pounds shillings and pence, being the aggregate of the amounts assessed and charged as set out in the schedule hereto on the several parishes comprised in the said union for or in respect of a county rate made at a meeting of the London County Council held this day at the County Hall, Spring Gardens.

And these are further to require you to pay or cause to be paid the said sum of in manner aforesaid* [by the instalments and within the periods following; that is to say, the sum of (being the whole of the total amount of the Equalisation Charge together with one-half of the total of the contributions for general and special county purposes as respectively set out in the said schedule) on or before the day of 189 , and the remainder of the said sum of], on or before the day of 189 .

* If the precept is issued in respect of Equalisation Charges only, omit the words in brackets, and the second, third, and fourth columns in the schedule.

Given under the seal of the London County Council, this day of 1894.

Sealed by Order. (L.S.)

Clerk of the London County Council.

THE SCHEDULE.

General and Special County Contributions.				Equalisation Fund under the London (Equalisation of Rates) Act, 1894.			Total Amount of Precept.
Names of Parishes.	Contribution for General County purposes at in the Pound.	Contribution for Special County purposes at in the Pound.	Totals.	Contribution for Fund at 3*d.* in the Pound.	Grant due from Fund.	Equalisation Charge.	
	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Totals -							

FORM (2).

FORM OF PRECEPT. (PARISH.)

Administrative County of London to wit,

To the Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of .

These are to require you, the guardians of the poor of the parish of from and out of the moneys paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the guardians for the uses and purposes of the said parish, to pay or cause to be paid into the hands of *A.B.*, , Treasurer of the said county appointed to receive the same, the sum of pounds shillings and pence; being the aggregate of the amounts assessed and charged as set out in the schedule hereto on the said parish for in respect of a county rate made at a meeting of the London County Council held this day at the County Hall, Spring Gardens.

And these are further to require you to pay or caused to be paid the said sum of in manner aforesaid* [by the instalments and within the periods following; that is to say, the sum of (being the whole of the Equalisation Charge, together with one-half of the total of the contributions for general and special county purposes as respectively set out in the said schedule) on or before the day of 189 , and the remainder

* If the precept is issued in respect of an Equalisation Charge only, omit the words in brackets, and the first three columns in the schedule.

of the said sum of] on or before
the day of 189 .

Given under the seal of the London County Council, this day
of 1894.

Sealed by Order. (L.S.)

Clerk of the London County Council.

THE SCHEDULE.

General and Special County Contributions.			Equalisation Fund under the London (Equalisation of Rates) Act, 1894.			Total Amount of Precept.
Contribution for General County purposes at in the Pound.	Contribution for Special County purposes at in the Pound.	Totals.	Contribution for Fund at 3*d.* in the Pound.	Grant due from Fund.	Equalisation Charge.	
£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*

FORM (3.)

FORM OF PRECEPT.

Administrative County of London, to wit.

To the Treasurer and Masters of the Bench of the Honourable Society of , and to the Overseers of the Poor of .

These are to require you, the said Treasurer and Masters of the bench, and overseers, from and out of the moneys paid into the hands of the said Treasurer for the uses and purposes of the said society, to pay or cause to be paid into the hands of *A.B.* , Treasurer of the said county, appointed to receive the same, the sum of pounds shillings and pence, being the aggregate of the amount assessed and charged as set out in the schedule hereto on the said society for or in respect of a county rate made at a meeting of the London County Council held this day at the County Hall, Spring Gardens.

And these are further to require you to pay or cause to be paid the said sum of in manner aforesaid* [by the instalments and within the periods following, that is to say, the sum of (being the whole of the Equalisation Charge together with one-half of the total of contributions for the general and special county purposes as respectively set out in the said schedule) on or before the day of 189 , and the remainder of the said sum of] on or before the day of 189 .

* If the precept is issued in respect of an Equalisation Charge only, omit the words in brackets, and the first three columns in the schedule.

Given under the seal of the London County Council, this day
of 1894.

Sealed by Order, (L.S.)

Clerk of the London County Council.

THE SCHEDULE.

General and Special County Contributions.			Equalisation Fund under the London (Equalisation of Rates) Act, 1894.			Total Amount of Precept.
Contribution for General County purposes at in the Pound.	Contribution for Special County purposes at in the Pound.	Totals.	Contribution for Fund at 3*d.* in the Pound.	Grant due from Fund.	Equalisation Charge.	
£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*

Given under the seal of office of the Local Government Board this nineteenth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

(L.S.) G. SHAW-LEFEVRE,
President.

S. B. PROVIS, *Assistant Secretary.*

No. 8.

PAYMENT FOR ADMINISTRATION OF ANÆSTHETICS.

CIRCULAR LETTER TO BOARDS OF GUARDIANS.

Local Government Board,
1st November 1894.

SIR,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to state that it would appear from representations which have been made to them that some misapprehension exists as to the power of boards of guardians to pay for the professional assistance required by their medical officers in connection with the administration of anæsthetics in cases of operations.

As the guardians are aware, the Board recommend that, under ordinary circumstances, a case in which a serious operation is required should not be treated in a workhouse or at the patient's home, but should be sent to a public hospital. When, however, the latter course is not practicable, or when the operation is not of a serious character, the Board are prepared, in any case where an anæsthetic has been required, to consider an application from the guardians for sanction to the payment to the medical officer of a reasonable sum in respect of any assistance which it was necessary for him to obtain in connection with the administration of the anæsthetic, or of any other cost incurred in connection with its use.

It has been the invariable practice of the Board to give their sanction to reasonable payments which have been proposed by guardians in respect of services of the character referred to; but they deem it desirable to draw the attention of the guardians to the matter with the view of removing any doubt that may be felt on the point.

I am, &c.
HUGH OWEN,
Secretary.

The Clerk to the Guardians.

No. 9.

Qualification of Managers of School Districts.

Circular Letter to Boards of Managers.

Local Government Board,
13th September 1894.

Sir,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to state that they have had under consideration the qualification of the elective members of boards of management of the several school districts formed under the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1844.

The qualification consists in being rated to the relief of the poor within the district at an amount of annual rateable value fixed by an Order or Orders made under section 42 of the Act above-mentioned.

The Board have deemed it expedient that the amount of the qualification in each of the school districts referred to should be fixed at an annual rateable value of *5l.*, and they have issued an Order accordingly, two copies of which are enclosed.

The Order will take immediate effect.

I am, &c.
Hugh Owen,
Secretary.

To the Clerk to the Board of Management.

No. 10.

(Inclosure in No. 9.)

General Order: Qualification of Managers in School Districts.

To the Boards of Management of the several School Districts named in the schedule to this Order;—

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several Unions and Separate Parishes comprised in the said School Districts;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

Whereas by certain Orders issued by the Poor Law Board, or by us, the Local Government Board, a qualification has been fixed in respect of each of the several school districts named in the schedule to this Order, without which no person is eligible to serve as an elective member of the board of management of such school district;

And whereas it is expedient that further provision should be made with regard to such qualification as herein-after mentioned:

Now therefore, we, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon us in that behalf, hereby order that, notwithstanding anything contained in any of the Orders above referred to, the qualification, without which no person shall be eligible to serve as an elective member of the board of management of any school district named in the schedule to this Order, shall, from and after the date of this Order, consist in being rated within such school district to the relief of the poor upon an annual rateable value of not less than five pounds.

SCHEDULE.

Central London School District.
Farnham and Hartley Wintney School District.
Forest Gate School District.
Kensington and Chelsea School District.
North Surrey School District.
Reading and Wokingham School District.
South-east Shropshire School District.
South Metropolitan School District.
Walsall and West Bromwich School District.
West London School District.

Given under the seal of office of the Local Government Board, this twelfth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

(L.S.) G. SHAW-LEFEVRE,
President.

HUGH OWEN, *Secretary.*

No. 11.

VISITATION OF POOR LAW DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

CIRCULAR LETTER TO MANAGERS OF DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

Local Government Board,
30th November 1894.

SIR,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to inform you that since the issue of their General Order dated the 26th January 1893, as to the visitation of workhouses, representations have been made to them as to the desirability of prescribing similar regulations as regards the visitation of district schools.

Having duly considered such representations the Board have now issued an Order, copies of which are enclosed, authorising any school manager to visit any part of any school belonging to the board of management of which he is a member at any time he may think fit.

The Order also empowers boards of management to appoint, at their discretion, a committee or committees of ladies, who need not be managers, with authority, subject to rules to be framed by the managers, to visit the parts of the school in which pauper children are maintained with a view to their reporting to the managers any matter which appears to them to need attention.

It will be observed that the appointment of such a committee is not in any way to affect the duty of the boards of management to appoint visiting committees as required by the Orders now in force, nor the powers and duties of any such visiting committee.

I am, &c.
HUGH OWEN,
Secretary

To the Clerk to the Managers of the District School.

No. 12.

(Inclosure in No. 11.)

GENERAL ORDER: VISITATION OF DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

To the Boards of Management of the several School Districts named in the schedule to this Order;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by certain Orders issued by the Poor Law Board, and by us, the Local Government Board, regulations have been prescribed with respect to the government of the schools belonging to the boards of management of the several school districts named in the schedule to this Order;

And whereas it is expedient to make further provisions on the subject as herein-after mentioned;

Now therefore, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon us by the statutes in that behalf, we hereby order that, notwithstanding anything contained in the Orders above referred to, the following provisions shall have effect; that is to say,—

Article I.—Any member of a board of management of a school district named in the schedule to this Order may, at any time, visit and examine any part of any school belonging to the board of management of which he is a member.

Article II.—Any board of management of a school district named in the schedule to this Order may, if they think fit, from time to time by resolution appoint one or more committee or committees, consisting of women, whether members of such board or not, whose duty it shall be visit and examine the parts of the school or schools belonging to such board of management in which pauper children are maintained, and to report to the board of management any matter which may appear to the committee to need attention.

Provided that the proceedings, term of office, and duties of any such committee shall be subject to such rules as the board of management may from time to time prescribe.

Provided also that the appointment of such a committee shall not in any way affect the duty of the board of management to appoint a visiting committee as required by the orders now in force, nor the powers and duties of any such visiting committee.

SCHEDULE.

Central London School District.
Farnham and Hartley Wintney School District.
Forest Gate School District.
Kensington and Chelsea School District.
North Surrey School District.
Reading and Wokingham School District.
South-east Shropshire School District.
South Metropolitan School District.
Walsall and West Bromwich School District.
West London School District.

Given under the seal of office of the Local Government Board, this twenty-sixth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

(L.S.) G. SHAW-LEFEVRE,
President.

HUGH OWEN, *Secretary.*

Date of publication in the "London Gazette,"
27th November 1894.

No. 13.

VISITATION OF SICK ASYLUMS.

CIRCULAR LETTER TO MANAGERS OF SICK ASYLUM DISTRICTS.

Local Government Board,
30th November 1894.

SIR,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to inform you that since the issue of their General Order, dated the 26th January 1893, as to the visitation of workhouses, representations have been made to them as to the desirability of prescribing similar regulations as regards the visitation of sick asylums.

Having duly considered such representations the Board have now issued an Order, copies of which are enclosed, authorising any sick asylum manager to visit any part of any sick asylum belonging to the board of management of which he is a member at any time he may think fit.

The Order also empowers boards of management to appoint, at their discretion, a committee or committees of ladies, who need not be managers, with authority, subject to rules to be framed by the managers, to visit the parts of the sick asylum in which paupers are maintained with a view to their reporting to the managers any matter which appears to them to need attention.

It will be observed that the appointment of such a committee is not in any way to affect the duty of the boards of management to appoint visiting committees as required by the orders now in force, nor the powers and duties of any such visiting committee.

I am, &c.
HUGH OWEN,
Secretary.

The Clerk to the Managers of the Sick Asylum District.

No. 14.

(Inclosure in No. 13.)

GENERAL ORDER: VISITATION OF SICK ASYLUMS.

To the Boards of Management of the Central London Sick Asylum District and the Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum District respectively;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by certain Orders issued by the Poor Law Board, and by us, the Local Government Board, regulations have been prescribed with respect to the government of the asylums belonging to the above-named boards of management;

And whereas it is expedient to make further provisions on the subject as herein-after mentioned:

Now therefore, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon us by the statutes in that behalf, we hereby Order that, notwithstanding anything contained in the Orders above referred to, the following provisions shall have effect; that is to say,—

Article I.—Any member of the above-named board of management may, at any time, visit and examine any part of any asylum belonging to the board of management of which he is a member.

Article II.—The board of management of either of the said districts may, if they think fit, from time to time by resolution appoint one or more committee or committees, consisting of women, whether members of such board or not, whose duty it shall be to visit and examine the parts of the asylums of the district in which paupers are maintained, and to report to the board of management any matter which may appear to the committee to need attention.

Provided that the proceedings, term of office, and duties of any such committee shall be subject to such rules as the board of management may from time to time prescribe.

Provided also that the appointment of such a committee shall not in any way affect the duty of the board of management to appoint a visiting committee as required by the regulations now in force, nor the powers and duties of any such visiting committee.

Given under the seal of office of the Local Government Board, this twenty-sixth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

(L.S.) G. SHAW-LEFEVRE,
President.

HUGH OWEN, *Secretary.*

Date of publication in the "London Gazette,"
27th November 1894.

APPENDIX B.

Reports of Inspectors, &c.

Reports of the General Inspectors of the Local Government Board with regard to the Condition of Pauperism and the Administration of Relief in their Districts during the Year 1894.

No. 15.

Report of Mr. H. Lockwood, Inspector for the District comprising the Metropolis.

Mr. Lockwood's Report.

The returns of Metropolitan Pauperism for the fourth week of December of the past four years are as follows:

——	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1891	59,754	34,741	94,495
1892	62,577	35,547	98,124
1893	65,937	38,883	104,820
1894	66,770	37,472	104,242

The figures for 1894 show a small decrease of 578 on those for 1893, and there is some slight satisfaction in being able to record that with two exceptions the returns for the last thirteen weeks of the year show a decrease when compared with the corresponding weeks of 1893. The unpalatable fact nevertheless remains that the total number of persons in receipt of relief at the end of 1894 exceeds by 9,747 the total in receipt of relief at the end of 1891.

More than half the increase appears under the heading "In-door" and this would at first sight suggest that the increase represents so much genuine and unavoidable destitution. The inference would, however, be by no means a correct one. The excellent provision for the sick afforded in the majority of the Poor Law infirmaries has of late years become such that an order for admission to the infirmary has grown to be disassociated from the sense of pauperism, and relief in that shape is readily accepted by heads and members of families whose circumstances are by no means those ordinarily associated with poverty.

Another cause operating to increase the total of in-door poor has been the desire to make the life of aged and infirm inmates of workhouses reasonably comfortable. This desire has my fullest sympathy, but when effect is given to it in a large mixed workhouse, inadequate to the requirements of the union, the frequent result is the filling up of the aged and infirm quarters, an overflow thence into the able-bodied quarters, and the consequent breaking of classification, which with the administrative derangement it entails, removes the deterrent conditions which should make in-door relief unattractive to the undeserving of either sex.

Mr. Lockwood's Report.

Overcrowding in a mixed workhouse works doubly for evil; not only does it bring discomfort to the aged and the weakly, but once established it has an inherent tendency to develope, since the conditions it sets up tend to make the workhouse an eligible retreat for the unworthy. If further effect is to be given to the general desire to ameliorate the circumstances of the indoor aged and infirm, it will become necessary in the interests of the ratepayers and of all classes of poor alike, to arrange for classification, by, rather than in, institutions, that is to say, to provide not only for the sick in asylums and separate infirmaries as at present, but also for the aged and infirm in infirm houses, and for the able-bodied in separate establishments which shall be workhouses in fact as well as in name, and possibly educational and reformatory in system.

The Programme of many candidates at the recent election implies the belief that a new era in Poor Law Administration is about to dawn, and that, among other reforms, henceforward the aged poor are to be relieved exclusively in their own houses, but a better acquaintance with facts cannot fail to convince the most ardent reformer that the vast majority of aged inmates of workhouses are there not because of a harsh and undiscriminating administration by guardians, but because it is impossible to relieve them adequately in any other way.

Outdoor relief to the aged may in theory seem the kindest and cheapest, but in practice it has been proved to demonstration that in a large number of cases, indoor relief is indispensable, and I much question whether of the workhouse inmates over 60, two per cent. could be properly provided for outside.

The question of vagrancy and its increase has received special attention during the past year, and conferences on the subject have been held in various parts of the country, but without as yet any practical results. The general desire on the part of local authorities is apparently to pass on the problem to be solved by some other authority. Numerous applications have been made to the Board to provide for uniformity of system, but this was done 12 years ago in the Order of 1882. The provisions of that Order have never been strictly carried out by any considerable number of guardians, and failing voluntary adoption the Board have no power to enforce it. There is no real uniformity even in London; some guardians do not detain, some give one task, some another, and some practically none at all.

The following table shows that the Metropolis has not escaped the increase in vagrancy.

NUMBER of VAGRANTS RELIEVED on the last Night of Fourth Week in December.

——	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1891	388	92	12	492
1892	709	174	18	901
1893	918	171	14	1,109
1894	1,042	193	5	1,240

A most serious and regrettable fact in connexion with vagrancy is the increasing number of young men who frequent casual wards. Ten years ago the number of men under middle age to be met with in casual wards was comparatively few. Now, the number of those

Mr. Lockwood's Report.

between 20 and 30 is considerable. Among these younger men there are, no doubt, to be found (though in what numbers it is impossible to ascertain accurately) Army Reserve men. It is alleged by some that this is the result in a great measure of the Short Service system under which a man after seven years service leaves the colours with 20*l.* or so deferred pay to his credit. This sum is theoretically to keep him going till he gets regular employment, but it is of course conceivable that in not a few cases the reserve pay is quickly spent and the Reserve man finds himself without money and without employment; he cannot rejoin his regiment because a condition of so doing is the refunding of his deferred pay, and so he drifts on till he has no refuge, short of fraudulent re-enlistment, but the workhouse or the casual ward.

In Reynolds newspaper of January 6th under the heading of "The "English Inferno" there occurs the following paragraph:

"As for the casual ward system, it is the most brutal and demo-"ralizing that imagination can conceive. A wretched waif on society's "surface, if he seeks the shelter of one of these dens for the night, "is treated a little worse than a criminal. The food he is given a hog "would revolt from. His bath is a greasy soup of the malodorous "scourings of other casuals. He is expected in return for this, to "pick 4 lbs. of oakum or to break half a ton of stone, a task which the "most expert old criminal finds difficult. In addition, if he enters at "all, he is detained two nights. But this, no doubt, is only another "instance of the Christianity and humanity of England."

The writer of the paragraph above quoted must be some "Rip Van Winkle" with the reports of the Amateur Casual of 30 years ago in his mind. His description as applied to the metropolitan casual ward of to-day is wholly inaccurate and misleading; with one exception the bathing arrangements of the metropolitan casual wards are good and ample, and in the one exception, though the baths and appliances are of an indifferent type, there is an ample supply of hot and cold water which is changed for every person bathed. There is provision for drying and fumigating casuals clothing, sleeping shirts are provided, and in some cases bath slippers. So far from the food given being "such as a hog would revolt from" the bread, cheese, porridge, and broth supplied are of excellent quality. As to detention, it is adopted as a deterrent to the "habitual," while under the Board's orders superintendents may be, and usually are, authorised by guardians to discharge an applicant on the assurance that he has work to go to, or a reasonable probability of obtaining it.

The attention of the public has of late been specially drawn to the present system of maintaining the pauper children of the Metropolis in large schools; pending the report of the Departmental Committee now inquiring into the whole question, it would be unbecoming in me to refer to it at any length, though I may be permitted to say, that while fully appreciating the difficulties and evils that seem inseparable from aggregation, my own observations lead me to the conclusion, that the social failures to be found among those who have been educated in the so-called barrack schools are surprisingly few.

1*st February* 1895. H. Lockwood.

Mr. Peel's Report.

No. 16.

Report of Mr. W. A. Peel, Inspector for the District comprising the Union-Counties of Bedford, Hertford, Huntingdon, and Northampton, and parts of Cambridge and Middlesex.

I have with regret to report that during the past year statistics of pauperism show that there has been an increase in the number of in and out-door poor in every county in this district, with the exception of Hertfordshire, but, when the increase in population is taken into account, I question whether in the four remaining counties and the two unions of Edmonton and Hendon in Middlesex there will be found any material alteration in the per-centage of pauperism to population as compared with the previous year, despite the many disadvantages under which the agricultural population are now suffering.

Bedfordshire, with its six unions, was the only county in this district which was able in the year 1893 to boast of a decrease, but this year there is a total weekly increase of seven in-door and 119 out-door poor.

Ampthill shows a slight decrease of both in and out-door poor, but there is a weekly increase in the Bedford Union of no fewer than 60 out-door and 14 in-door poor.

Cambridgeshire, with its eight unions, shows an average weekly increase of 47 in-door and 80 out-door poor. The largest increase is in the Newmarket Union, with 21 in-door and 50 out-door.

Hertfordshire, with its 13 unions, shows a weekly reduction of 18 in-door and 86 out-door poor on the previous year. In the Hitchin, Hertford, Welwyn, and Buntingford Unions there is a slight increase, against a decrease in the remaining nine unions.

Huntingdonshire, with its three unions, shows a weekly increase of eight in-door and 21 out-door poor.

Northamptonshire, an increase of 62 in-door, to which Kettering contributes 25, and 289 out-door, to which Northampton contributes no fewer than 125, and Kettering 58.

Middlesex.—Edmonton shows a weekly increase of 81 in-door and 143 out-door poor; Hendon an increase of 32 in-door and 37 out-door poor.

There have recently been indications at many boards of guardians of a change in policy, with a tendency to substitute out for in-door relief, as well as to invite people, who have hitherto recoiled from becoming paupers, to make application for relief. Individual guardians put forward the names of those they call "deserving people," and urge that they should have relief, without even going through the formality of an application to the relieving officer or their circumstances being investigated. I fear that the good work which has for many years past been carried out by many boards of guardians is in danger of being undone, and the number of paupers largely increased. In Northamptonshire troubles in the boot trade have been brewing, and will, if a lock-out or strike takes place, end in a vast amount of misery and privation to the poorer classes, especially in the villages surrounding large towns like Northampton and Kettering.

The unfavourable criticisms on poor law administration that have recently appeared in the press and elsewhere, have, on investigation, proved in many instances to be grossly exaggerated and inaccurate, being made by persons without any experience of the poor law or the regulations under which it is administered, and no excuse can be found

Mr. Peel's Report.

for persons who take upon themselves to describe the arrangements at a workhouse, and proceed to circulate misstatements in regard to the size and position of wards, number of beds and inmates, discharge of duties by the officers, and the general treatment of the poor.

Adverse comments on the nursing of the sick, even when entrusted to highly paid trained nurses, are not unfrequent, but the provision of suitable nursing for the sick in small country workhouses is by no means so easy of solution as many people appear to think, for guardians have found how difficult it is, even if they do secure the services of a respectable active trained nurse, to retain her in their service for any length of time, though salaries have been largely increased. The nurses, who are mostly young, and naturally desirous of improving themselves and of advancement in their profession, find it difficult to reconcile themselves to the surroundings of a workhouse and the uninteresting duty of watching and keeping clean worn-out old men and women. More careful and constant visiting by the guardians and lady visitors will, no doubt, tend to check abuses where they do happen to exist, but I have already heard several guardians, but recently elected, express their astonishment at the arrangements that are made for the care of the sick, adding, that in sickness neither they themselves or their families or the independent labouring classes could afford such constant medical attention and trained nursing as paupers now receive.

Improvements of one sort and another continue to be made in nearly all the workhouses. Enlargement of the infirmaries, laundries, and lavatories, improvements in the arrangements for cooking, alterations in the dietary tables, additional staircases for escape in case of fire, day rooms for the old and infirm made more homely and comfortable, new vagrant wards, and other minor alterations.

The vagrancy question has latterly occupied much attention, and caused guardians to convene meetings to consider how the increase in the numbers can be dealt with.

In this district the increase in the numbers has not assumed the proportions of the two previous years, as in 1892 there was a weekly increase of 294, in 1893 a still further increase of 658, and in 1894 it is 109. The county of Bedford shows an increase of 74 a week, that of Northampton 76. In the counties of Hertford, Huntingdon, and Cambridge there is a slight decrease, but, as I have before reported to the Board, I see no prospect of a substantial reduction in the numbers until there is uniformity of treatment and the regulations of the Board are more strictly observed, which at present they cannot be, as in many unions the accommodation for the casuals is not only inadequate but unsuitable.

During the last few years there has been no workhouse in this district to which the vagrants have more freely resorted than Barnet, where the accommodation was of the most unsatisfactory description; but no sooner were the new wards opened in the summer, and the regulations of the Board observed, than the numbers began to diminish, the average number of admissions in the last 26 weeks of 1894 being 69, against 166 in 1893, and the total reduction in the six months amounted to 2,526.

W. A. Peel.

26*th March* 1895.

No. 17.

Report of Mr. J. S. Davy, Inspector for the District comprising the Counties of Sussex, Kent, and part of Surrey.

Mr. Davy's Report.

At the end of 1894 the statistics of pauperism in this district showed no material change from other years, and the proportions of in-door to out-door relief have not been altered. Here and there the guardians of a union have given a little more or a little less out-relief and the percentage of pauperism on the population has increased or diminished accordingly, but the general practice has remained the same. In the county of Kent 33·8 per cent. of the pauperism is in-door, and the percentage of pauperism on the population of 1891 is 3; whereas in the county of Sussex only 26·5 per cent. is in-door, and the percentage of pauperism is 3·5. The able-bodied pauperism is in most unions almost nothing; and in Kent, especially during the summer, there are practically no able-bodied women in the workhouses. This makes it necessary for the guardians in many cases to hire paid labour to do the house work, and to purchase steam washing and other labour saving apparatus. The inmates of workhouses are now almost entirely old or sick people, imbeciles, and children, who would not be able to take care of themselves even if a liberal allowance of out-door relief were allowed to them. I have obtained from the masters of eight country workhouses returns showing the number of inmates who could reasonably be expected to be able to take care of themselves outside if they were allowed 5*s.* a week and medical attendance. These returns have evidently been made with great care, and in a kindly spirit; and they show that in all but a few cases the aged inmates of country workhouses require an amount of attention which strangers could hardly be expected to give them, and must, if they are to live in decent comfort, be looked after by responsible people. For the most part they are incapable from sickness or old age, from intemperate habits, or from want of friends. The returns do not all refer to the same date, and the unions from which they were made were not chosen on any settled plan; but they may be taken as fairly representing the normal condition of the country part of the district.

From the Milton Union, where nearly 60 per cent. of the relief is in-door and the pauperism is about 2 per cent. on the population, it was estimated in September that 6 inmates were capable of taking care of themselves, and 5 would be so if their friends would look after them. 112 were disqualified from old age, sickness, or want of friends; 19 from intemperate or other bad habits; and 11 from other causes. There were 4 women with children, illegitimate and others. Of the children in the house, 34 were orphans. The total number of inmates was 235.

At Canterbury in the same month there were 4 persons in the house who might, apart from any reasons not known to the master, be able to live on 5*s.* a week outside. Two of these were men of 65 and 70 who had wives outside who were earning their living, and if they could arrange to live with their wives again, apparently they might manage very well. The other two were an aged married couple. Of the remainder, 6 preferred to remain in the workhouse, 71 were disqualified from sickness, age, or intemperate habits, and 4 had illegitimate children. Of the 20 children in the workhouse, 10 were orphan and deserted. The total number of inmates was 105. The administration of relief in this union is a good deal stricter than it was, and at the present time

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about 40 per cent. are relieved in the workhouse, the percentage on the population being 2·5.

Tenterden is a remote country union with a decreasing population, where it has been absolutely necessary for many years to administer the poor law with great care. About 40 per cent. are in-door, and the rate the of pauperism is 2·6 per cent. There were in November 112 inmates of the workhouse, and of these the master thinks that 10 would be capable of taking care of themselves with the help of friends on 5*s.* a week. Of the 25 children, 13 were orphan and deserted.

The return from Tonbridge was made in the winter when there were 363 adult inmates in the workhouse. Of these it was estimated that 52 or 14·3 per cent. could live by themselves on the allowance, and 56 or 15·4 per cent. could do so if they had friends to help them. But of these numbers 23 and 26 respectively, or about half, were under 60 years of age. Of the remainder, 67 or 18·1 per cent. were disqualified by character, and 188, or 49 per cent., by age and infirmity.

Cranbrook is a union with a small population, and a percentage of pauperism of 3·9, the proportion of in-door paupers being about 23 per cent. In September there were 54 adult inmates. Of these, 13 were of weak intellect and 7 of intemperate habits. Of the rest, the master writes: "16 are sick who require good institu- "tion nursing (day and night) or at all events systematic parish "nursing and dieting; and 14 old and infirm who require much "care. Well-meaning outsiders would not be burdened with them "at 5*s.* a week. Of the remaining 7, 2 are old men who if they "were willing might manage, one is a man of 84 who might "live with relatives, and 2 are men under 60 who are delicate and "often ill, and who are usefully employed in the house. The other "is a crippled woman who could earn a little by needlework." Of these 6 men, he says: "Not one desires the 5*s.*, and they are themselves "of opinion that they could not live on that allowance. Not one "would voluntarily accept such relief in preference to their present "condition. I have classified them thus because I know they could "exist by the most extreme efforts on such an allowance; but how? "Eventually they must avail themselves of in-door relief." It must be noted that these returns were made during the hop-picking season when work is plentiful in the union, and when the number of inmates is much less than it usually is.

The same observation applies to Malling, a rural union in the hop-growing district, where in September last there were 95 adult inmates of the workhouse. The percentage of in-door relief at the beginning of the year was 21, and the rate of pauperism was 3·7. Of these 95 inmates it was estimated that 48 were disqualified from old age or sickness, 2 were drunkards, 4 had illegitimate children, 18 were imbeciles, 5 preferred to remain, and one was able to earn his own living. The remaining 3 would in the judgment of the master be able to take care of themselves outside on an allowance of 5*s.* a week. He writes: "Under the head of those preferring to remain in the work- "house, I have only placed those who could, with an allowance of 5*s.* "a week, go to their friends, but owing to their previous experience of "their friends' accommodation they would rather keep to the regular "life of the workhouse. Then again I have only classed as drunkards "those who are permanently known to me as such. No doubt there "are many others who have been brought to their present condition "through drink." Of the 33 children in this workhouse, 23 are orphan and deserted.

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In the Faversham Union no less than 66 per cent. of the pauperism was relieved in the workhouse at the beginning of the year, and the rate per cent. on the population was only 1·5. The master sends me a detailed account of the condition of the 38 women and 59 men who were in the workhouse in November last, and writes as follows: "The number of men who could reasonably be expected to take care "of themselves on 5*s.* a week and medical attendance are 13. Of "these 11 would rather remain in the workhouse, and 2 would prefer "having the money and live outside. The number of women who "could take care of themselves are 5. Of these, 4 would much rather "remain in the workhouse; and one would prefer to live with her "daughter. There are 6 men who would very much like to have the "5*s.* a week, but they are all of intemperate habits, and would, I feel "sure, spend all the money on the day they received it. In my opinion "5*s.* a week would be of very little use to a large majority of the "persons who come into this house; only those who have friends to "look after them would benefit by such an arrangement as this. "Several of our inmates have as much coming in, which they willingly "hand over to the guardians to be allowed to become inmates."

It may be remarked with reference to these returns that, although their accuracy depends very much on the necessarily imperfect judgment which the masters and other officers have formed as to the character of the inmates, yet the results show so much uniformity that they may fairly be accepted as being pretty near the truth. The degree of strictness with which out-door relief is administered in the various unions does not seem to make as much difference as might be supposed in the character of the workhouse inmates, although it evidently does make a great difference in the percentages of the total pauperism on the population. It must not be forgotten that the opinion of the workhouse officers of the capability of the inmates to take care of themselves might in many instances have been different if the relieving officers had been consulted as to their past history.

The number of vagrants relieved in the district during the past year show considerable fluctuations, but on the whole there has been a great increase except in the number of hop-pickers relieved at the workhouse who are not properly speaking tramps at all. Last year I reported that in the season of 1893 no less than 11,850 nights' lodgings had been given to hop-picking vagrants in the Tonbridge Workhouse. The guardians considered a scheme for providing rough permanent accommodation for this troublesome class who are at present housed in tents, and other temporary shelters; but it was thought inexpedient to recognise the system which at present prevails in Kent as being an inevitable consequence of the local industry. On investigation it was found that many of the pickers came night after night to the wards; and by the employment of additional officers and an ingenious system of tickets arrangements were made for detaining, setting to work, and generally enforcing the regulations of the Board on those who came for a night's lodging too frequently. The result was that the numbers relieved fell to 4,416, which is much lower than they have been for several years. This is satisfactory, as far as it goes, and it is to be hoped that the guardians will persevere in their endeavours to get rid of a custom which is open to so many serious objections. The leading hop-growers will certainly assist them.

The question of the best means of dealing with vagrancy appears to excite more interest than ever. Conferences have been held at Maidstone and elsewhere, and the subject has been fully discussed by many boards of guardians. There is a tendency to advocate

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sweeping changes in the law, and to appeal for help to the Board and to Parliament; but there has not been much disposition hitherto to carry out the existing regulations. In the 50 unions in this district the guardians only exercise their full powers of detention in 20; and in other respects there is no real uniformity of treatment. Everybody seems to be agreed that uniformity would be a good thing, but most unions have been waiting for their neighbours to begin. There are, however, indications that the regulations as to detention will be more evenly enforced than they have been. To my mind one great obstacle to uniformity of treatment is that the cost of the necessary wards and officers falls with undue severity on the poor country unions. In most matters of poor law expenditure the greater the burden the greater is the amount of rateable value to meet it; but a country union, the workhouse of which happens to be on a road frequented by vagrants, may have to incur expenses out of all proportion to the means of the ratepayers in order to provide the necessary buildings and staff to enable the workhouse officers to carry out the regulations. In all poor law administration an exception made to meet a special case tends infallibly to become the general rule, and so it happens that the treatment of vagrants is practically settled in each union by the guardians themselves. But after all, the habitual vagrant comes under the cognizance of the police and the magistrates as well as under that of the poor law authorities, and it would be probably even more difficult to secure uniformity of police regulations and of judicial sentences for breaches of the Vagrant Acts than it is to ensure that the regulations of the Board shall be strictly carried out by the guardians. Probably the administration of all the authorities concerned will improve, first, because the number of vagrant children appears to increase rapidly and has become an evil which excites the interest of many people who hitherto have accepted vagrancy as a necessary incident of the poor law system; and next, because the labouring men in rural districts suffer so much from the importunities and black-mailing of tramps that they are not likely to allow their elected representatives to be slack in dealing with the nuisance. Many of the difficulties which are experienced in treating this unhappy class of men are the natural result of the wholly illogical way in which they are regarded as partly criminals and partly paupers, and are subjected to the control of two sets of authorities who regard them from two wholly different points of view, and who have never yet come to any common understanding. M. Emile Chevalier, in his recent and most interesting book, "La loi des pauvres et la société anglaise," says of the English system of dealing with vagrants, "Mais, quelle que "soit la difficulté du problème, nous ne pouvons approuver la solution "anglaise. Ce système est qualifié d'assistance; il est, en réalité, une "repression qui a le sort de se revêtir du caractère charitable. Nous "préférons la condamnation à cette assistance pénale de nature "hétéroclite; nous aimons mieux le pénitencier que cet internement "dur et rigoureux dans un établissement d'assistance."

In the Board's Annual Report of two years ago Mr. Lockwood published a return showing the number of inmates in the workhouses of the Eastern Counties district who had been brought up in workhouses. I append a similar return which shows practically the same results. Among a workhouse population of over 11,000 there were 221 who had been brought up in workhouse schools, and of these all but 60 were relieved because they were weak-minded, cripples, or otherwise disabled. Of these 60, several are old people who must have been in workhouses before 1848 when the education of pauper children was first organised after a fashion. At the same time in the same work-

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houses there were 187 unmarried mothers who were not brought up in a workhouse school. It is frequently alleged with much assurance, and in spite of clouds of witnesses to the contrary, that children who are educated at a workhouse school generally return to the workhouse and make it their home; and past experience makes it probable that the allegation will continue to be made and to be believed. Misrepresentations of this kind must be endured, however mischievous they may be; but it is curious that it has never struck the people who make them that if their statements were true the workhouses would be full of able-bodied inmates. As a matter of fact the number of able-bodied paupers is extremely small either in or out of the workhouse, and are for the most part either widows with children or deserted wives.

RETURN of ADULT INMATES in 50 Workhouses, who during Childhood were educated in or from a Workhouse, classified under headings giving the Causes for needing Relief. The last Column refers to Adult Women not brought up in any Workhouse.

Males.					Females.						Unmarried Mothers, *not* brought up in Workhouse.
Weak-minded.	Cripple.	Defective Eyesight.	Able-bodied, but not in regular Employment.	Total.	Weak-minded.	Cripple.	Defective Eyesight.	Pregnancy (illegitimate).	Able-bodied, but not in regular Employment.	Total.	
57	22	15	31	125	54	7	6	5	24	96	187

The system of sending the children to the public elementary schools continues to work well; and the boarding-out system especially within the unions is spreading. There is a risk that when the orphan and deserted children are boarded out less interest may be taken in those who remain in the workhouse, and they may be left to the care of paupers. If the orphans and deserted children are to be benefitted by boarding-out, the rest of the children should not suffer by it.

There are in the 50 unions in this district 1,018 guardians. Of these, 495 are elected for the first time; 82 guardians formerly served ex-officio, and 23 boards have exercised their power of co-opting members.

J. S. DAVY.

No. 18.

REPORT of MR. T. LLOYD MURRAY BROWNE, Inspector for the District comprising the Union-Counties of Berks, Bucks, Oxford, and parts of Middlesex, Surrey, Warwick, and Worcester.

Mr. Murray-Browne's Report

I have the honour to submit the following report upon pauperism and the administration of relief in my district during the year 1894:—

The important change which was effected by the operation of the Local Government Act, 1894, did not take full effect until 1895. I will not attempt, therefore, to deal with it on the present occasion.

The year 1894 was not (with one exception to be hereafter mentioned) an eventful one as regards the poor law administration of this district. The steady advance which has been made of late years in the matter of workhouse management was continued during the year. Additional nurses, and those of a more highly trained character, were

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in many cases provided for the sick, and enlargements and improvements were carried out in many places. In the great and increasing union of Aston, a large new block of infirmary buildings was commenced, and the erection of cottage homes for the children was decided on. In King's Norton, another increasing union, plans for a large new infirmary were agreed on, and the contract for its erection was concluded. Solihull, Banbury, and Cookham, also took steps in the direction of necessary additions to their workhouses. The new workhouse at Reading may be said to have been completed; and in Chertsey, Guildford, and Kingston unions, extensive additions to the infirmary accommodation were in full progress by the end of the year. The guardians of the great suburban union of Brentford at length undertook the erection of a new separate infirmary, the completion of which will give an opportunity for the carrying out of many much needed improvements in their present workhouse.

In thus writing I must not be understood to imply that the workhouses of this district were, until recent years, unsatisfactory. Such is very far from being the case. In the last report which I had the honour to submit to you, I dealt with this question in some further detail. On the present occasion I may be allowed to call attention to one fact bearing on the point. Ophthalmia, which has caused so much trouble in the Metropolis is, as an epidemic, practically unknown in the poor law establishments of this district.

The most noticeable occurrence of the year from a poor law point of view was, however, the great and continued increase in *vagrancy* throughout the whole country. This, indeed, had commenced in 1893. In that year, however, it was hoped that the increase might be temporary; but 1894, instead of showing a decrease in the number of casual poor, exhibited, on the contrary, a significant though slight increase upon the already alarming numbers of 1893.

The following table is significant:—

Counties of Berks, Bucks, Oxford, and Warwick.—Statistics of Vagrancy for the Years 1883, 1888, 1893, and 1894.

Counties.	Number of Admissions to the Casual Wards.			
	1883.	1888.	1893.	1894.
Berks	13,795	38,769	55,965	58,944
Bucks	7,337	19,906	30,187	35,856
Oxford	11,774	24,877	36,820	41,954
Warwick	27,971	45,790	76,595	79,608
Total of the Four Counties	60,877	129,342	199,567	216,362

Note.—By the kindness of Colonel Curtis Hayward, Quedgely, Gloucester, the following figures are added, by way of comparison, for the county of Gloucester, *i.e.*:—

Number of Casuals in Gloucestershire.

Year.	Admitted.
1883	24,177
1888	32,453
1893	39,987
1894	47,640

Mr. Murray Browne's Report.

It will be seen that, taking the four midland counties together, vagrancy has increased nearly 256 per cent. in the 10 years.

This increase, undoubtedly, is not local, but has prevailed more or less over the whole country. This is not the place in which to discuss so large and difficult a question as that of vagrancy. Perhaps, however, I may be allowed a very few remarks, which shall be confined to actual facts. I believe that I have been acquainted with all the different systems for the treatment of vagrancy which have been established within the last 30 years. They have been very diverse in their character. Some have depended almost entirely upon severity, and have leant upon the police; others have been of a more lenient description. But the history of all (with one exception) has been the same. All have been confined to limited districts; all, when first set on foot, have apparently had some success in lessening the number of vagrants within the district concerned. But this has soon passed away, and all (with the one exception already alluded to) have ceased to exist. This solitary exception is the so-called Gloucestershire system, adopted and carried out (if not originated) by the late Mr. Barwick Baker, of Hardwicke, the founder (amongst other things) of poor law conferences, and formerly well-known to the Board. This, to describe it as shortly as possible, is a "way-ticket "system," the vagrant receiving at the first workhouse he enters a "way-ticket," defining the route which, according to his statement, he designs to travel. This way-ticket is indorsed, in a prescribed manner, at each workhouse along the route in question, and, as long as the vagrant proceeds at a fair pace along the announced route, his progress is facilitated by co-operation between the poor law authorities and the general public; otherwise, he is checked, and is treated as a habitual tramp. The system has been worked in Gloucestershire for upwards of 20 years, and still prevails in that county. It has from time to time been introduced into other counties, but, owing to various circumstances, has been given up to a greater or less extent, except in Gloucestershire.

As regards statistics of vagrancy in the past, these are not as full as might be desired. It will, however, be found that, whenever trade throughout England has been bad, vagrancy has increased; and, whenever trade has recovered itself, vagrancy has diminished. It seems to follow that a certain proportion of those men who, in a period of commercial depression such as the present, are on the tramp, are men who formerly were self-supporting, and, under favourable circumstances, will become self-supporting again. That they are first-class workmen is not likely. But it would be an error to confound them with determined and irreclaimable idlers, of whom a certain number are, no doubt, "on the road," at all times. This is confirmed by the evidence of workhouse masters and superintendents of vagrants, who all agree that they have had a much larger number of (apparently) *bonâ fide* working men through their hands during the last two years than in previous periods. Indeed, the fact can hardly be otherwise.

Unhappily, the life of a vagrant tends to deteriorate, both physically and morally, all who try it. And, I am bound to add, as the result of a good deal of experience of different sorts, that the habitual vagrant appears to be a man whose reformation is extremely difficult.

T. Lloyd Murray Browne.

31*st March* 1895.

No. 19.

Report of Mr. H. Preston-Thomas, Inspector for the District comprising the Union-Counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and parts of Essex and Cambridge.

Mr. Preston-Thomas' Report.

I have the honour to submit to the Board my report for the year 1894 on poor law administration in the Eastern District, consisting of the counties of Essex (except the Union of West Ham), Suffolk, and Norfolk, together with the Union of Wisbech in the Isle of Ely.

The population of the district, according to the census of 1891, was 1,242,396, and may be estimated at 1,262,651 in 1894. In a few suburban localities, such as Epping and Romford, there has been a considerable addition of persons engaged in business in London, and in the Orsett Union a large community has of late years been growing up in the neighbourhood of the Tilbury Docks. Watering places like Southend, Lowestoft, and Cromer, and busy manufacturing towns like Ipswich and Norwich, have had a steady increase in the number of their inhabitants, while, on the other hand, many of the rural districts have a population which is either stationary or is actually decreasing. Employment grows scarcer, as the stress of bad times obliges farmers to economise by the use of labour-saving machinery, by a reduction in the number of hands engaged, and by the abandonment of the old plan of finding work for men to do in the farm buildings if the weather prevented their getting on the land. Thus a few days rain used to mean that the farm labourers worked under cover instead of in the fields, it now means that their work and their wages are suspended until the weather becomes fine again. More and more land is either turned into what is called temporary pasture, producing a scanty yield, or is left altogether uncultivated, because, although admirably fitted to grow heavy crops of wheat, the cost of working it is too considerable to allow a profit to be made out of corn at present prices, even if there were no rent, rates, or tithes; and so the demand for labour is diminished. Then, the spread of education among the labouring classes has a tendency to cause them to be dissatisfied with the monotony of tillage, and to recognise the smallness of the money wage which it commands, while they are scarcely able to appreciate such advantages in point of health and freedom as it offers when compared with manufacturing industries. Thus it will be seen that several causes combine to promote the exodus of the rural population to the towns, and as it is the young men and women who go, leaving those less active and less capable of supporting themselves by their own exertions, there are various influences at work tending to throw a larger and larger proportion of the population on the rates.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the amount of pauperism in the district, taken as a whole, is exceedingly high, and compares unfavourably with that of other parts of England, where the agricultural bears a smaller proportion to the manufacturing population. Norfolk, indeed, stands conspicuous as the most pauperised county in the kingdom, mainly, no doubt, in consequence of the freedom with which out-door relief is given in its towns as well as in its rural districts, and I apprehend that its inferiority to Suffolk in this respect is to be ascribed, in great part, to difference of administration. In Norwich, for example, the proportion of paupers (not including either lunatics in asylums or vagrants) to population on 1st of January 1895, was 39 per 1000, while

in Ipswich, the chief town in Suffolk, it was 17 per 1000. In Essex it ranged from 26 per 1000 in Orsett to 53 per 1000 in Saffron Walden, the average being 37 per 1000; in Norfolk, from 35 per 1000 in Blofield to 55 per 1000 in Mitford and Launditch, the average being 45 per 1000; and in Suffolk from 17 per 1000 in Ipswich to 54 per 1000 in Hoxne, the average being 36 per 1000. In the whole district it was 40 per 1000, the rate of pauperism being thus about the same as on the 1st January 1894. *Mr. Preston-Thomas' Report.*

In most unions where pauperism is large, there is considerable disinclination on the part of the guardians to apply the workhouse test, and I have been present over and over again at guardians' meetings when relief has been given in cases where the applicants, if refused out-door relief, would certainly have managed to maintain themselves or would have been maintained by their relatives. There seems, generally, to be a keen sense of the disgrace of entering the workhouse, but none at all of that of receiving out-door relief. The former is felt to be an open shame, the latter a pecuniary arrangement not publicly known; and some boards of guardians favour this view by refusing to allow the names of applicants to be published. It should be added that in many districts the absence of any systematic or organised charity makes it difficult to refuse out-door relief in cases which are fitter for private help than for the poor law. Sometimes the rejection by the guardians of the application of a person whom nothing would induce to enter the workhouse, would have the practical effect of throwing his or her support mainly on the parson or the squire of the parish, and both clergymen and landowners are now so impoverished as to be unable to undertake the burdens of this sort that were cheerfully borne in better times.

No doubt much of the antipathy to workhouses is a survival from the times when life in them was a wretched existence, but at present they are for the most part rather almshouses and infirmaries than workhouses, at any rate so far as most of their inmates are concerned, as may be gathered from the fact that in many of them labour has to be hired even for such work as washing and scrubbing. The aged and infirm enjoy a large amount of liberty, they are only set to such light tasks as are sufficient to occupy them pleasantly, and in all material conditions of feeding, housing and clothing, they are very much better off than the aged poor outside. When one sees knots of the old men gossiping by the fire or basking in the sun; when one finds the bed-ridden old women carefully nursed and appropriately fed, it is difficult to help contrasting their condition with that of some of the out-door poor who, when failing under the weight of years and infirmity, pass almost solitary lives in miserable dwellings and are half starved on the pittance which they obtain from their scanty earnings or from private charity, even supplemented by such doles of 1*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* a week, with perhaps half a stone of flour, as are ordinarily granted from the rates. It is common to hear an old inmate say that he could not bear the notion of entering "the house," but that if he had known that it was so comfortable he would have come there long ago.

Of course, the degree of comfort in different workhouses varies enormously. In one or two of those in my district there are the bare white-washed walls, the cheerless brick floors, the primitive sanitary arrangements which used to be common a quarter of a century ago, but which are now, fortunately, an exception to the general rule. In others, where the administration has been liberal as well as intelligent, the arrangement for the comfort of the inmates leaves little to be desired. Many of the workhouses date from the last century, and do not con-

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veniently lend themselves to modern improvements, but there are instances (most conspicuous among which is that of Halstead) where such drawbacks have been overcome in a very remarkable fashion. The chief want in many of these houses is that of hot water, and the absence of any arrangement for laying this on has, especially in infirmaries, been productive of serious inconveniences. This is a matter which I have specially pressed on the attention of various boards of guardians.

I have also frequently had occasion to represent the necessity for improving the nursing arrangements in the infirmaries, and I am glad to say that they have begun, generally, to recognise the impossibility that one paid nurse can, with only pauper assistance, satisfactorily attend to 30 or 40 patients by day and by night. In many instances additions have been made to the nursing staff, but I am bound to say that it has not always been decided to appoint nurses who have undergone a hospital training. It has been found that such nurses, even when they can be procured—and in two instances in my district the widely advertised offer of a salary of 30*l.*, with uniform, rations, &c., has failed to attract candidates,—are very reluctant to remain for any length of time in workhouses which, like many of those in East Anglia are some miles from any town or even village; where there are very few acute (and therefore "interesting") cases; and where the main duties are those of feeding and keeping clean a number of old persons slowly dying of senile decay. Some of the necessary duties involved are not far removed, in point of unpleasantness, from that of scavenging. The work of the nurse proper has to be combined with some of the functions of a domestic servant, and in out-of-the-way places, it is with difficulty that good trained nurses—for whom there is considerable demand in the open market—can be persuaded to devote themselves for long to a workhouse life.

Akin to the subject of nursing is that of medical treatment, and I am disposed to think that, on the whole, the inmates of workhouse infirmaries are pretty well looked after in this respect. I happened, however, to notice in one or two cases, the shortness of the times ordinarily devoted by a workhouse medical officer to the patients on his attendance daily, or twice or three times a week, and it occurred to me to obtain as a matter of course, from the porter's book of each workhouse, a record of the duration of each visit for the month preceding my inspection. My information is not yet sufficiently complete to enable me to give any detailed statistics on this point, and at present I content myself with saying that (while I recognise the fact that many of the cases are chronic ones, varying little from day to day) the average time occupied has in various instances appeared to me to be surprisingly brief; and I have thought it my duty to represent this view to particular medical officers. On the other hand I have often found that not only do the patients receive at least as much attention as if they were in a well managed hospital, but, in one or two instances the medical officer makes a point of seeing all the inmates of the house, without exception, every week, in order to ascertain whether the health of any one of them requires attention. At Yarmouth, every tramp who receives a night's shelter is similarly examined, and this measure seems to be a very judicious precaution against the spread of infectious disease.

There appears to have been a general oblivion of the Orders of the 4th April 1868 and of the 24th August 1869, under which medical officers of workhouses are required to make, on a prescribed form, half-yearly reports to the guardians on such matters as the accommodation of the patients, the nursing, the ventilation, and the sanitary condition of the workhouse, and I have called the attention of the medical officers to

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the necessity for discharging their responsibility of thus representing to the guardians such defects as may exist.

In various workhouses structural alterations of a more or less important kind have been carried out. At Mildenhall, where the incurable defects of the existing workhouse have been for years the subject of the Board's representations to the guardians, plans for a new building have been submitted and approved, and its erection was begun in the spring of 1895. In Ipswich, where the existing workhouse has also been recognised as exceedingly unsatisfactory, and as containing defects which are irremediable by any amount of patching, it has been decided to build a new workhouse on an excellent site approved by the Board a year or two ago, and the competitive plans for the new building are now under consideration by the guardians. At Braintree, plans have been approved by the Board for considerable additions which will materially improve the accommodation for the sick inmates as well as for the vagrants; and at Thingoe and various other workhouses there have been substantial alterations. At Billericay and Rochford, the accommodation, especially for the sick, has become inadequate, and I trust that the guardians will take measures for meeting the difficulty which now exists and which has been conspicuous in the past winter. At Epping, both the probationary and the vagrant wards are, in my opinion, unfit for their purpose, and it is well that the guardians have resolved to make other arrangements. At Ongar, some improvements are also contemplated, but unfortunately the guardians have not decided to build new tramp wards, although that used for lodging the men is extremely ill-fitted for its purpose, and I doubt whether any measures short of reconstruction will make it thoroughly satisfactory.

As regards the education of pauper children, I am glad to say that there are very few workhouse schools in my district, the usual practice being to send the children to the nearest public elementary school. Children thus educated contrast conspicuously, in my experience, with those educated within the walls of a workhouse. They associate with the children of the independent poor, and are relieved from the leaden weight of perpetual discipline. I regret that in some instances, where the only outside school is a voluntary one which could not receive the children without being enlarged, the fact that the guardians have no legal authority to contribute to the cost has prevented this step from being taken. Even in a parish having a school board (for the support of which the workhouse is of course rated), although the guardians are perfectly convinced of the disadvantages of workhouse education, and although they consider (whether rightly or wrongly it is not for me to say) that it would be within their legal competence to require that board to provide for the education of the children if the workhouse schools were closed, I find a strong disinclination to send the children out because the board school would have to be enlarged. The representatives of the school board district constitute only a small minority of the guardians, but still a majority hesitate to impose upon that district the cost of educating children belonging to all parts of the union. In the case of voluntary schools a feeling of this kind is intensified, and the practical tendency of the present state of the law is to keep up the system of workhouse schools.

The one drawback of sending workhouse children to outside schools is that they now and then contract various diseases there, and also frequently bring back parasites in their hair or on their body. The strict supervision bestowed upon them in the matter of health and cleanliness, makes these pauper boys and girls much superior, as a rule,

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in such respects to a good many of their schoolmates who have careless parents, and perhaps live in crowded cottages.

At two of the separate schools in the district, there has been an unusual prevalence of illness during the year. At St. John's Home, Ipswich, which receives not only the children of the Ipswich Union but those from other Suffolk unions, and about 40 from Uxbridge, there has been a serious epidemic of ophthalmia. It broke out in November, and when Dr. Fuller and I made a special visit we found that there were about 80 cases, a number which subsequently received considerable additions, until more than three fourths of the entire number of over 200 children were affected. After a previous visit in July, I had called the attention of the guardians to the evident overcrowding, and had expressed a doubt whether the resources of the home were not being overtaxed, and whether the number of children ought not to be considerably diminished. The facts elicited by Dr. Fuller strengthened this view, and I am glad to say that the guardians recognise the fact that either extensive alterations must be made or fewer children must be received. The latter alternative is much to be preferred.

At Wortham Schools, which receive the pauper children of the Hartismere and Hoxne Unions, there has been a great deal of sickness, and in this case too Dr. Fuller made a special inspection, the result of which was that the Board pointed out to the guardians the necessity for amendment in various particulars. Here some improvements have been made in the dietary, and something has been done as regards the drainage, and I trust that the children will in future profit by the changes.

In the early part of the year a conference was held at Ipswich, with a view of deciding what steps might be desirable in order to diminish the number of vagrants in the eastern counties. A large number of unions were represented; a committee was appointed and held several meetings on the subject; and it was finally decided to adopt the system described in the following resolution:—

First, that a ticket system be adopted for the three counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, the ticket provided being similar to the Gloucestershire ticket, so that upon entering one of these three counties a tramp would be provided with a ticket showing his place of starting and ultimate destination, and the next tramps' ward at which he would have to stay.

Secondly, that the master of the workhouse or his deputy shall be careful, on the discharge of a vagrant, to enter the name of the workhouse which he is to reach that night (which shall be regulated according to the master's judgment of the distance he is able to tramp) and the place where the order for admission to the workhouse named for that day can be obtained.

Thirdly, that vagrants who do not keep to their route, or have no ticket, be kept two nights where possible.

Fourthly, that if the vagrant insists on changing his route, he be furnished, after remaining the two nights, with a fresh ticket stating the destination he has chosen, and the old ticket be destroyed; and that if a vagrant has no ticket, he shall have one given him.

Fifthly, that save in exceptional cases, every vagrant be required to do a task of work.

This system was adopted, for the most part in the months of July and August, at nearly half of the 53 workhouses in the district, while at some others, although tickets were not recognised, it was resolved to carry out the detention of tramps.

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The result, as regards the diminution of vagrants, was very striking. In the half-year January to June, the number of admissions to casual wards had been 59,935 as compared with 50,710 in the corresponding period of 1893, there being thus an increase of 18 per cent. In the half-year July to December, the number was 39,166 as compared with 66,518 in the second half-year of 1893, this being a decrease of no less than 41 per cent. These figures are very significant. It may at any rate be inferred from them that in London, which is the centre from which tramps mainly radiate, the fraternity have obtained the notion that in the eastern district, generally, sufficient impediments are placed in their way to make it an undesirable field for their operations. It is true that in many unions they are allowed free quarters without the obligation of doing a day's work, in some cases without having to do any work at all; in two or three others they are even furnished, gratuitously, with tickets for common lodging houses, as well as with their food, and are thus rather encouraged than repelled. But habitual mendicants dislike interruptions in their mendicancy, and if in half the unions through which they pass they find themselves detained and obliged to do a full day's hard work, they also find that begging is an unprofitable profession. The unions, therefore, which have not adopted the system profit by the action taken by those which have adopted it. I confess, however, that I do not see the *rationale* of the ticket system. The Order of 1882 provides that tramps shall be detained and set to work, while it empowers the guardians to make exceptions to this rule in particular cases. I do not understand why the genuine mendicant who has foresight enough to plan out his route and resolution enough to stick to it should be exempted if he obtains a ticket. The ticket system is merely one fashion of making exceptions to the Order, and I think there are substantial reasons for preferring to it the discretion of a competent workhouse master, whose experience generally enables him to discriminate between the professional beggar and the labourer really in search of work. The results which have been secured in this district are, as it seems to me, not due to the tickets, but to the enforcement of the provisions of detention contained in the Order of 1882, which had generally been in abeyance until the matter was taken up by the conference. It remains to be seen whether the diminution in the number of tramps will continue to be as marked as it is at present. As to this I have some doubt, at any rate unless uniformity of treatment can be universally secured; but I am confident that the best way of reducing vagrancy is rigorously to insist on the performance of such a task as will be irksome to the habitual tramp, while those who are new to a roving life may be made to feel that it has its drawbacks, and may even be led to reflect that if they are obliged to work they had better do so on their own account than for the benefit of the guardians. The case of the man genuinely seeking employment can be dealt with by entrusting to an experienced officer a discretion to exempt such persons from detention.

H. Preston-Thomas.

2nd May 1895.

No. 20.

REPORT of MR. BALDWYN FLEMING, Inspector for the District comprising the Union-Counties of Dorset and Southampton, and parts of Wilts and Surrey.

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The following table will show the state of pauperism in my district from the returns nearest in date to 1st January 1895, as compared with the similar returns for the preceding year :—

—	In-door.		Out-door.		Total.		Rate per Cent. on the Population.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Dorset - - -	950	957	6,270	6,170	7,220	7,127	3·8	3·7
Hants - - - -	4,753	4,697	12,752	12,785	17,505	17,482	2·9	2·9
Isle of Wight - -	270	270	1,729	1,601	1,999	1,871	2·5	2·3
Surrey (Farnham) -	301	292	396	380	697	672	1·3	1·3
Wilts - - - -	1,437	1,483	6,004	6,002	7,441	7,485	3·7	3·8
Total - -	7,711	7,699	27,151	26,938	34,862	34,637	3·1	3·1

Thus there were 225 less paupers this year than last, and each division of the district showed a decrease, with the exception of Wilts, where there was an increase of 46 in-door, and a decrease of two out-door paupers.

This decrease in the district generally is reassuring, as last year I had to report an increase so appreciable as to warrant some anxiety.

I have communicated with each union in the district, and I learn that there has been no undue pressure upon the resources at the disposal of the guardians, there has been no general reduction of wages, and no difficulty has been experienced in the administration of the poor law.

It is a welcome fact that the total number of vagrants relieved in the district on the last Wednesday in December was less this year than last.

Number of vagrants relieved on the last Wednesday of June and December 1893–94 :—

—	1893.	1894.
June - -	311	219
December -	305	243

These numbers were sent to me in a special return from each union, and they afford a striking contrast to the popular belief that thousands and thousands of vagrants are wandering about the south-western counties. It is true that my return only includes those who were relieved by the poor law authorities, and that there may be a considerable number of vagrants who manage to steer clear of the casual wards. Times have been bad in most parts of the country, and this has caused the regular tramp to move somewhat out of his usual beat, but although

I have seen and spoken to many casuals, I have come across few cases in which I have been persuaded that the individuals really wanted to obtain steady work. The enormous majority appear to me to belong to the familiar "born-lazy" class, who have been aptly described by one of themselves in the following couplet :— *Mr. Fleming's Report.*

"Of all sorts of business the cadger's is best,
"Because when he's tired he can sit down and rest."

I remember years ago copying this verse in one of the old associated wards :—

"Here lies a poor beggar who always was tired,
"For he lived in a world where too much is required ;
"Friends grieve not for me that death doth us sever,
"For I'm going to do nothing for ever and ever."

and I fear the sentiment it conveys would still be a very general one among the vagrant fraternity. They are, however, with very few exceptions, well behaved when in the casual wards.

The public attention which is now being aroused upon the question of vagrancy is likely to effect improvement where the accommodation is still bad. In many unions the guardians have provided good vagrant wards, but in some the provision is only just sufficient to comply with the Board's regulations, and those regulations are not strictly carried out.

Guardians are unwilling to incur expense for the relief of what generally speaking is a worthless section of the community, but it should be remembered that bad accommodation fosters vagrancy. The professional tramp loves the old associated ward, especially where the supervision is small, and bathing, labour test, and detention are not regularly enforced. The arrangements which suit him are precisely those which are most distasteful to the few honest wayfarers who are driven to the road.

Probably it would be impossible to arrive at any generally accepted opinion as to the proportion of vagrants who are honest labourers or artisans in search of work, when even workhouse masters in the same county hold opposite views upon the subject.

In one county in my district last autumn a return was obtained with regard to vagrancy, containing answers to various questions put to masters of the workhouses. One question was as to the character of the casuals applying for relief, whether professional or otherwise. Most of the answers bore out my own view, but they were amusingly varied. One master said "professional," another "both professional and otherwise," another "about equal numbers," and another "not many professionals"; and these replies had reference to the same class of vagrants moving about in the same county.

Be this as it may, the accommodation for the vagrants at all the workhouses ought to be decent and sufficient. Each vagrant should sleep separately, and there should be ample bathing accommodation, and means for drying wet clothes, and for enforcing the labour test and detention.

This is all most desirable for the men, and until it be generally provided, vagrancy is not likely to diminish. The men, however, are accustomed to rough it, and can look after themselves. With the women and children it is different, and I have noticed with regret that more women and children are on the road than formerly. There has been so little demand for the accommodation provided for female casuals, that in many workhouses it is very indifferent. I trust that some amendment is being made in this respect. Guardians are certainly bound to see

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that women and children vagrants are properly lodged, fed, and attended to whilst in the workhouse. The lot of a male vagrant is not altogether an unpleasant one to many who choose it, but the life of female and children casuals is wholly pitiable, and it is to be wished that guardians and their officers should treat them with every kindness and consideration.

The miserable position of vagrant children is exciting much public sympathy, and suggestions have been made that they should be removed from the custody of their parents.

I should most gladly welcome any measure which would ameliorate the state of the children of wandering parents, but great care must be taken not to do more harm than good.

Legislation upon impulse is generally dangerous, and many vagrants would be only too glad to get rid of their children. Any enactment authorising the removal of vagrant children from their parents and releasing such parents from liability in their regard, might result in the creation of an enormous class of such children, and a proportional charge upon the country. It can scarcely be wise to multiply facilities for enabling parents to put aside their responsibilities, and this consideration has special force where probably a large number of the children are illegitimate. As was aptly said at the last Central Poor Law Conference, if the community "retain the children they must be prepared to maintain them." The whole question is full of difficulty. On the one hand it is terrible to leave the children where they are. On the other, it is most inexpedient to enable parents to transfer the burden of their families to the public shoulders, and we must remember that it is hopeless to recover the cost of maintenance and education, and that there is small chance of future good feeling from parents to children who have been the cause of sending them to prison. Every experience and probability seems to point to the conclusion that to enable parents to get rid of their children if they neglect them would induce the neglect in order to obtain the relief.

During the past year the dietary drawn up by Dr. Downes and myself has been adopted in several unions, and I trust that in time it may achieve our object, to obtain an uniform dietary in all the workhouses of the district. It has, I believe, given satisfaction, wherever introduced, and the cost has in no union amounted to 3*s.* per head per week.

Additional fire precautions have been taken in several of the workhouses. I regret to say, however, that the arrangements for this purpose are, generally speaking, far from being as complete as they should be.

The anxious question of workhouse nursing by day and night has received much consideration, and I regret that here again there is still much to be desired.

I had hoped to be able to inform the Board that the difficulty had been satisfactorily solved at Portsea Island, which is by far the largest workhouse in this district. To my very great regret the matter is still undecided, although I have made the guardians fully aware of the danger attending their present system, and of the urgent necessity of a new hospital for the treatment of acute sickness. Excellent plans for this hospital and the necessary nurses' home have been carefully prepared, and I earnestly trust that the guardians may be induced to carry them out without further delay. Provision would thus be made for the due comfort and care of the sick, which is quite impracticable with the resources at present available. Had it not been for the unusual skill and energy of the medical officer (Dr. Knott), and the hospital matron (Miss Court), the results would have been much more unsatisfactory

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than they have been. The constant increase of sick and ailing inmates has brought about a state of affairs the urgency of which cannot be denied, and which must not be permitted to continue.

The Portsea Island Workhouse establishment has grown too large to be managed as one whole, and friction has been experienced with regard to the administration of the hospital department. This department should be entirely detached from the workhouse proper, and placed under separate management. The new plans have been designed to facilitate this course of action, and I have no doubt that the guardians will take the necessary steps for carrying it into effect.

It is evident that the requirements of an hospital containing 400 sick are very different from those of a large workhouse, and the control of the former establishment cannot be satisfactorily exercised by the master and matrons of the latter who are not qualified nurses. Friction will no doubt continue to be more or less active so long as the present arrangements remain in force. The separate management of the hospital need not entail additional expense as compared with the cost of the present arrangements if the sick were adequately nursed and attended to.

I am happy to say that a first step has been taken by a resolution of the Portsea Island guardians to appoint six trained nurses at once.

It is a source of much pleasure to me that nursing for the out-door poor is assuming a practical shape, and I am able to refer with particular interest to the valuable work done in this direction by the Dorset Health Association, under the able direction of Lady Baker of Ranston. Lady Baker is endeavouring to cover the county of Dorset with a system of trained nurses and probationers, and their services will be available to the guardians for cases receiving out-door relief. I am glad to know that the Board have sanctioned applications by guardians to subscribe to the association for the benefits which it is in a position to render to the sick poor. The value of the work of the Dorset Health Association can only be justly appreciated by those who know the amount of suffering caused by the absence of skilled nursing among the poor. By this I do not mean to commit myself to an approval of all the details of the Dorsetshire Association. Indeed I trust that as it progresses a more complete system of training will become practicable, and that no one will be permitted to nurse who is not fully qualified to do so. For the moment, however, the best available means are being used.

Now that a working scheme for dealing with a difficulty which has hitherto seemed almost insuperable, has been attempted in Dorsetshire, it may be hoped that similar associations will be initiated in other counties.

The education of workhouse children is a further matter of great moment. In the majority of the unions of this district the children are sent out from the workhouses to public elementary schools.

The only Dorsetshire union which retains a workhouse school is Shaftesbury, and this will probably be shortly discontinued.

In Hampshire 12 out of 25 unions send the children out to school, and of the 15 Wilts unions in this district, 13 do the same.

At Christchurch, Hants, the Board have sanctioned plans for separate cottage homes for boys and girls, and the cottages are now in course of erection.

Where the children are properly looked after out of school hours, the result of sending them out to school appears to me altogether good, but the system is open to serious objection when they are placed under pauper supervision in the workhouse.

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During the past year the "Mercury" training ship in the river Hamble has been certified by the Board for the reception of pauper boys.

For many years I have been anxious that there should be a training ship in the district. Long ago I endeavoured to obtain one by arrangement between the great sea coast unions, but technical objections stood in the way. There are many pauper boys, difficult to dispose of satisfactorily otherwise, for whom a sea life opens an excellent and happy future, and nowhere could such boys be better found or trained than on the "Mercury." The ship is a beautiful one, and is supplemented by a separate floating hospital, and by every kind of appliance on shore, both for instruction and amusement. No healthy boy who can tell the truth, or learn to tell the truth, need look for a better life and training than he would find on board the "Mercury." The poor law authorities do not yet seem to realise the value of the institution thus placed at their disposal, and less than 20 of the "Mercury" boys are at present paid for by guardians. Some apprehension may exist on the score of expense, as the Board have authorised a payment up to 20*l.* per annum, which by the bye does not even cover the cost.

The usual course of training takes three years, and costs 60*l.* Guardians think they can keep a boy for about 12*l.* a year. The difference, therefore, amounts to 24*l.* in the three years, and for the 24*l.* the boys future is practically assured, as Captain Superintendent Hoare rarely fails to place his boys so advantageously that they need trouble the rates no more.

Less progress than I could wish has been made with the provision of isolation hospital accommodation, and the district is still lamentably deficient in this respect. Fortunately there are hopeful indications of more satisfactory action in the near future.

The Wilts County Council have, with a spirit which may, I trust, be widely imitated, taken a very important step under the powers conferred upon them by the Isolation Hospitals Act, 1893.

At the meeting of the County Council on 20th November 1893, they passed the following resolutions :—

"1. That the county council give notice that on the application of any local authorities of a district as defined by the Isolation Hospitals Act, 1893, the council will be prepared to form a hospital committee in one of the manners directed by the Act, and to borrow the money required for the purpose of the structural expenses, to be repaid by the hospital committee as directed by the Act.

"2. That the council contribute the whole of the establishment expenses of an isolation hospital erected for such district.

"3. That the council are prepared to entertain applications from the districts of local authorities already possessing isolation hospitals to be hospital districts under the Act.

"4. That the patients' expenses be entirely borne by the district, or by the patients themselves."

This action on the part of the council should do much to cause the desired provision to be made within the county. An enormous sum of unnecessary suffering, inconvenience, and expense might so easily be prevented if isolation accommodation were generally available, that the reluctance of the local authorities to provide it is puzzling in the extreme.

The past year must be a notable one in the poor law history of England. The boards of guardians have been reorganised, and in many

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places new influences have been introduced, which may widely affect the future administration for good or evil.

Some of the measures generally advocated are welcome to those who understand and wish to further the true interests of the poor, some unfortunately are the reverse.

Among the latter, two statements have been extensively put forward which are about as mischevious as any that could be made. (1) That no stigma and no disqualification should attach to pauperism; and (2) that blood relations should not be required to provide for their mutual support.

As to the first of these contentions the observation naturally occurs: England has produced the best sailors, soldiers, and colonists in the world, because of two qualities which they have shown in excess of any other nationality, namely, self-reliance and resource. Could anything be more fatal to the two qualities which have been the special features of the national character than reliance upon the rates instead of upon self-help, and recourse to the guardians instead of to individual exertion?

It may be answered that this would not be the effect of widening the present claims to relief, that the English poor hate pauperism, and that nothing will make them cease to hate it.

The evil effect of bad example cannot, however, be denied, and if the people were wrongly persuaded that pauperism should carry no reproach, deterioration of character would inevitably result, and self-reliance and resource would yield place to a willing dependence upon the public funds.

It may be that many who become paupers are driven to destitution by the force of circumstances and by no fault of their own, Often in life disgrace has to be borne without personal blame, but disgrace is none the less disgrace because it may be unmerited, and so with pauperism.

No argument can prove, or ought to try to prove, that the man who exists upon the enforced contributions of others, is in the same honourable position as the man who provides for himself. The high character of the working classes will indeed have fallen if they ever learn to believe that paupers should stand as well in the face of society as those who maintain their independence.

Poor rates in this country are a necessary evil, but a great evil. They lack the virtue of charity, and they are in many respects the hardest of all compulsory charges to bear.

So far as rates are necessary for the good, or the improvement of the condition of the dependent poor, and this in its widest sense, poor rates should be willingly, even cheerfully, borne. When, however, any costs are imposed upon the poor rates which ought justly to be provided from other sources, a grave wrong is inflicted upon the community. This is certainly the case with regard to the obligation upon the members of a family for their mutual support. If there be one duty most incumbent upon every man, woman, and child, surely it is "to provide for their own, and especially for those of their own house."

It is sound doctrine that children should "learn first to show piety at home and to requite their parents." Everyone before he pretends "to make professions of godliness, in other matters should show its "fruits towards his own kindred." By what principle of justice or equity can anyone be entitled to place the support of his own blood relations upon others, if he be able to discharge the obligation which by all law, natural and divine, rests upon himself?

In practice, the obligation is much too seldom enforced. Very rarely, unless it be proved conclusively to the guardians that the individual is

Mr. Fleming's Report.

well able to pay the contribution that is asked for. The guardians order has no legal force until it has been confirmed or varied by the justices, and they frequently take an even more lenient view of the liability.

The total cost of the relief of the poor in my district during the year ended Lady-day 1894 was 383,182*l.*, and the proportion recovered from relations was only 11,607*l.*, most of which was repayment for pauper lunatics.

The attempts to gain credence for assertions that pauperism bears no reproach, and that parents and children may leave aside all care for their mutual necessities, must cause grave anxiety to those who look for good to the legislation under which "the old order changeth."

Any action of the legislature, or of the local authorities, which would have the effect of moving reliance from the individual to any public authority must destroy independence, however specious and plausible may be the arguments or the motives upon which the action is founded.

Under the present law and practice all destitution can be adequately and appropriately relieved, although it may be distasteful to some sections of the community to acknowledge the fact. The guardians, their officers, and the overseers have power to deal with any emergency, and the means at their disposal are elastic enough for every requirement, short, perhaps, of the conditions which existed prior to 1834.

We must consider also what would be the effect of permitting a widely extended resort to the rates for maintenance. The uneducated administrator is apt to think that by imposing additional charges upon the rates he makes the rich pay for the poor.

The largest ratepayers do pay the largest amount in actual rates, but the incidence of local taxation does not fall most severely upon them.

The poorest man suffers most from the heavy rating of the locality in which he resides. He may not do so by the direct payment of the rates. Frequently he lives in a "compounded-for" house, and unfortunately never feels the direct incidence of local taxation, but its influence is just as detrimental to his interests as if he did. The pressure of taxation upon the master modifies his position towards his men. It necessitates economy, and the first economy is the economy of labour and the cost of labour.

On all sides complaints are made of the rates, and every effort is being made to obtain reductions in assessments. This is so in face of the fact that the poor rate proper is very moderate in this district. During the year ended Lady-day 1894, the average poor rate in the £ upon rateable value was 1*s.* 4*d.*, but this was an increase of ½*d.* in the £ as compared with 1893, although the total rateable value of the district was larger by 27,561*l.*

So much of increased cost as may be attributable to improvements in the condition and treatment of the poor must be ungrudgingly given, but it would be a very different matter to place enormous and wholly new charges upon the rates.

The principles against which I contend could not fail to be pernicious upon their own merits. To give effect to them would necessitate compulsory levies, which would entail as much financial ruin as the cause of the impost would work moral mischief. No greater wrong can be done to the working classes than to persuade them that it is well for them to be paupers, or in other words that it is the duty of the state to find work for those who have no work, to provide income for those who have no income, or to take charge of the children of parents who do not care to look after their own.

Mr. Fleming's Report.

And at whose expense would all this have to be done? Even if the objects were desirable, they must involve a heavy cost. The money is not in the Treasury. It must be found, that is, it must be collected from the people in one manner or another.

The burden of pauperism is already an onerous one. How could it be borne if it were to include the cost of work for the unemployed, income for the penniless, and the maintenance and education of all children of parents who are worthless now, or who might be made so?

The money must be raised by taxation of some sort, and in great part would necessarily be found by the thrifty for the thriftless.

If it were learnt, as it could not fail to be learnt from measures of so vast a scope, that everything was to be provided for the man who provided nothing for himself, all thrift and independence would receive an almost fatal discouragement.

When Lord Chancellor Brougham moved the second reading of the Poor Law Amendment Bill in 1834, he said:

"It was deemed aforetime a shame such as no man could bear to be dependent upon parochial aid, the name of 'pauper' coming next in the estimation of the peasant to that of 'felon.' It is so no longer, no longer is it thought a scandal upon the labourer to claim relief from the parish. * * * * Such a system deadens all sense of shame, all sense of real dignity, erases from the mind every feeling of honourable independence, and fits its victims only for acts of outrage and fraud."

Feeling upon such subjects is much sounder to-day than when Lord Brougham spoke these words, but as the state of affairs he deprecated had been brought about by evil administration, might it not be re-created by unwise legislation?

The future holds much anxiety, but also much hope. May it be a happy one for the poor, and may those who have to deal with their necessities be led to exercise the well-tempered discretion which alone constitutes true mercy. To do this they must tutor themselves to understand that many evils follow the misery of dependence, and that the true welfare of the working classes depends upon the strength of their self-reliance.

BALDWYN FLEMING.

13*th April* 1895.

No. 21.

REPORT of LORD COURTENAY, Inspector for the District comprising the Union-Counties of Cornwall and Devon and part of Somerset.

Lord Courtenay's Report.

In my district I am glad to say there has not been in the last year, *i.e.*, from 1st January 1894 to 1st January 1895, any considerable increase in either in-door or out-door relief lists. This is the more satisfactory as the district being mainly agricultural it might have been expected that the depression in agriculture would have thrown many labourers out of employment. A slight increase has taken place in 11 of my unions, a larger increase in 14, and in Plymouth and Stoke Damerel a considerable increase; but I am not aware that such a state of affairs is caused by any exceptional circumstances. None of the workhouses have been overcrowded, though in several it would be advisable that more sick accommodation should be provided.

Lord Courtenay's Report.

The guardians of Newton Abbot are now, after the enquiries that took place in the early part of the summer of last year, preparing plans for a new infirmary, and will remodel the rest of the workhouse. Liskeard guardians are also about to make improved accommodation for the sick which is much needed, as I have before now brought before both the Board and the guardians. Falmouth, Redruth, Helston, and Penzance are four unions which I hope will take the advice given them in reports made by Dr. Fuller after our joint visits in the Autumn. At Plymouth the guardians are recognizing the necessity for a better system of nursing, and I am in hopes other unions will follow their example, though in the small rural unions accommodation for the extra nurse will be a difficulty.

It is satisfactory to note that out of the 47 unions in the district there are now only 14 not sending their children either wholly or partially out to school, and of these St. Thomas and Bideford are about to do so. The number of vagrants is still on the increase, and from reports I receive I am sorry to say there are a large quantity of short service soldiers among them, and also some Reserve men. I have myself spoken to several who have only just began to go on the "tramp" and thus begin a life which when once fully entered on it is very hard to leave. It seems a great pity that this should be the case, and I hope that in any future legislation this state of things will not be forgotten.

COURTENAY.

27th March 1895.

No. 22.

REPORT of MR. F. D. LONGE, Inspector for the District comprising the Union-County of Gloucester, and parts of Hereford, Somerset, Stafford, Wilts, and Worcester.

Mr. Longe's Report.

The rise and fall in the number of paupers in my district during last year ended with a net decrease of 510 in the month of December.

The cold weather which added so heavily to the lists in the first month of the present year had not yet set in.

It is satisfactory to find that the increase of pauperism noticed in my last report was not continued, although, from the depressed state of several trades in the Bristol district and in the manufacturing districts of South Staffordshire and Worcestershire, there was a good deal of poverty during the year among the able-bodied from short time and want of continuous employment.

Relief to the able-bodied under the labour test order was given throughout the year by the Guardians of Bedminster, Barton Regis, and Stourbridge.

The number thus relieved by the Bedminster Guardians was 20 in the second week of January. It sank to one in April, rose to 37 in August, and to 104 in December.

In the Barton Regis Union 59 were thus relieved in one week in January, and 68 in March. The numbers decreased to one in April and rose again in July to 23, to 37 in August, and 49 in the last week of December.

The Bristol Guardians gave relief under the regulation order to a few able-bodied men in January, and again at the end of the year, when about 70 men were thus relieved and put to work.

Mr. Longe's Report.

No out-relief was given to the able-bodied in any other union except Stourbridge, where a few men, not exceeding 10 at one time, were relieved during the year, nearly all being put to work in the stoneyard at the workhouse.

The increase of vagrancy, which was so general in the autumn of 1893, has continued in the greater part of my district.

The aggregate number of admissions to the vagrant wards during one week in the month of November was 3,417, being an increase of 491 on the corresponding week in last year.

The increase has principally occurred at workhouses frequented by men passing to and from South Wales, and has been seriously felt in some of the Herefordshire unions, where the accommodation required for these destitute wanderers is greatly out of proportion to that required for their own poor, and where the existing arrangements are very deficient, both as to the capacity of the vagrant wards and the officers available for their supervision.

Measures for improving the accommodation for sick inmates have been taken in several unions during the year.

The Guardians of Walsall have commenced the erection of a new infirmary on land near the workhouse.

The Guardians of Highworth and Swindon have increased their accommodation by taking into use for ordinary sick inmates the hospital erected near the workhouse some years since for infectious diseases.

By a similar measure a large addition to the accommodation for ordinary sick has been made by the Guardians of Barton Regis.

The new infirmary erected at the Pershore Workhouse has been occupied during the year.

Additions to the paid nursing staff in the workhouse infirmaries and imbecile wards have been made in the following unions:—Bath, Barton Regis, Bristol, Wolverhampton, Dudley, Stroud, Highworth and Swindon, and Lichfield.

FRANCIS D. LONGE.

20th March 1895.

No. 23.

REPORT of MR. R. I. DANSEY, Inspector for the District comprising the Union-Counties of Salop and Chester, and parts of Hereford, Stafford, Worcester, and Derby.

SIR,

Mr. Dansey's Report.

I HAVE the honour to report that, at the end of December last year there was an increase, as compared with the previous year, of 675 out-door paupers and 361 in-door, while at Midsummer there was an increase of 551 out-door and 556 indoor.

Twenty-five unions show an increase in out-door pauperism at the end of December, but except in the cases of Stockport, increase 470, Stoke-on-Trent, increase 76, and Burton-on-Trent, increase 70, the increase did not in any case amount to more than 53.

The increase in the number of in-door paupers has been very general throughout the district, the principal increase being in Stockport Union, where it amounted to 64, in Stoke-on-Trent to 59, and in Stafford to 53, whereas the decrease did not exceed 17 in any case.

Mr. Dansey's Report.

As regards the Stockport Union it must be borne in mind that the accommodation at the workhouse has become so inadequate, that it is impossible to apply the house test in anything like a proper manner, although the guardians have boarded out the children in other institutions and erected temporary accommodation for infirm cases. I am glad, however, to report that the Stockport Guardians have now acquired a good site on which to erect a workhouse, and that plans for such a building will shortly be submitted for the sanction of the Board.

A new hospital has been erected at the Wirral Workhouse, and that at the Wolstanton and Burslem Workhouse is approaching completion. An isolation hospital has also been built at Macclesfield Workhouse, and improved vagrant accommodation has been provided at Tarvin, Runcorn, Whitchurch, Wellington and Nantwich Workhouses.

The Leek Guardians have decided to erect a new hospital at their workhouse, and the Stoke-on-Trent Guardians, who have just built two new blocks for imbeciles at their workhouse, are about to submit plans for new receiving wards and vagrant wards.

The accommodation for the sick at Birkenhead Workhouse has been engaging the attention of the guardians for some time, but there are considerable difficulties to contend with owing to the limited site, and the question now under consideration is whether cottage homes should be provided for the children and the workhouse schools utilised for adult inmates.

The subject of nursing is, I am glad to say, receiving increased attention at the hands of Boards of Guardians, and while the staff at the more important workhouse hospitals has been increased, provision has been made for night nursing at some of the smaller workhouses.

The number of vagrants relieved in the casual wards at workhouses in the district on the night of 31st December was 507, as compared with 534, 536, 417, and 302 in the four preceding years.

This subject is greatly exercising the minds of Boards of Guardians in the district, but while uniformity of treatment and detention for two nights is generally urged as part of the treatment for this class, guardians are by no means anxious to incur the expense of providing sufficient accommodation to carry out such recommendations.

28*th March* 1895. RICHARD I. DANSEY.

No. 24.

REPORT of MR. HENRY STEVENS, Inspector for the District comprising the Union-Counties of Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham, and Rutland, and part of Derby.

Mr. Stevens' Report.

I have the honour to report to you upon the condition of the pauperism and the administration of relief in this district during the year 1894.

The district contains 44 unions in five union counties, viz., Derby (8 unions), Leicester (11 unions), Lincoln (15 unions), Nottingham (8 unions), and Rutland (2 unions).

The condition of the pauperism may be noted at the end of each third of the year; *i.e.*, of April, August, and December, comparing 1894 with 1893.

At the end of April 1894, the pauper total was brought to 44,021, by an increase since 1893 of 1,589, which, however, placed the rate of

pauperism only fractionally above 24 per 1,000 of the district population. *Mr. Stevens' Report.*

Of the county totals at that date none are noteworthy; all, with a trifling exception in Lincolnshire, showing a little increase in both in-door and out-door pauperism.

Of the union totals one or two may be noticed: in Derbyshire the increases in Chesterfield (405, of which 364 out-door), and in Derby (330, all out-door), are, I think, attributable greatly to the depressed state of the iron trade. Manufacturing unions and mining unions in several other instances had less favourable returns at this date than in 1893: Loughborough, Mansfield, Worksop, Nottingham (increase 334, of which 264 out-door), Lincoln, Newark, Glanford Brigg, and Gainsborough, being among them. Leicester Union, however, made a return showing an increase of 91 in-door with a decrease of 55 out-door paupers. Agricultural unions as a rule rendered slightly improved returns.

At the end of August 1894, there were 44,279 paupers, 1,225 more than in 1893, but still within 25 per 1,000 of the Census population.

Of the counties all had then rather more paupers than in 1893, except for a very slight reduction in Leicestershire which occurred in every union but Loughborough; in South Lincolnshire pauperism had slightly declined, but remained very high, as usual, in comparison with that of the district generally.

Of the unions, those connected with cotton and hosiery and lace trades, and some in which there are ironworks and implement manufactories or other special local industries, gave rather heavier returns.

Among the former were Glossop, in Derbyshire, where the stoppage of a large mill in August contributed to an addition of some 200 to its very low total of pauperism, and caused the guardians to temporarily open a labour yard at the workhouse stone quarry. In Leicestershire, Loughborough, a hosiery and agricultural union, showed an increase, while the Nottingham Union increase amounted to 551 (451 out-door) paupers.

Among the latter, Chesterfield had 50 more in its workhouse, Derby 247 more paupers (236 out-door), Gainsborough 69 more, Glanford Brigg 46 more, and Grimsby 106 more; these last three unions extend across the whole of North Lincolnshire.

At the end of December 1894 there were 46,556 paupers in the district, an increase of only 290 since 1893, the rate of pauperism being 26 per 1,000 of the population; the proportion of in-door to out door was slightly higher in 1894 than in 1893, but this was not the case in Nottinghamshire. Derbyshire and Notts had slightly more paupers at this date, and Leicestershire and Lincolnshire less, than in 1893. Of the unions no returns at the year's end showed any material change since 1893, but, as at the two previous dates in the year, depression in iron, hosiery, and lace trades was accompanied by increases of pauperism in Derby (269), Loughborough (53), and Nottingham (284).

A reference to the condition of pauperism at the end of 1894 should should note that, while in the whole district about one person in 38 is in receipt of relief, the common proportion in South Lincolnshire and part of East Lincolnshire is about one pauper in 25 persons, and one out-door pauper in about 30 persons; in Boston, Bourne, Holbeach, Horncastle, Louth, and Spalding Unions, about one person in every 25 was a pauper at the end of 1894, the proportion being generally about that in those unions.

Extensive out-door relief where given is sometimes advocated on economical grounds, sometimes on grounds of humanity; the economical

Mr. Stevens' Report.

advantage is not apparent in this district; outside Lincolnshire it is difficult to find a union in the district whose total expenditure on relief amounts to so much per 1,000 of its population as these and some other unions spend on out-relief alone; and whether, to those who are too infirm or too young to personally control the expenditure of the money granted for their relief, out-door relief on the usual lines is more humane generally than the offer of admission to the workhouse provided by the guardians, I greatly doubt.

Many workhouse improvements are in progress in the district, and more are needed, some more urgently than appears to be realised, notwithstanding the Board's repeated advice. Nearly every union in Derbyshire has either made, or planned, or decided on planning some important addition to the workhouse during 1894. There is less activity, perhaps rather less need for it, in Notts, where however, Basford and Mansfield Unions are improving their workhouses. Nottingham did nothing effective, and the consequence was great overcrowding again in the winter, since when the guardians have arranged with Caistor Union for the temporary accommodation of some Nottingham inmates in Caistor Workhouse.

The greatest event of the year has been in Lincolnshire, viz.: The opening of the new workhouse of the Grimsby Union in June, the President of the Local Government Board being present at the ceremony. At the other extremity of that county is Stamford Union, where temporary provision has been made for housing some inmates in two rented places in the town because a large part of the workhouse has been condemned as unsafe and its site as untrustworthy. Neither in Lincolnshire nor Leicestershire has much new building been done or undertaken; but in Leicester Workhouse, by alterations of old buildings, greatly improved accommodation has been provided.

Casual poor have been very numerous, and in numbers of instances much in excess of the accommodation provided; the question of how to provide in such circumstances for their relief is not an easy one in some cases where the guardians have done all that equity can expect of them, on the part of their own union. At Leicester and Loughborough important cellular additions have been made to the casual wards; a new range of casual wards, cellular also, has been completed at Chapel-en-le-Frith, in Derbyshire, and some improvements in the accommodation for work have been made at Barrow-on-Soar.

There seems to be some disposition to improve the nursing arrangements in workhouses; but it can hardly be said to be very generally manifested.

In several instances attention has been officially called to the absence of alternative means of exit from dormitories in case of fire; the call has received more or less consideration, but improvements of this character are not quite so readily undertaken as one might expect, seeing the very grave responsibility attaching in case of fatal accident.

As regards out-door relief the first fact to be noticed is, that in one instance its administration has fallen into the hands of a new board, an out-door union having been created by the Board's Confirming Order, called the Belvoir Out-relief Union, consisting of the Leicestershire parishes of Grantham Union; they remain part of that union for in-door purposes.

There may be a tendency in some places to increase out-door relief, and in some to reduce salaries; a probable result would be increased pauperism and impaired efficiency in regulating its relief.

Club membership among young people was lately stated, in one of the unions which grant the most out-door relief, to be getting rather

exceptional; and I have been told that claims on club funds are much more closely scrutinized and watched than applications for relief from the rates. I have myself doubted at times whether there has been sufficient verification of statements accepted as enough to justify granting relief for several weeks, and have also felt doubtful as to the circumstances of some permanent cases as to which information would rarely be asked, except at revision. Cases have been removed to a workhouse at times whose circumstances in receipt of relief had evidently not been at all satisfactory outside. Too great respect for the "scale" may be felt, and become an obstacle to rendering the relief closely appropriate to each case. *Mr. Stevens' Report.*

The new year brings a change in boards of guardians, we may perhaps have new lights thrown on old subjects, not I hope without benefit to all engaged in administering relief.

HENRY STEVENS.

No. 25.

REPORT of MR. H. JENNER-FUST, Inspector for the District comprising the Union-Counties of Lancaster and Westmorland and parts of Cumberland and the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Since my last report the union of Sedbergh, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, has been added to this district, which now comprises an area of 2,576,387 acres, with a population, according to the census of 1891, of 4,256,791, and a rateable value at Lady-day 1893 of 21,268,765*l.* In the above calculations of acreage and population, the changes consequent upon the Local Government Act of 1894, whether pending or completed, have not been taken into consideration, but these, as affecting the district as a whole, are slight, the most important being the proposed transfer to the Runcorn Union of the Cheshire parishes, hitherto belonging to the Warrington Union. *Mr. Jenner-Fust's Report.*

Pauperism.—The weekly returns for the district, furnished by the clerks to the guardians, show that, in the union county of Lancaster during the first week of January 1895, 68,917 paupers, viz., 28,405 in-door and 40,512 out-door paupers received relief. As compared with figures derived from similar returns for the first week of January 1894, this shows an increase of 629 in-door, and a decrease of 353 out-door paupers, being a total increase of 276; while a similar comparison for 1893 shows an increase of 1,902 in-door, and a decrease of 824 out-door paupers, leaving a total increase of 1,078.

Taking the district as a whole, the figures for the first week of January 1895, as compared with those for the first week of January 1894, show an increase of 631 in-door, and a decrease of 200 out-door paupers, a total increase of 431; and, as compared with those for the first week of January 1893, an increase of 2,010 in-door, and a decrease of 1,120 out-door paupers, leaving a total increase of 890 paupers.

The above figures do not include vagrants nor lunatics in asylums.

It is always unpleasant to chronicle an increase in pauperism, but it is satisfactory to note a decrease in the number of out-door paupers; while the increase per cent. in the whole number relieved during the first week of January 1895, as compared with the same period in 1894,

Mr. Jenner-Fust's Report.

only amounts to 0·57. On January 1st, 1894, the official returns show that, taking all classes into consideration, the paupers in the district only numbered one in every 54·5 of the population, or 18·3 per 1000.

Vagrants.—There has been a further increase in vagrancy. The number admitted to the casual wards of the district during the first week of January 1895 was 7,376 (an average of 1,053 per day), as against 6,995 (999 per day) and 4,727 (675 per day) in the same period in 1894 and 1893 respectively. It must not be supposed that all these are casual wayfarers. In the country it may be so, but in the large towns there are a number of men who hang about the streets by day (posing occasionally as belonging to the ranks of the unemployed), who, if the day's cadging and begging has been unsuccessful, seek the shelter of the casual wards at night, taking their chance of being recognised as recent guests, and of the accommodation at the disposal of the guardians being sufficient to allow of their being detained four nights. Special facilities for this sort of life exist where, as in Manchester, there are separate casual wards belonging to different boards of guardians, and thus it is possible to avoid visiting the same wards too frequently. It is worth while to compare the numbers relieved in the casual wards in Liverpool and in Manchester. Primâ facie, it might have been expected that Liverpool, with its enormous docks and abundance of occasional employment, would have had a larger number of casuals than Manchester, but the reverse proves to be the case. In Liverpool the select vestry and the West Derby guardians have combined to provide wards at the Belmont Road Workhouse, and here nearly all the Liverpool casuals are dealt with. In Manchester, the township of Manchester and the unions of Salford, Chorlton, and Prestwich have each their own casual wards working independently of each other. In the first two weeks of July 1890 the Liverpool casuals numbered 562, while the four Manchester unions admitted 1,414. In a similar period in 1894 the respective numbers were 1,472 and 2,211. In the last two weeks of December 1890 the Liverpool casuals numbered 535, while the four Manchester unions admitted 1,236; and, in a similar period in 1894, the numbers were 1,258 and 4,250 respectively. It is remarkable that the numbers admitted both in Manchester in 1890 and in Liverpool in 1890 and 1894, were lower in the last fortnight of December than in the first fortnight of July.

The Local Government Act, 1894.—A very large number of orders were issued in pursuance of this Act by the several county councils in the districts, more especially by that of Lancashire, and a great simplification of local government areas has resulted. Only two appeals against these orders were proceeded with. The Rochdale guardians appealed against an order transferring that part of the township of Spotland which is in the borough of Bacup from the Rochdale to the Haslingden union; and the Warrington guardians appealed against an order transferring the Cheshire townships of Latchford (Without), Thelwall, and Grappenhall, from the Warrington Union (the remainder of which is in Lancashire) to the Runcorn Union in Cheshire. In both cases the orders appealed against were confirmed by the Board.

Newly elected Boards of Guardians.—The clerks to the guardians have kindly furnished me with returns which enable a comparison to be drawn between the constitution of the boards of guardians under the old system and under the new. Taking the district as a whole, the old boards were made up of 796 ex officio members and 1,233 elected members, of whom 17 were women, a total of 2,029 guardians. The new boards number 1,486 elected members, of whom 71 are women. Of these 1,486 guardians, 56 had been ex officio and 780 elected

Mr. Jenner-Fust's Report.

members of the former boards, so that only 836 out of 2,029 outgoing guardians were elected on the new boards. In addition to this total of 1,486, 26 guardians were elected by the new boards from outside their own body, under section 20 (7) of the Local Government Act, 1894, making a grand total of 1,512 guardians. Blackburn, Clitheroe, and Liverpool have each co-opted a vice-chairman and two guardians; Chorley and Lancaster, each one guardian; the Fylde, their chairman; Leigh, their vice-chairman; Ulverston, Bootle, Whitehaven, West Ward, and Kendal, each two guardians; East Ward, a chairman, vice-chairman, and one guardian.

Lancashire, under the old system, had 578 ex officio and 857 elected guardians (of whom 17 were women), total 1,435. Under the new system, Lancashire has 1,073 elected guardians, of whom 63 are women. Of these 1,073 guardians, 31 were ex officio and 555 elected members of the former boards, so that, out of 1,435 out-going guardians, only 586 have found seats on the new boards.

Certified Schools.—Reference was made in the last report to the increase that was taking place in the number of schools certified under 25 and 26 Victoria, chapter 43, as fitted for the reception of pauper children, and these schools are assuming such importance that a few words relating to them may not be uninteresting. The following is a brief description of those at present at work in the district. They are 16 in number, viz., two in Cumberland, two in Westmorland, and 12 in Lancashire; of these, nine receive girls only, with occasionally an infant boy, and four receive boys only.

Those for girls consist of—

1. The Wigton Roman Catholic Orphanage, for 51 girls, in connexion with the convent at Wigton.
2. The Orphan Girls' Home, for 14, at Whitehaven.
3. The West Derby Orphanage, for 24 girls, at West Derby, Liverpool.
4. The Emigration Training Home, for 40 girls, at "Rosen Hallas," Cheetham Hill, Manchester.
5. The Hollymount School, for 120 Roman Catholic girls, at Hollymount, Tottington.
6. The Rossendale Cottage Home, for 18 girls, at Newchurch, in the Haslingden Union.
7. The Training Home, for four girls, at 207, Park Road, Bolton.
8. The Roman Catholic Girls' Mutual Aid Home, for 25, at 85, Rumford Street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock.
9. The Howard Orphan Home for the Training of Domestic Servants, at Kendal, certified for 42.

Those for boys consist of—

1. The Central Refuge, for 109 boys; and
2. The Emigration Training Home, for 50 boys, both in Strangeways, Manchester.
3. The Buckley Hall School, for 244 Roman Catholic boys over seven years of age, at Buckley Hall, Rochdale.
4. St. Mark's Home, for 24 boys, at Natland, Westmorland.

The remaining three schools are—

1. The Manchester Deaf and Dumb Schools, for 125 boys and 75 girls, at Old Trafford, Manchester.
2. The Roman Catholic Blind Schools, for 122 of both sexes above 10 years of age, at Brunswick Road, Liverpool.
3. The Leyfield Schools, for 192 Roman Catholic girls and boys under seven, at Leyfield, West Derby.

Mr. Jenner-Fust's Report.

Mr. Moorsom, who takes a lively interest in these institutions, and on whom the work connected with their inspection chiefly falls, has supplied me with the following observations upon them:—

"Excluding the schools for deaf and dumb, and for blind, and also the Leyfield schools which were only certified towards the close of the year, the 13 remaining institutions provide accommodation for 338 girls and 427 boys, a total of 765.

"According to the last information received, these 13 institutions contained a total of 698 children (288 girls and 410 boys), of whom 330 children (151 girls and 179 boys) had been transferred from various workhouses to the homes, and were each being paid for by some board of guardians, the usual rate of payment being 5*s.* per week. These children were mixing in the homes with the others, many of them 'waifs and strays,' some few paid for by private friends or charitable persons.

"In addition to the above the large Roman Catholic schools at Leyfield, near Liverpool, which are primarily intended for the reception of Roman Catholic girls from various workhouses, will provide accommodation for 192 children, and another large building is in process of construction near Preston, intended for the reception of Roman Catholic boys. Assuming that the Board may, on application, see fit to issue a certificate to the latter school, there will, in a few months' time, be accommodation in the 'certified schools' of the district for between 1,100 and 1,200 children, exclusive of the blind and of the deaf and dumb. Of this large number, the Roman Catholic schools will have provided for more than 70 per cent., of whom the great majority will be lodged in four large buildings.

"It is evident that the character of the training the children receive in these various homes, and the provision made, not only for their school instruction, but also for their moral education and healthy physical development, is becoming a matter of great importance. I venture to submit that the amount of medical attendance, examination, and supervision required in the larger homes, is a subject which should receive the consideration of those interested in these schools. Experience has shown that it is possible, under the present system, for a condition of the eyes requiring isolation and treatment to prevail to a serious extent among the inmates of a large home without attracting the attention of those in charge.

"Apart from this, the management of the home in question is, in many respects, deserving of high praise; indeed, the kindly care bestowed upon the children in all these homes is most satisfactory, while, in some, the industrial training is of a high order. In this respect I may mention more especially the Church Home for Boys in Strangeways, Manchester, under the management of the Manchester and Salford Children's Aid Society, and the Roman Catholic Boys' Home at Buckley Hall, Rochdale. The spirit of application and self-help which is fostered in the workshops of these institutions has a marked effect upon the tone of the whole body of children.

"Replies have been obtained from five of the smaller girls' homes, which train more particularly for domestic service, to a set of queries which were addressed to the managers. From these returns it appears that the Howard Home, near Kendal, was started 30 years ago; the present matron has been in charge for 8½ years. Two hundred and nine girls have passed through the home. With regard to 41 girls who have left the home since the present matron's arrival, 32 are now in domestic service, five in factories, two are dressmakers, and one has been adopted; one has failed, so far, but as she is still only 20, there is hope for a

Mr. Jeuner-Fust's Report.

decided improvement. The others have all started well, and their conduct has continued satisfactory up to the last accounts. There are 33 girls left in the home, so that the average time a girl remains in the home works out at nearly seven years.

"The West Derby Orphanage has been in existence nearly 29 years, and 124 girls have passed through the home. The present matron has been in charge for 19 years, during which time 84 girls have been admitted and 60 have left, 24 being still in the home. Thus, the average time a girl remains works out at 7½ years. Of these 60, 24 are now doing well in service, and one pretty well; six did well in service, and married; one did pretty well, and married; two were returned to the workhouse as unsuited to the home, one being deficient, and the other not being an orphan; four have been lost sight of, two of whom were doing well when last heard of, the remaining two have been adopted; one has done well as a nurse; six are now in other homes; one is in an industrial school; 12 were taken away by relations, and two have died. Thus, deducting the 12 taken away by their relations, the two returned to the workhouse, and the two who died, 35 are known to have done well out of 44, and seven may be presumed to have given more or less trouble, as they are now in other institutions; the remaining two were adopted, and about them there is no information.

"The above two homes are under the management of local committees.

"The Emigration Training Home for Girls at Cheetham Hill was opened by the Manchester and Salford Children's Aid Society in 1886. At first, little boys were received as well as girls; but, for some six years past, only two infant boys have been admitted. The present matron has been in charge 5½ years. In this period, 313 girls have been admitted; 132, of ages from 5 to 24, have been emigrated to Canada, of whom 118 are doing well (four being comfortably married); nine have been lost sight of; two returned to England through bad health, and are now doing well; two failed, and had to return to England; and one died. The matron visited a large number of them last year, and reports have been received about the remainder from the society's officials in Canada. Of those not emigrated, 48 girls are doing well in service; 69 have been returned to relatives able to support them; 11 are now in other institutions; nine have been lost sight of; eight absconded, and one died; and 35, of ages ranging from 15 to 25, were in the home in January 1895. A large number of the children pass only a few weeks in the home in preparation for emigration, but several, on the other hand, remain one or two years. It appears that, if we deduct the cases of death, 120 out of 131 emigrated children are known to have been doing well last year; and, out of 145 not emigrated, 48 are doing well in service, and 69 have been sent to friends able to support them. I have seen several letters written to the matron by girls in Canada, all exhibiting an appearance of happiness in their present surroundings, and of strong affection for those who have rescued them from miserable circumstances.

"The Rossendale Girls' Home was opened by a local committee of ladies in 1890. It has had five matrons and one temporary caretaker. The present matron has been in charge for nearly one year. Seventeen girls have been received into the home, 14 of whom are still there; one has died; one has been adopted, and is doing very well; another is in service, and is doing well. This last girl had been at two places from the workhouse, and had been returned. She was sent to the home as a troublesome case, and remained there nine months; she is now employed in the house of one of the ladies of the committee.

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"The Training Home, in Bolton, was opened by a local committee of ladies, in 1892, for four girls. There have been three matrons; the present one has been in charge nearly two years. Sixteen girls have been admitted, of whom four are now in the home, nine are in service, one is in another home, one has returned to her relations, and one is now in the workhouse. Of those in service, six are doing well, and three moderately; the one in another home is doing well; the girl who returned to her relations, and the one now in the workhouse, have done "poorly." This tiny home is noticeable for the large proportionate number of girls that have passed through it in the short time it has been open, the average time each girl has stayed being less than one year.

"These results are on the whole fairly satisfactory. The conditions are so different that it is impossible to compare them with the returns given in Mr. Mozley's late reports upon some large separate schools under the management of boards of guardians in Lancashire. But one or two points call for notice. In every one of the five homes the matron has an assistant, and in the emigration home there is a laundry matron in addition; thus, in respect of staff, these homes compare favourably with the ordinary poor law cottage home for girls, which is usually left to the unassisted labours of the foster mother. The children remain in the certified homes without interruption from their parents (when they have any) in many cases for several years. It is instructive to compare with this the statement of Mr. Birkby, the superintendent of the Swinton Schools belonging to the Manchester guardians, in a paper lately read before the North-Western Poor Law Officers' Association. Mr. Birkby instances a poor law school where the year began with 611 children; there were admitted during the year 640, and discharged during the year 551. Of the 700 remaining at the end of the year,—

441 had been in the schools 1 year or less.
94 „ „ 2 years „
53 „ „ 3 „ „

and only 22 had been in the schools over six years. Only 99 out of the whole number were orphans, and, therefore, regular scholars.

"Mr. Collingwood, master of the Salford Workhouse school, also refers to the continually taking in and out of children by their parents, by which any good work done was undone in a few weeks. His attention had been drawn to one case by the inquiries of an inspector, and he found on investigation that the boy had been in and out of the school no less than 17 times in less than four years. The longest period he had had him in charge was between three and four months, while some periods extended over only a few days. In addition the boy had been at least another 17 times in the probationary wards without reaching the schools. In this case the mother was the bane of the boy's existence.

"This boy had found his way into an excellent certified home, and was there brought to my notice as an instance of the bad results produced by a workhouse school; my inquiries resulted in the above discovery. No doubt there are many girls in our poor law schools whose training has been similarly interrupted.

"One of the most valuable features of the girls' homes is the care and trouble which is taken by the ladies of the committees, and in many cases by the matrons also, to choose a suitable place for each girl who is sent out to service. This is a point in which boards of guardians, with the best intentions, frequently fail, and the result is that the poor child is returned by her new mistress with a long list of complaints, and too often with a spirit of sullen disobedience, the cure of which needs much

skill, patience, and personal tenderness. It is for these unfortunate girls who through some slight eccentricity or peculiarity have made a bad start in service, that in my opinion small certified homes are most needed; the normally endowed child as a rule does well in one of the poor law schools under average management. I confess to having felt a sense of inequity when on visiting a poor law school I have found that the best elder girls have been sent to certified homes, while the "ins "and outs," the infants, the weak-minded, and the more difficult cases of every kind have remained, much to the discouragement of the teachers and caretakers." *Mr. Jenner-Fust's Report.*

Nursing.—Attention has been so much directed to the subject of nursing in our workhouses and workhouse infirmaries during the year, that it seemed desirable to ascertain the number of paid nurses and attendants on lunatics employed in poor law institutions in the district, and what proportion they bear to the number of patients. Returns obtained from the clerks to guardians enable me to make the following statement.

On the 1st of December 1894, the number of inmates of workhouses in the district under the care of the medical officers (exclusive of imbeciles and epileptics attended in separate wards) was 8,830, of whom 4,476 were males, and 4,354 females. The staff of paid nurses in attendance on these sick inmates was 505, of whom 396 were on day, and 109 on night duty. Those on day duty consisted of 17 superintendents, 182 charge nurses, 23 assistant nurses, and 174 probationers; those on night duty of 6 superintendents, 21 charge nurses, 26 assistant nurses, and 56 probationers. The average number of patients per nurse was 22 by day and 81 by night; or taking the day and night staffs together, there was one paid nurse to 17·48 patients. To assist these nurses 194 paupers were employed by day, and 85 by night, a total of 279, these being exclusive of pauper "scrubbers" and also of convalescent patients employed in the sick wards. There are six unions where no nurses are employed, viz., Garstang (4 patients), Lunesdale (3 patients), Bootle (16 patients), East Ward (12 patients), West Ward (2 patients), and Sedbergh (11 patients).

Of the large workhouse infirmaries, West Derby at their Mill Road Infirmary (479 patients), employ 1 nurse to 12 patients by day, and 1 to 25 patients by night; and at the Walton Workhouse Infirmary (849 patients), where the less acute cases are nursed, 1 to 31 by day, and 1 to 121 by night. Liverpool (1,401 patients) 1 to 19 by day, and 1 to 108 by night. Manchester (1,032 patients), 1 to 16 by day, and 1 to 47 by night. Salford, at Hope Hospital (458 patients), 1 to 18 by day, and 1 to 51 by night. Bolton (441 patients), 1 to 55 by day, and 1 to 220 by night. Chorlton (821 patients), 1 to 21 by day, and 1 to 91 by night. Oldham (252 patients), 1 to 23 by day, and 1 to 84 by night. Toxteth Park (666 patients), 1 to 25 by day, and 1 to 83 by night. Ashton-under-Lyne (264 patients), 1 to 53 by day, and 1 to 132 by night. Rochdale (227 patients), 1 to 45 by day, and 1 to 114 by night.

In seven out of the above 11 infirmaries, viz., Bolton, Liverpool, Manchester, Rochdale, Salford, Toxteth Park, and West Derby (at Mill Road), the returns state that no pauper assistance was being employed in the nursing, other than what was derived from convalescent patients; while by Ashton-under-Lyne, 16 paupers were being so employed by day and 4 by night; by Chorlton 22 by night; by Oldham 36 by day, and 7 by night; and by West Derby (at Walton), 9 by night.

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The nursing staff of the district was increased during the year by 2 superintendents of nurses, 1 superintendent for night work, 12 charge nurses, 1 assistant nurse, and 24 probationers, total 40. Of these, 21, viz., 1 superintendent, 1 night superintendent, 4 charge nurses, and 15 probationers, were engaged by the Toxteth Park guardians in connexion with the opening of their new infirmary.

On December 1, 1894, the imbeciles and epileptics in the district placed in special wards, numbered 2,699, of whom 1,288 were males, and 1,411 females. In the care of these 74 paid attendants were employed by day, and 29 by night, giving one attendant to 36 patients by day, and one to 93 patients by night. These attendants were aided by 96 paupers by day, and 63 by night, a total of 159 paupers to 103 paid attendants. The staff of attendants was only increased by two during 1894.

Small-pox.—An outbreak of small-pox in the borough of Rawtenstall, in the Haslingden Union, gave rise to a lively dispute between the guardians and the corporation as to their respective liability to provide hospital accommodation for the cases.

The occurrences in connexion with this outbreak only emphasise the view expressed in my last annual report, that the duty of preventing the spread of infectious diseases should be definitely thrown upon the sanitary authorities, and on them alone, irrespective of whether the patient is a pauper or not.

Overcrowding and Building Operations.—It is with regret that I have to report the overcrowded state of many of the workhouses in the district, especially the larger ones; indeed, in some instances the additional accommodation required is so extensive that years must elapse before the deficiencies can be overtaken. In the course of the past year the accommodation afforded by the wards of the large workhouse at Brownlow Hill, belonging to the Liverpool Select Vestry, has been carefully ascertained, and made the subject of a report to the Board, a copy of which was sent to the Vestry, and by them printed and circulated. The tables annexed to the report give the number of persons who occupied each dormitory on the nights of January 11, 1894 (when the workhouse was at its fullest), and April 12, 1894, respectively, together with the number each dormitory will properly accommodate; the result arrived at being that on the night of January 11, 3,230 persons, and on the night of April 12, 2,866 persons slept in the workhouse, an excess of inmates over accommodation of 539 on the former, and of 175 on the latter night. There was also a deficiency of day room accommodation for 486 in the general wards. The sick, who numbered 1,451 on the night of January 11, and 1,334 on that of April 12, were overcrowded by 238 on the former, and 121 on the latter date: and if it is taken into consideration that about 440 of these sick persons were placed in wards which are admitted to be unfit for their purpose, it will be obvious that the vestry have a serious task before them in providing proper accommodation for their in-door poor.

The accommodation in the Crumpsall Workhouse belonging to the Manchester guardians, exclusive of the infirmary, has also been investigated, and it was found that on the night of January 11, 1894, 1,918 persons, and on the night of October 12, 1,514 persons slept in the workhouse proper, an excess of inmates over accommodation of 483 on the former, and 79 on the latter night; so that here also it is evident that further accommodation on a large scale will have to be provided. In the above statements all classes received in these two workhouses are taken into account, except the sick at Crumpsall, but it is hardly

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necessary to point out that the excess of the total number of paupers in a workhouse at any given date over the total accommodation, by no means fully indicates the deficiency of accommodation, and that the provision for each class and each sex should be considered separately. Even a slight excess of the total number of paupers over the total accommodation, may, and almost invariably does, indicate serious overcrowding in some class or classes of inmates.

These two, however, are by no means the only instances in the district of overcrowded workhouses; Ashton-under-Lyne, Barrow-in-Furness, and Rochdale, in respect of provision for their sick; Bolton, Burnley, Chorlton, Lancaster, Oldham, Prescot, Toxteth Park, and Cockermouth, must all be added to the list of unions in which there is deficiency of accommodation in quantity, altogether apart from quality. It is satisfactory to add that in most instances the guardians seem fully alive to the condition of things, and are taking steps to provide a remedy. At Ashton-under-Lyne a committee are considering what is best to be done; and plans have been submitted for an extension of the infirmary at Barrow. The Bolton guardians, who have been very active during the year, have built a small hospital for infectious cases arising in the workhouse, which has enabled the old "fever block" to be used for ordinary sick cases. They have purchased 76 acres of land adjoining the site of their present workhouse, on which they propose to erect an infirmary, with residence for a medical officer, and a nurses home; and they have also purchased land at Idle Lane for the extension of their vagrant wards. The new infirmary at Burnley will probably be opened before next winter.

The Chorlton guardians have decided to remove the children from the workhouse into the country, and have purchased a beautiful site of 192½ acres at Styal, near Wilmslow, in Cheshire, on which it is proposed to erect cottage homes.

At Lancaster extensive additions have been made to the vagrant wards, and plans have been matured for the completion of the recently erected infirmary (referred to in my last report), and for providing lying-in wards in a separate building.

The Oldham guardians have proposed several schemes during the year for the removal of the children from the workhouse, but at present no decision has been arrived at.

The overcrowding in the case of Prescot has been serious, but plans for a new infirmary are in an advanced state, and the guardians have recently purchased some more land near their workhouse, and hope to utilize a house thereon as a nurses' home. The Rochdale guardians also, in view of future requirements, have purchased 28½ acres of land adjoining the site of the present workhouse at Dearnley.

At Toxteth Park, four blocks of the new infirmary, containing 197 beds, together with an administrative block and nurses home, have been completed and brought into use, and the staff of nurses has been increased by the appointment of Miss Ellis as superintendent of nurses, besides a superintendent for night work, 4 charge nurses, and 15 probationers. In spite, however, of this large addition to its resources the workhouse is by no means equal to the demands upon it.

No progress has been made at Cockermouth, where the provision for in-door poor, especially for the imbeciles and the sick, is of an exceedingly unsatisfactory character. At Penrith, existing wards have been re-arranged and extended, the result being greatly improved accommodation for vagrants.

The first portion of the new workhouse at Patricroft for the Barton-on-Irwell Union, has been completed, and is in use. The imbeciles

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have been placed therein, pending the erection of a separate block for this class, and the sick have been transferred to a part of the main building of the old workhouse adapted for their temporary reception; a great improvement has thus been effected, and it is to be hoped that no long time will be suffered to elapse before the building of the new infirmary is proceeded with.

Conferences.—The usual Poor Law Conferences were held in connexion with the district. At that for the Northern District, which was presided over by Mr. James Cropper, the subjects discussed were: (1.) The principles and practice of out-relief; (2.) The operation of the four shilling grant for pauper lunatics, and the expediency of giving it for patients satisfactorily kept elsewhere than in asylums, as in Scotland; (3.) The Local Government Act, 1894, in its bearing on boards of guardians; (4.) The working of sewage schemes at Bishop Auckland and elsewhere. At that for the North-Western District, presided over by the Right Hon. Sir John T. Hibbert, K.C.B., M.P., the subjects were: (1) Old age pensions; (2) Nursing in workhouse hospitals; (3) The training of workhouse boys for sea service; (4) County rate expenditure; (5) The sanitary condition of the people.

I have again the pleasure of acknowledging in the fullest manner, the energetic and hearty assistance I continue to receive from Mr. Moorsom.

H. Jenner-Fust, Junr.

13*th April* 1894.

No. 26.

Report of Mr. H. G. Kennedy, Inspector for the District comprising the Union-County of the East Riding of Yorkshire and parts of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Mr. Kennedy's Report.

During the year 1894 the expenditure on out-door relief in the 43 unions comprised in my district showed throughout an upward tendency; the net increase may be set down approximately at six per cent.

There was during the same period some decrease in the number of vagrants, but, considering that 1893 was the year of the lock-out in the coal trade, an event which scattered large numbers of those usually engaged in coal-mining industries and dependent trades over the country in search of temporary earnings or subsistence, it was to be expected that the total number of tramps in 1894 would show a reduction upon the enormous numbers recorded in the previous year. It is melancholy to find, however, that during the twelve months ended Michaelmas 1894, there occurred 7,991 cases in which children were relieved in the vagrant wards; and I cannot but record my regret once more that no effective action has yet been taken for the repression of child-vagrancy.

It cannot be controverted that the steady growth of vagrancy during the last few years has recently drawn the anxious attention of local authorities. People are beginning to ask whether nothing effectual can be done to check the evil, and to suggest various remedies; for my part every additional year's experience tends to strengthen my conviction that the existing regulations—subject perhaps to amendment on some few points of detail—are the best that can be devised, and if they were

carried out humanely but strictly in every union alike, I am satisfied that the vagrants would greatly decrease; but the fact is that no uniformity of treatment prevails at present; in one workhouse there are sleeping compartments, in another association wards; at one place gruel is given, at another bread; here the tramps are made to work, and there they are dismissed without a task; this board of guardians enforces a two nights detention, while a neighbouring board detains for one night only; bathing is compulsory in one place, in another impossible for want of hot water; so that a diversity in the mode of administering the regulations has grown into existence which to a great degree renders nugatory the scope and principles of the existing system. *Mr. Kennedy's Report.*

It is, and has been my endeavour, as far as possible in this connexion, to induce boards of guardians to provide properly equipped vagrant wards attached to their workhouses, amply sufficient to shelter all who resort to them without overcrowding, designed on the separate compartment system, and superintended by efficient officers. Some progress was made in this direction during 1894. Thus new vagrant wards were completed and opened at Huddersfield and Driffield; and the builders began similar works at Beverley, Ecclesall Bierlow, North Bierley, Skipton, and Wetherby. Plans were also approved for new tramp wards at Pocklington and Wortley.

As regards workhouse infirmaries, the new infirmary at Dewsbury for some 200 patients was occupied, and a beautiful detached infirmary at Beverley was also opened. The old infirmary at Ecclesall Bierlow, having been completely renovated and brought abreast of modern requirements left the builders hands. At Bramley and Pontefract new infirmary pavilions were commenced. At Keighley, an extension of the general sick wards, and a new detached block for male imbeciles were completed. At Leeds a new nurses' home for a large staff of trained nurses was finished; at Knaresborough a new detached infirmary was begun. At Sheffield a new children's hospital had nearly reached completion by the close of the year. Progress was also made with schemes for important extensions in other unions. Thus, at Doncaster, the site for an entirely new workhouse was selected, and terms of purchase were agreed upon. At Halifax, the difficult question of finding a suitable site for a new detached infirmary was finally settled. At Hunslet a site was acquired outside the town for childrens' cottage homes; at Penistone additional land was bought, and plans for important extensions to the infirmary accommodation were approved. At Pocklington plans for extensive alterations were also considered and adopted. At Tadcaster, the hot water supply, more particularly in the children's quarters was improved. At Wakefield, important plans were prepared for a new detached infirmary, and the vexed question of the site on which to erect it was settled.

As regards matters of workhouse drainage, this subject also received my careful attention during the year; thus plans were prepared for a thorough renovation of the drainage system at the important workhouse in the Sheffield union; the drainage system at Wharfedale was examined and works commenced which will thoroughly alter its character. At York, the drains were completely overhauled, new baths and lavatories were provided, and many new w.c.'s of a modern type were placed in properly constructed projections.

Numerous other improvements of a less extensive character were carried out also in the course of the year; and I perhaps ought more particularly to mention the new washhouse which was commenced at Dewsbury; the installation of the electric light and the improvement of the boilers and hot water supply there; the provision of fire exits at

Mr. Kennedy's Report.

the Huddersfield Workhouse Infirmary; as also at many of the principal buildings at Sheffield Workhouse, and at the main building in Hunslet Workhouse; the enlargement of the laundry at Hull, the improvements to the receiving wards and the old infirmary buildings at the same workhouse, as well as the renovation of a large number of the sanitary conveniences; the provision of fire exits for the infirmary at Skipton Workhouse; and the reconstruction of the baths and lavatories for boys and old women at Wakefield Workhouse.

The nursing staff also in many instances was strengthened. Thus five additional nurses were appointed at Bradford; a superintendent nurse was placed in administrative charge at Ecclesall Bierlow; a night nurse was appointed at Hunslet. An additional nurse was appointed at North Bierley, and also at Sculcoates and Skipton, and a night nurse was appointed at Wakefield.

The dietary tables in many workhouses have also been revised, and improvements introduced, great attention having been especially paid to children's diets. In the case of the children, I may, perhaps, add that I have steadily endeavoured to secure that new milk, unskimmed, should be supplied to the workhouse children; the dietary tables in most cases provide that this should be so, and I think that the practice of skimming the children's milk is one strongly to be condemned.

It should, however, be borne in mind in forming an estimate of the year's work, that more might have been accomplished but for two independent obstacles which tended to impede progress. In many unions during the latter end of the summer the boundaries had to be seriously disturbed under the provisions of the Local Government Act, for which reason the guardians were reluctant to commence improvements until it was seen how far the alteration of areas might render such expenditure unnecessary. Again, the boards of guardians being expiring bodies felt that it was their duty—more particularly as the year drew to its close—to leave matters involving any heavy expenditure of money to be dealt with in 1895 by the new boards. Nevertheless, in closing this brief review of the year 1894, I cannot refrain from expressing satisfaction with the progress which was made. The purely agricultural districts continue to feel severely the effects of depression, and in those districts it is, and must for the present continue to be a matter of extreme difficulty to prevail on the local poor law authorities to provide the funds, without which no improvements of workhouse buildings, or staff are possible, but I nowhere see reason for discouragement, and look forward with confidence to further improvements in coming years.

H. G. Kennedy.

1*st May* 1895.

No. 27.

Report of Mr. C. A. Dawson, Inspector for the District comprising the Union-Counties of Durham, Northumberland, the North Riding of Yorkshire, and parts of Cumberland.

Mr. Dawson's Report.

Although the hopes of substantial improvement in trade, alluded to in my last report, cannot be said to have been realised, still the year 1894 will not compare badly with its immediate predecessors. Employment has been generally slightly better, and though in two unions it

Mr. Dawson's Report.

has been considered necessary to open labour yards, the destitution of the unemployed, up to the commencement of the severe weather at the end of 1894, was not so great as at the end of 1893. The labour yard at Stockton, which was opened in March 1893, was closed at the end of May 1894, and has not been reopened. The labour yard at Newcastle, which was closed at the end of March 1894, was reopened last December, and is still open. The closing of the steel works at Darlington has thrown a great many men out of employment, and compelled the guardians to open a labour yard. The work there, however, has been bad and uncertain for some considerable time, and it may well be that the permanent closing of the works would be a benefit to the town, as the population dependent on them would then migrate elsewhere.

The pauperism, exclusive of vagrants and insane, for the weeks including January 1st 1894 and 1895 respectively, is as follows, showing an increase of 445;

	1894.	1895.
Cumberland (part of) - - -	1,930	1,852
Northumberland - - -	9,898	10,435
Durham - - - -	22,511	22,934
North Riding of Yorkshire (including Malton and Scarborough added to the district in April 1894).	10,345	9,908
	44,684	45,129

The above shows a decrease in the county of Cumberland and in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and an increase in the counties of Northumberland and Durham. There is an increase of 986 in the Darlington Union, which is almost wholly accounted for by the distress caused by the stoppage of the steel works, the numbers relieved on labour test, during the week including 1st January 1895, being 982; of 527 in the Newcastle-on-Tyne Union, due to the increased number of able-bodied men and their families relieved on labour test; of 127 and 163 in the Tynemouth and Sunderland Unions respectively, both of which are largely affected by the existing depression in shipping and shipbuilding. The latter business (shipbuilding) has suffered much from the strike of the moulders and patternmakers, which has only recently been settled, and which prevented the completion of many contracts already in hand, and made it impossible for shipbuilders to tender for fresh contracts which they had no prospect of being able to complete. Since the close of the year 1894 there has been, in consequence of the severity of the weather, considerable distress among all out-door trades, such as masons, bricklayers, painters, gardeners, and shipyard men, but that is a matter which will come more strictly within the scope of the annual report for the following year.

I regret that I have again to report an enormous increase in the number of admissions of vagrants, the numbers being:—

1893.	1894.
170,773 (including Malton and Scarborough).	207,131

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There is a reduction in the numbers relieved out of the workhouses, but this is more apparent than real, as the numbers were abnormally increased in 1893 by the fact of the vagrant wards at Stockton Workhouse being closed during the greater part of the year. In the different counties in my district the figures stand thus :—

	1893.	1894.
Cumberland (part of) - - -	6	19
Northumberland - - - -	2,040	2,353
Durham - - - - -	8,564	3,288
North Riding of Yorkshire (including Malton and Scarborough added to the district in April 1894).	3,573	7,222
	14,183	12,882

The figures point unmistakeably to a deficiency of accommodation in the vagrant wards, and, if there had not been a relaxation in the period of detention, the deficiency would have appeared to be much greater. The only remedy appears to be that guardians should make their accommodation in excess of their ordinary requirements, so that in times like the present, which I fear are sure to recur, they may be able to carry out the law and regulations of the Board with the same strictness as in times when the pressure is not so great. At present it is an undoubted fact that, owing to lack of space, the regulations with regard to the period of detention have been relaxed in the majority of unions in different parts of the country, and that the numbers of vagrants who have been relieved in lodging-houses, and from whom consequently no task of work whatever has been exacted, has enormously increased in the last two years.

The pressure on the accommodation for male adult inmates, to which I alluded last year, still continues, and I fear that it is likely to increase. The difficulty will be met by the Sunderland Guardians when their new infirmary is completed and the present sick wards assigned to the aged and infirm; but in some other workhouses some considerable additions will be necessary, unless either the sick or the school children are moved elsewhere, and the buildings at present occupied by them utilised for other purposes.

I am glad to be able to report that considerable improvements and additions have been either completed, partly executed, or projected in workhouses and certified schools during the past year, which may be stated as follows :—

Carlisle.—Fusehill Workhouse. New vagrant wards on the cellular system finished and occupied.

Carlisle.—Harraby Hill School. New bathrooms and lavatories and improvements to kitchen and offices in progress.

Darlington.—New vagrant wards on the cellular system nearly finished, but not yet occupied.

Houghton-le-Spring.—New board room and offices finished and opened.

Guisborough.—New infirmary finished.

Longtown.—Plans approved by the Board for labour shed and bathroom accommodation for vagrants.

Northallerton.—Drainage of workhouse completed.

Auckland.—Drainage of workhouse remodelled entirely, and laundry enlarged and improved. *Mr. Dawson's Report.*

Chester-le-Street.—Plans being prepared for new infirmary; old infirmary building being enlarged.

Glendale.—New bathrooms built.

South Shields.—New infirmary block, one ward in which is for children, separate block for imbeciles, and new washhouse and laundry built. Plans approved for rearrangement and enlargement of the administrative block of the hospital, and improved nurses' quarters.

Sunderland.—Plans approved for new infirmary, vagrant, and receiving wards, porter's lodge, and entrance gateway.

Easington.—New infirmary finished and occupied.

Lanchester.—Plans now before the Board for a second infirmary block and rearrangement of old infirmary.

Tynemouth.—Additional cells for vagrants completed and occupied.

Middlesbrough.—Plans submitted for additions and alterations to vagrant wards.

Scarborough.—New workshops and labour yard.

Sedgefield.—Bathroom and offices provided for female sick. New bathroom for females in main building. New detached washhouse and laundry.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Better and more healthy nursery provided for the infants, and new quarters for the nurses apart from the hospital. Washhouse and laundry remodelled.

Durham.—Plans submitted to the Board for improvements in and additions to the accommodation for the sick.

Malton.—New sick wards, male and female, and receiving wards completed and occupied.

Certified Schools.

Royal Victoria Blind Asylum, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—The old asylum in Northumberland Street has been vacated, and the new one at Benwell was occupied at the end of December last.

Deaf and Dumb Institution, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—A new block of buildings for boys is in course of erection. This is part of a much larger plan, which is to be carried out when funds permit.

Nazareth House, Middlesbrough.—A new block has been built, by which the schoolroom is enlarged, and a new refectory and dormitory added.

The schemes submitted by the guardians for the relief of the pressure on the workhouse accommodation at Stockton were quite inadequate, and did not meet with the approval of the Board, and the question is more urgent than ever. At Middlesbrough no progress has been made towards the much needed new infirmary, and the plans for alterations in and additions to the vagrant wards at Hartlepool, which were submitted to the Board last year, were remitted to the guardians for reconsideration.

C. A. Dawson.

21*st March* 1895.

No. 28.

Mr. Bircham's Report.

Report of Mr. F. T. Bircham, Inspector for the District comprising North and South Wales and Monmouthshire.

General state of district.

The year closes showing a slight decrease of pauperism upon the corresponding period of the preceding year. The in-door pauperism remaining stationary, while the out-door paupers show a decrease of 700. Up to the end of the year no special arrangements had been necessary to meet able-bodied pauperism in any union in the district.

Mining, &c.

There was not much difference with regard to the staple industries of the district between the two years in question, though in 1894 there was no strike of importance, as was the case in 1893. The collieries, generally speaking, were fairly employed, but the tinplate trade continued in a state of great depression; and there appears to be little, if any, prospect of any present improvement. As the tinplate manufacture employs, roughly speaking, some 30,000 hands, representing in fairly good times an annual payment of wages of perhaps two and a half millions sterling, some idea may be formed of the possible effect on pauperism, when, as is probably the case, at least one fourth of the trade has been lost through American competition, and unless new markets are opened up, the outlook cannot be said to be encouraging. There is therefore all the more reason why the boards of guardians concerned should be more than ordinarily careful in their administration of relief, so that the deserving destitute poor may be adequately relieved, and some stricter line drawn than is now done between such classes and those whose destitution is the result of their own improvidence.

The quarries in North Wales and elsewhere have been for the most part fairly active, and there is no call for special observations on the condition of those districts, the normal pauperism of which stands at a very high percentage compared with other and really poorer unions in Wales.

Agricultural.

The agricultural unions almost all show a slight decrease in pauperism, which is never much affected by the bad times that this industry is experiencing; the able-bodied agricultural labourer forming but a small proportion of the population of Wales. The chief sufferers, the small farmers, as long as they hold their farms, have to pay rates, not receive them, until the time arrives when they too in their old age may come to figure as out-door paupers, having handed over the remnant of their small stock to younger members of their families. With regard to the agricultural labourer in Wales, a very interesting report has been made to the Labour Commission by Mr. Lleufer Thomas, especially in those unions where he personally conducted his inquiries; told in an attractive and even picturesque style, it is well worth careful perusal. If there is one feature in this report which stands out in stronger relief than another, it is in my opinion the part payment of wages in kind, consequent on the residence of the labourer at the farmhouse or out-buildings of his employer. How a married labourer, living himself away from his family, can support wife and children on 7*s.* 6*d.* to 9*s.* a week, has always been a mystery to me. Certainly he would be far better off in his cottage with his family, his wages all paid him in money, and he might then be able to make some little provision for sickness and old age. The result appears to be an increasing number of youths

employed in agriculture, instead of grown up experienced men, and these again go off to the works in search of better wages, tending in their turn to congest the labour of these higher paid industries, which certainly in the near future will not be able to absorb them, whatever they may have done in the past. *Mr. Bircham's Report.*

With respect to in-door relief I note with satisfaction the increased attention that is being given by most of the boards of guardians in the district to the treatment of the sick and infirm inmates. More nurses are being employed every year, and trained nurses are sought for in a good number of unions. The insistence of a knowledge of the Welsh language rather limits the supply at present, but I hope that an increased number of trained Welsh speaking nurses may be forthcoming in time. It must, however, be borne in mind that the workhouses in the country districts of Wales are for the most part very small, the inmates very few, accustomed to an exceedingly simple and primitive style of life; and it takes a long time to convince the guardians of such unions of any necessity for marching with the times so far as providing trained nurses and modern hospital appliances. Still, matters are improving steadily, if slowly. In the larger workhouses in my district such as Cardiff, Swansea, Newport, &c. the question of proper nursing has received due consideration at the hands of the guardians and their medical officers. In many of the country workhouses the present stamp of trained nurses would not stay, even if they were appointed; there would not be enough work for them to do. Night nurses are appointed in the large workhouses, but such a provision in the smaller establishments it is scarcely possible to expect. I must, however, bear testimony to the kindness with which the sick and infirm in the smaller workhouses are treated generally, in the absence even of trained skilled nurses; and on this point I think there is little cause for any real anxiety, even though the system be one which is easily criticisable on paper from the more advanced point of view, and not taking the circumstances and real wants of the locality into consideration. In-door relief. Nursing, &c.

The food as a rule is decidedly good of its kind, and fairly varied; in this, I think, the medical inspector of the Board will generally concur, more especially with regard to the food of the children. Food, diet, &c.

The children of all the larger workhouses are in separate establishments of various kinds. The larger unions of Glamorgan and Monmouthshire will bear comparison in this respect with any in the kingdom. Where there are no separate establishments for children the workhouse school has where practicable been closed, and the children sent out to the elementary schools of the locality. Children.

In a district like Wales, where out-door relief prevails to so large an extent, it is in my opinion all the more incumbent on boards of guardians to encourage in every way the formation of out-door nursing institutes, by subscribing to them, and indeed interesting themselves in their formation. The small doles of out-door relief to the old, sick, and infirm can only be justified by a proper attention being given to nursing, which is now too often left to the chance care of an unskilled neighbour. I can conceive no worthier employment for well educated young women in Wales than, after receiving a proper hospital training, to return amongst their own kith and kin to give the sick poor the benefit of their training and experience; and I feel sure that the various boards of guardians in Wales would gladly pay for such services, if they were at hand to be made use of. Out-door nursing.

Mr. Bircham's Report.

Vagrancy.

The increase in vagrancy throughout the district in common with the rest of the country calls for special notice. So far as it lies with boards of guardians to deal with this growing evil, their part is limited to a reasonably deterrent system of relief; the causes are beyond their control; and I do not think that any method that may be adopted will much affect the general question. Still the one great point of uniformity of treatment is not sufficiently recognised by boards of guardians in this district, who should in each union be provided with the means of carrying out the Act of 1882. A good deal has been done in most unions during the past two years to improve their accommodation by providing cells, and task of work, &c.,; but few unions carry out to any extent their powers of detention beyond one night, and though they have all probably memorialized the Board as to their wish to be helped out of their difficulties, few of them can say that they have availed themselves to the utmost of the powers they already possess.

A long period of depression in staple industries, combined with a vast increase in the population, unchecked and uncontrolled, must add to the army of unemployed, especially of the feeblest and worst descriptions of the labouring classes, and swell the ranks of vagrants accordingly. When once this ragged fringe has dropped off the mantle of labour it falls into the lap of vagrancy or pauperism, never to return to legitimate employment, even were any forthcoming, or however strict the method of relieving them by boards of guardians may be.

Local Government Act, 1894.

The elections of guardians under the Local Government Act, 1894, show the following results in the 53 unions of the district:

Number of members of old boards - - -	1,734
Number of members of new boards - - -	2,035
Number of members of new boards who were guardians on old boards - - - - -	1,005
Number of new members - - - -	1,030
Number of ladies elected - - - -	88

Eleven chairmen and 10 vice-chairmen were elected from outside, and 41 co-opted members.

I hear of very few instances of any failures of elections or returns for district or even parish councils; and I cannot but bear testimony to the admirable manner in which the clerks to the guardians acting as the returning officers have performed the very onerous duties that have devolved upon them. The circulars of the Board as issued from time to time since the passing of the Act, have left little, if anything to be desired, and show how thoroughly the Act has been thought out by them, while the lively interest taken by the county councils and joint committees in carrying out their instructions, and acting under the able advice of their several clerks, is a subject for congratulation, and justifies I hope considerable confidence in the future.

F. T. Bircham.

24th January 1895.

Education of Pauper Children.

No. 29.

Report for the year 1894 by Mr. J. R. Mozley, Inspector of Poor Law Schools for the Northern District and Wales.

Sir,

I will begin my report with a table of the kind that I generally give, stating the number of children examined in the standards in my district during the past year, and the number of passes in each of the elementary subjects :— *Mr. Mozley's Report.*

Standard - -	VI.*	V.	IV.	III.	II.	I.	Total.
Number Presented - -	213	403	635	966	1,155	1,147	4,519
Passed in Reading -	210	395	617	936	1,126	1,019	4,303
Passed in Writing and Spelling - -	183	343	537	794	956	1,085	3,898
Passed in Arithmetic -	142	268	496	690	993	1,009	3,598

* Under Standard VI., Standard VII. is included.

The general character of these results, including the proportionate number of the children in the several standards does not very greatly differ from the results in previous years; but it is observable that Standard I. has diminished in numbers when compared with the other standards, and now shows actually fewer children than Standard II.

The total number of children in all the schools of my district, registered in the books on the day of my inspection, was 7,213; but 380 of these were absent by reason of sickness, and 89 were absent from one of my large schools as being under quarantine; leaving 6,744 children present at my inspection. It will be seen that 2,225 children were not examined in any standard (as against 4,519 in the standards). Most of these were infants, but four or five hundred of them were children either of weak mind or neglected as regards their education during the time previous to their admission into the school.

I wish now to make a few remarks on the teaching of geography in the schools inspected by me. In the first place, the use of a globe is much too rarely resorted to. For making children understand the form of the earth it is indispensable, and though children are told that the earth is "round like an orange," an actual globe conveys the image much more vividly. The nature of the poles, the axis, and above all of the equator, cannot properly be conveyed to the mind of a learner without a globe. Children, in my experience, will generally say that the equator is a line "through the earth" instead of "round the earth"; the important difference between these two propositions cannot adequately be shown without a globe. Secondly, even the use of a map in a geography lesson is not, as it should be, invariable. Thirdly, teachers seldom use their own experience to increase and vivify the information given in the books, as should always be done. Fourthly, the discrimination between the times when the teacher is imparting knowledge and the times when he is testing the children's memory of what has been taught them is not made with sufficient clearness; by which I do not mean that a line can be rigidly drawn between these two

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operations, but on the whole they are different. Fifthly, though the geographical readers in use now are often picturesque and interesting, there is one particular part in which they fail, and that is in the higher class of definitions, such as the Education Code reserves for Standard V. Take, for instance, the following definition of the Arctic and Antarctic circles, from one of the most recent of the geographical readers for Standard V.: "the Arctic and Antarctic circles are small circles drawn "parallel to the Equator at a distance of 23½° from the north and south "poles." The truth of this statement as a matter of fact does not make it a proper definition, or one with which any intelligent reader ought to be satisfied. Such a reader cannot but ask, "Why 23½°? why not 20° or 30° or any other number?" The book to which I refer (and all other geographical readers known to me are on a par with it) contains no answer to this question. But the answer, which is essential to the true definition, is one of great interest. On the Arctic and Antarctic circles, but at no lower latitude, can be seen on one day of the year, the spectacle of a day without a sunset; the sun dipping down to the northern or southern horizon (northern at the Arctic circle, southern at the Antarctic) and rising up from it without ever vanishing beneath it. Within the Arctic circle (to speak of this alone) such a spectacle may be seen with greater frequency the further north we go, until at the poles, if a traveller could get there, the sun for a whole six months would move seemingly round and round on a level circle in the sky, not of course really on a level, but the divergence up or down would be too small to be appreciated by an ordinary observer in a single day. The Arctic circle is, in short, the entrance into a region of celestial wonders; and it is as this, and not barely as a circle 23½° distant from the pole, that it ought to be described in books of geography. Just in the same way the tropical zone is clearly and adequately defined as that portion of the earth's surface within which the sun may at some period of the year be seen in the very top of the sky, or, to use the ordinary word, vertical. This is a fact which even second standard children are capable of understanding, and they should of course be told that the vertical sun is seen in every place within the tropics twice a year. But geographical books do not tell children this, and it is very likely that their authors have never realised the fact to themselves. When they do try to explain what is meant by the tropics, they exhibit this by diagrams of the earth and sun, in which as a matter of course the sun is assumed to be the centre of the system and the earth an appendage. This is a very proper method in its place; but it never ought to displace, nor ought it to precede, the plain definitions which appeal to the sense of sight alone, and which are so much more picturesque than any reasoning by diagrams.

I am glad to say that guardians are becoming more alive than they used to be formerly to the educational value of industrial training. Let me add what may seem a paradox, but what really is an essential part of the same matter; they are also in some cases (though in many they are not) alive to the desirability of reducing the amount of it. The fact is, that there is plenty of work which, when confined within moderate limits, is educational, but which beyond those limits is a weariness to the flesh, and while adding nothing to a child's knowledge, gives inevitably a strong distaste for the process of learning. Such work is the scrubbing of rooms and the mending of garments, whether of trousers and boots by boys, or of shirts and stockings by girls. Some children in workhouses or poor law schools have a great deal more of this kind of work to do than is good for them. It is by no means an easy fault to remedy; the facts in any particular case are far from easy

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to ascertain, and when they are ascertained, the questions "what ought to be done" and "how is one to secure its being done" are both formidable ones. One may fairly say that children ought not to go about in torn garments or live in dirty rooms; but it is not worth while having a dress or a room immaculate at the expense of the spirit and life of the child. And labour-saving appliances ought, where possible, to be introduced rather than that the children should be overworked in this way.

As to the more positive side of the matter, I am glad to say that at the Kirkdale schools an attempt has been made during the past year to give more system to the industrial training, and to mark the stage at which each child has arrived. I should hope that the practical value of such an attempt would be considerable; evidently it ought to be made subservient to the encouragement of children who work well, and to the proper disposal of each child to that work for which he or she is best fitted. The industrial work at the Swinton schools again is of great interest. It is the only school in my district (or within my knowledge, though there are doubtless more) in which the boys receive instruction in ambulance classes; I saw them bind up broken heads, broken thighs, broken legs (*i.e.*, boys who were supposed to have suffered from these accidents) and carry off the broken-legged patients on stretchers. As far as I could tell the binding seemed well and firmly done. Twenty of the girls in these schools attend cooking classes in Manchester (besides doing practical work of this kind at the schools). I need not particularise the more ordinary industrial work; but swimming is taught excellently here, both to boys and girls. The boys swim and dive with great spirit, and they are taught how to rescue a drowning person, and how to revive him when rescued. They did this also in my presence. I may mention that an old Swinton boy, who learned swimming at these schools (which he left about three years ago) rescued last autumn a little boy who had fallen into a deep millpond near Manchester, and received the certificate of the Royal Humane Society for so doing. I was told that he had not been at all a good boy when at the schools, but adventurous, and had once slipped headforemost into a barrel of tar in his desire to investigate what was inside.

The guardians of the Cardiff Union have begun to employ the services of a public lecturer on cookery to give lessons to the girls at the Ely schools once a week, and very interesting was the lesson which I heard her give and truly educational. And the guardians of the Newport Union (Monmouthshire) have for more than a year past employed a county council lecturer to instruct the boys at the Ely schools in treeplanting and grafting.

All through my district the interest of boards of guardians in the children under their charge is increasing. New methods are continually being tried, and I must make brief mention here of the interesting plan which the Sheffield guardians have originated of dividing the children (who are altogether some 250 in number) among different cottage homes in different parts of the city and its neighbourhood. The superintendent, as I am informed, visits every home daily. Again, the help of unofficial or semi-official workers is more and more largely called into play, and indeed the operation of the Poor Law naturally connects itself with the operation of charitable bodies of all sorts. Such a connexion is possible mainly in two ways, first, by entrusting children afflicted by some special delicacy or infirmity to certified homes (and even in some cases to non-certified homes); secondly, by calling in the aid of private persons or societies to visit the children after they are sent out by guardians to places of employment. For instance, some ladies at

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Dewsbury have within the past year undertaken to do this for the guardians in respect of the girls sent out to service from their new cottage homes there; and I have before mentioned in these reports the Sheffield House of Help, which does the same for the girls sent out by the guardians of that union. In both these instances the visits paid to the girls are officially reported: but the Girls' Friendly Society never, I think, reports officially, though the ladies connected with it often visit girls sent out from poor law schools. I have often wished that the visits paid by the ladies of this latter society could be officially reported to the guardians, and I am not sure that the difficulties which really exist might not be overcome. As to the help which special institutions or homes may give to children afflicted in special ways (blindness, deafness, idiocy, epilepsy) this can hardly be exaggerated, but unfortunately there are many more children so afflicted in workhouses and poor law schools than can be taken in by outside institutions.

If I were asked to say in what part of a child's daily life, so long as it is in the workhouse or poor law school, supervision is most apt to be defective, I should say in the playhours. The children are very careless with their toys, and these, when broken, are not soon replaced. In dark evenings, in winter especially, the illumination in school or dayroom is sometimes of an imperfect character, and there is little to be done. Yet, though much improvement is possible here, I ought not to give the impression of too dreary a life. Outsiders (quite other than charitable societies) are often kind to the children; for instance, the Bagnall miners (in Nottinghamshire) gave the children of the Basford Workhouse last Christmas various toys, to the boys materials for football and cricket, to the girls skipping ropes and other such matters. And when the Swinton children (672 in number) had a day at the sea last July (1894), the subscriptions which paid for it were, I believe, largely given by persons living close to the schools and more or less familiar with the children.

If there is any danger in the possible positive action of guardians in regard of poor law schools, it is I think in the way of their building too large buildings, such as cannot be kept clean and in order without undue trouble. This is an evil which certainly has happened in some cases.

Finally, and in view of the severe critics of poor law schools and of the children trained therein (critics who used, I think, to be more vehement than they are now); let me quote a piece of statistics which shows how very untrue the supposition is that poor law schools are responsible for all the children who go out of them. It is taken from a paper read by Mr. Birkby, superintendent of the Swinton schools, before the North-Western Poor Law Officers' Association. Of the 700 children in the Swinton schools at the time at which he writes, he finds that—

441	had been in the school	1	year or less.
94	"	"	2 years.
53	"	"	3 "
40	"	"	4 "
38	"	"	5 "
12	"	"	6 "
14	"	"	7 "
4	"	"	8 "
4	"	"	9 "

Such statistics are not compatible with the supposition that children in the Swinton schools stay there (generally) long enough for the formation of a trained, industrious, and orderly character. Further,

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Mr. Birkby finds that during the year preceding this enumeration there had been 640 admissions and 551 discharges. Granting that some of these admissions will be re-admissions (the same child being taken out and brought in again several times during the year by its parents) still the inference is clear; that any unfavourable results that may be charged against Swinton or any other poor law school (for there is not in this respect any great difference between them) must be checked and modified by the consideration that the children are not by any means moulded exclusively by the influences of the school itself. The Swinton children will, I believe, stand the test of results very well; but where there is failure, here or elsewhere, something else besides the institution is usually to blame. And though I will quite admit that there is something to be said against "institution" life for children, still where the officers in charge have a tender heart and a cheerful spirit (and these are qualities by no means unknown in poor law institutions), even real objections are largely alleviated.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. J. G. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P.,
President of the Local Government Board.

J. R. Mozley.

No. 30.

Report for the Year 1894, by Mr. Wyndham Holgate, Inspector of Poor Law Schools for the Metropolitan and South-Eastern District.

Mr. Holgate's Report.

Sir,

Record of number of children and statistics of examinations.

In presenting to you a report for the year 1894 on the state of the education of the children in the poor-law schools of the Metropolitan and South-Eastern District, I have first to remark that the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk were placed under my inspection, in the early part of the year, in exchange for the county of Southampton, which has been transferred to the Midland and Southern District. This alteration has practically made no difference in the number of children under my charge, as the total on the school registers has been 16,444 in 1894 as compared with 16,544 in 1893, showing a diminution of 100.

The sick list is again abnormally large, and I regret to say that out of the 1,207 absentees recorded this year from this cause no less than 490 belong to the same three schools as showed the highest number in 1893, viz., South Metropolitan district (Brighton Road) school; Hackney Union separate school at Brentwood; and Bethnal Green separate school at Leytonstone; these 490 cases being in addition to a certain further number of children who are being treated for ophthalmia in the special schools provided by the Central London district managers at Hanwell.

As in many instances the ailments from which these children suffer, though requiring isolation, are not enough to prevent their receiving some education, provision has been or is being made for the appointment of an infirmary teacher.

Mr. Holgate's Report.

1894.	Number presented.	Passed in			Passed in all three Subjects.
		Reading and Recitation.	Composition, Writing, Spelling.	Arithmetic.	
Standard VII. -	79	79	79	71	71
„ VI. -	478	473	465	414	403
„ V. -	1,167	1,139	1,095	954	933
„ IV. -	2,142	2,049	1,830	1,802	1,665
„ III. -	2,375	2,273	2,121	2,147	1,980
„ II. -	2,437	2,386	2,337	2,191	2,102
„ I. -	2,425	2,330	2,136	2,092	2,012
Total in Standards -	11,103	10,729	10,063	9,671	9,166
Preparatory class -	1,418	Consists of new-comers, feeble-minded children, and infants in mixed schools.—Not individually examined.			
Total in main schools	12,521				
Infants in separate schools -	2,716	First class infants nearly equal Standard I. in main schools.			
Total present at inspection - -	15,237				
Sick - -	1,207	Absent.			
Total on School registers - -	16,444				

General results and progress.

The return here given in detail of the results of the examinations held by me in 1894 is not unsatisfactory, as it shows that with a reduced total of 100 on the registers the number presented in standards is 300 larger, being 11,103 as compared with 10,803 in 1893, whilst the number of children who passed in all three elementary subjects has increased by 422, being 9,166 in 1894 as against 8,744 in 1893. As to the quality of the work done there is not much change to report, though I am thankful to say that in several schools I have found a distinct advance in the endeavour to improve the intelligence of the children by a well-considered system of object lessons. Anything which tends to enlarge the views of the children, which are necessarily narrow and limited within the four walls of an institution, must result in improving the habits of observation, and be a means of affording pleasure and benefit to the teachers as well as the children, who will alike look forward to these lessons as a welcome break in the monotony of the ordinary school routine, which is so frequently permitted to become a mere abstract or mechanical exercise for the purpose of cramming the scholar to pass the required standard at the next examination. Teachers cannot do better than bear in mind words used by the Rev. T. W. Sharpe, chief inspector of schools, the other day at St. Thomas Charterhouse: "No one ever really learnt anything "by taking in information in the manner that geese are stuffed for "Christmas." Care should, however, be taken to avoid a complaint which is constantly made by inspectors, that the so-called "object lessons" too often fail in their purpose because the real object itself is not made use of to illustrate the lesson, but a picture is fallen back upon for the purpose. It will add to the value of the lessons, and create a

Object lessons.

lively interest both for teachers and children if some little trouble has to be taken in obtaining the specimens required, which can be placed in the school museum when the lectures upon it have been completed. *Mr. Holgate's Report.*

As to the use of pictures in schools, which I have always strongly advocated, and which are now introduced into all first-class schools, I should like to refer to some remarks made by Dr. J. G. Fitch in an address recently given by him at a conference of elementary teachers at Toynbee Hall. He is reported to have said :— Formation of taste and feeling by the use of pictures.

"A great deal of education ought to be directed not only to imparting "information, but to the formation of taste and right feeling. That "belief was at the bottom of the important movement for encouraging "the teaching of drawing in schools. Drawing was the one form of "manual exercise most common, and the reasons for giving it "prominence were very good. There was scarcely any limit to its "possible usefulness; it was training for the hand, the intelligence, "and the love of beauty, and inventiveness. Drawing was a new "language to a child. The value of pictures in schools was twofold— "decorative and instructive. If the intention was to make the school "bright and cheerful and pleasing to the children they must be very "careful what they chose. Many things were useful for instruction, "but not for ornament—such as physiological diagrams. He thought "it was a mistake to hang them up as part of the permanent furniture "of the schools. Many things were hung up too in which the colours "were very brilliant and crude, and they ought to remember what the "eye saw formed the taste unconsciously, and children who looked "always at a mass of ill-assorted colours got their taste vitiated. A "large number of pictures hung in schools had a distinctly educational "value, but teachers should not be content simply to let them hang. "They should be taken down and made the subject of conversation, "not necessarily of a formal lesson. There was not enough of that in "English schools. 'Sitting as a passive bucket, and being pumped "into,' as Carlyle had expressed it, was not an enlivening process. "Children were not only receivers, but intelligent human beings, "with powers and faculties which had to be drawn out. He thought "teachers in London did not make half enough use of the great "national collections. For then teachers who succeeded in elevating "their own tastes could raise that of others. They would find such "a study of pictures a refining and purifying influence of a very "powerful kind. For teachers to educate themselves in a taste for "the beautiful and a distaste for the ugly was to have acquired not "only a new power of delight and happiness for private life, but a new "opportunity for public usefulness in their schools."

I am glad to say that the "Exmouth" training ship continues to show highly creditable results, and to receive from the authorities at the Admiralty very favourable recognition of the excellence of its work. In 1894, out of an average of 590 on the books, 133 lads were discharged to the Royal Navy; 87 to the mercantile marine, of whom several were enrolled in the Royal Naval Reserve; 26 to the Army as musicians; one to a private situation; 54 to their respective unions for various reasons by order of the boards of guardians; and two died. There were 307 admissions against the above 303 discharges. Official reports of the "Exmouth" training ship.

On 12th June 1894 the following entries were made in the visitors' book on board :—

"I visited the 'Exmouth' with much pleasure, and found this "training ship for boys in most excellent order. The ship is very "clean below and on deck; the boys very clean, well kept, and well

Mr. Holgate's Report.

" dressed. The drills and instructions are exceedingly well taught, " and the comfort and well-being of the boys are sedulously attended " to. A model training ship.

" (Signed) D. H. Bosanquet,
" Inspecting Captain of Royal
" Naval Training Ships."

" It has been a privilege and a pleasure to accompany Captain " Bosanquet on this visit, and to see what has been so deservedly " commended by him. Captain Bourchier's arrangements are " admirable.

" (Signed) Ughtred K. Shuttleworth,
" Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty."

The ship was shortly afterwards inspected by Commander Somerset, R.N., of the "Impregnable" Naval Training Ship. His entry in the visitors' book was—

" Having heard from Captain D. H. Bosanquet of the high state " of efficiency of the 'Exmouth,' I have to-day had the pleasure of " visiting the ship, and can fully endorse his statement. The ship is " in excellent order, very clean and well kept; the boys very clean, " well dressed, and drill with great precision. The drills and " instructions are exceedingly well taught. The boys appear to be " very comfortable.

" (Signed) W. H. Somerset,
" Commander 'Impregnable,'
" Royal Naval Training Ship."

Kensington Lads' Union.

In previous reports I have alluded to the great advantage which would result if the boys who leave our Metropolitan poor law schools annually could be placed under some such friendly supervision as is given to the girls by the Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants, and by the Girls' Friendly Society. A plan to effect this has been working for two or three years at the South Metropolitan district schools with very satisfactory results, and this year I am glad to refer to similar work which is being carried out for the Kensington and Chelsea district schools by the "Kensington Lads Union." When a lad is sent to service from the Banstead schools the superintendent sends a formal notice to the honorary secretary (Mrs. F. Lascelles), giving name and age of the lad, parish to which he was chargeable, and name and address of his emyloyer. The honorary secretary and her helpers visit and correspond with the lad and his master, or with the officers and chaplain of his regiment if enlisted as a band boy. Every Sunday afternoon the house of the honorary secretary is open to any of these lads, and here they not only meet each other, but the ladies are enabled to gain their confidence and give advice. Once a year there is an old scholars' tea-meeting and entertainment which is largely attended. There is a card of membership to this lads' union, under which they promise to abstain from certain evils, and endeavour to act up to certain good habits, all of which points are printed on the card in short, simple, and practical terms. If a lad falls ill, he is, if necessary, helped to a hospital or convalescent home, or sent to some friend for a change of air, and there is an idea of setting on foot a house of their own at the seaside for such purpose. If a lad should get out of employment, he is helped as opportunity arises to another situation; and in all matters affecting the lads there is frequent correspondence between the honorary secretary and the superintendent at Banstead, so that useful information coming to one is sent to the other. Annual

reports are issued, giving details of each case under the following heads: Name; date of birth; date of leaving school; address of employer; character; general remarks. *Mr. Holyate's Report.*

In reference to the reports issued by the various schools and these societies of the character of the children (both boys and girls) after they leave school, I have to remark that one head of classification is often misunderstood, viz., "Lost sight of, or not traced." This class is often counted to the discredit of our schools, whereas in very many instances it is found that these young people are self-reliant, and doing honourably and well, and that with not unnatural self-respect they are not anxious to be further associated with the surroundings of their early life.

During the year 1894 there have been an unusually large number of vacancies in the superior posts in many of my most important schools. Thus at— Numerous changes amongst chief officers.

South Metropolitan District Schools, at Sutton, the offices of chaplain, head schoolmaster, and head infant mistress have been vacated.

Kensington and Chelsea Cottage Homes, Banstead.—The head schoolmaster has died, and his office has not yet been filled.

Central London District Schools, Hanwell.—The posts of head schoolmaster and head infant mistress are vacant.

Islington Separate Schools and *St. George-in-the-East Separate Schools* have new head schoolmistresses.

Portsea Island Union Schools have new head schoolmaster and schoolmistress.

At *Forest Gate District Schools* the post of matron is vacant.

Whilst at *St. Marylebone Separate Schools*, at *Hackney Separate Schools*, *Brentford Separate Schools*, and *Westminster Separate Schools* new superintendents and matrons have been appointed. In both of the last two cases the superintendent holds the post of head schoolmaster also.

It is sincerely to be hoped that in filling important posts such as are above referred to, managers and guardians will bear in mind that our great aim in bringing up the children of the State should be educational in its broadest sense, and that only such officers should be elected as can deal with character and capacity of mind, brain, and hand, and who will by such treatment of their duty raise the children of the improvident, destitute class to a different level from that where misfortune has placed them.

To obtain suitable persons for the staff of poor law schools is no easy task, and I am glad to find that in most of the Metropolitan schools the rate of salary has, with the approval of the Local Government Board, been materially increased, with the object of inducing teachers of high qualifications, good tone, and recognised status to come forward for vacancies as they occur; and quite recently a lady, who has passed in honours at Girton College, has been appointed as an assistant schoolmistress at one of my largest schools. Under the heading of "Our Daughters," a strong letter has recently appeared in the *Times* from Canon Steward, Principal of the Salisbury Training College, suggesting that the daughters of professional men, and, in general, ladies who to a greater or less degree have to earn their own living, might find a pleasant and profitable field for their energies in the sphere of elementary education, and he even goes so far as to declare himself ready to open a special training college, without any request for State aid, for those who, not having been pupil teachers, might not find Qualifications and status of teachers.

Mr. Holgate's Report.

themselves able to enter the existing training colleges. This scheme is no doubt one which has many difficulties to face, but it well deserves consideration and support, and I am confident that if brought into action the students so trained would be of the greatest value in our poor law girls' schools, in which the weakest spots have been the mechanical teaching and training so frequently complained of, and the need of more humanising influences.

Conclusion.

In closing this report, the last which I shall have the privilege to write after a service of 21 years, I may be permitted to express the hope that the important work of education which has been placed in my hands has not been neglected, but that rather a distinct improvement has been effected from all points of view; and I may confidently state my belief that nothing but good can result from the deliberations of the Committee now sitting to inquire into the state of the Metropolitan poor law schools, by throwing more light upon the work that has been effected in those schools, by arousing a greater interest amongst those who have been hitherto ignorant or misinformed as to that work, and by raising the qualifications and status of officers, and so bringing the schools more closely into line with other elementary schools. It is plain that the whole system of elementary education is year by year being dealt with with more common sense, and from a much broader point of view than hitherto. The science of education is becoming recognised, and its true object understood. The mechanical accuracy of working closely according to the standards of the Code is now felt to be prejudicial to education, and the system of fixed periodical inspections and examinations will have to be reconsidered. Mere acquisition of knowledge is of less importance than the training of faculties and the formation of character. The question should not be only what the children learn, but what they are.

I have, &c.
WYNDHAM HOLGATE,
Inspector of Poor Law Schools.

The Right Hon. George J. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P.,
President of the Local Government Board.

No. 31.

REPORT for the Year 1894, by MR. BYAM DAVIES, Inspector of Poor Law Schools for the Midland and Eastern District.

SIR,

Mr. Davies' Report.

I am very glad again to report a decided improvement in the schools belonging to the unions in the six south west counties. There are, I think, now, only four schools in that part of my district that are in a really unsatisfactory state, and I am afraid that there is little hope of improvement in them, as long as they continue to be under the charge of the present teachers. As far as the rest of my district is concerned things are going on very much the same as usual, and there is now only one school in it that is not at least fairly satisfactory, and in a considerable number of schools the teaching is excellent.

There have been present on the days of inspection 3,282 children, and the number in average attendance during the year has been 3,088. Of those present on the days of inspection 43·17 per cent. were presented

Mr. Davies' Report.

for examination in the three lower standards, 21·78 per cent. in the three upper standards, and 35·03 per cent. (among whom were the infants) were not presented in any standard. This is a slight improvement upon last year, when the figures were respectively 43·84 per cent., 19·38 per cent., and 36·77 per cent.

Standards.	Presented for Examination.	Passed in		
		Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.
I. - -	503	431	450	421
II. - - -	487	458	462	450
III. - - -	427	396	373	291
IV. - - -	400	369	332	351
V. - - -	224	213	191	155
VI. - - -	91	90	84	73
TOTAL - -	2,132	1,957	1,892	1,741

According to the foregoing table the per-centage of passes was 91 in reading, 88 in writing, and 81 in arithmetic. As compared with last year, these figures show an improvement of four per cent. in writing, and three per cent. in arithmetic, which, however, continues to be as usual the weakest subject, there being no change in the reading. In 39 per cent. of the schools that I have inspected during the year, above 90 per cent. of the children have passed, and this is in marked contrast to the state of things that existed at the time of my appointment 14 years ago, when in a very large proportion of unions the teachers were most incompetent, and consequently the children were taught very little. In those days there was no difficulty in getting teachers such as they were, but very few of them had had any proper training, and, therefore in a great number of cases they were failures. This, however, is quite altered now. I fancy that for the larger schools there is not much, if any, difficulty in obtaining regularly trained teachers, there being more of them than are wanted for the outside schools, but only in unions where the pay is good and the teachers live off the premises can the guardians get the pick of the market, as being subject to the discipline of the workhouse or school, and having to look after the children out of school hours, renders the post of teacher in a poor law school a very irksome one under the ordinary conditions. In the case of the small schools it is generally only with the greatest difficulty that a vacancy, when it occurs can be filled, as there are scarcely any applicants. It is rare, however, now for any schoolmaster or schoolmistress to be appointed who has not had some experience in teaching.

About two-and-a-half years ago the Worcester Guardians, upon the resignation of the teachers decided not to appoint others in their place. The children are now comfortably established in three cottage homes, the boys, girls, and infants respectively having each one to themselves, and all who are old enough attend the outside schools. The chairman, whom I met at the homes when I visited them last December, expressed himself well satisfied with the arrangement.

Some years ago I ventured to point out that the industrial training of the children in many unions was far from satisfactory, and I am afraid that it is so still. There are, of course, some boards of guardians who do interest themselves very much in this matter, and who take care that the instruction given both to the boys and girls shall be good and

Mr. Davies' Report.

sufficient, and I wish that I could say that this was always so. In the case of the girls there is little or no choice as to what they should be taught, and if they are well instructed in needlework and housework, that is all that seems to be necessary to fit them for becoming domestic servants, which is the lot of nearly all of those for whom places are found. The case of the boys is however very different. Throughout the country unions most of the boys are sent out as farm labourers, and therefore instruction in gardening, and looking after cows and pigs, would be more to their advantage than learning a trade. This is by way of being done where the industrial trainer is a gardener, but how much the boys learn it is quite impossible to ascertain by a mere annual visit of an inspector to the workhouse, and it will only be discovered after places have been found for them. In the towns some few of the boys are apprenticed to trades, and the rest are disposed of often, with considerable difficulty, as errand boys, or in any other way that offers. Tailors and shoemakers form, I should think, considerably more than a third of all the male industrial trainers, but if a return were called for, of what becomes of the boys who receive instruction in these trades, it would be found that a very small proportion of them are tailors or shoemakers after they leave the workhouse. Here, again, in the case of the various trades it is very difficult, to say the least of it, for an inspector, even if he possesses the necessary technical knowledge, to be certain how much is really taught. He sees the boys in the shop, each doing something in the way of work, but very often of the most elementary kind, and upon inquiring whether they cannot do more advanced work, the stock answer is that the more forward boys have gone away, and that the present pupils have not been long enough under instruction to have learnt more. Of course this is not the case everywhere, and in some few schools I know that the boys are taught to do as much as they are capable of considering their age and strength. A certain amount of finished work is almost always shown, generally said to have been done by the boys, and unless he is prepared to say that he does not believe what he is told, the inspector has no option but to send in a favourable report. I can see no remedy for this unless the guardians and managers can be persuaded to supervise the industrial work themselves, instead of leaving it entirely to the inspector. It would be quite easy for any one of their body who understood the matter, by constantly and at irregular times going into the shops to ascertain whether or no the instruction was bonâ fide, and what progress the boys were making, and also whether they were really being taught a trade for their own future benefit, or were merely being made useful in the workhouse by keeping the boots and clothes of the inmates mended and patched.

Where the boys and girls are really well trained, situations are readily found for them, and I am sometimes told by a master or matron that the supply of children at their disposal is quite unequal to the demand for them, and that those who go into service are never sent back useless. When, on the other hand, it is stated that there is no demand for boys or girls, as the case may be, the probable reason is that they are not well trained for service in this particular workhouse, and that, therefore, would be masters and mistresses go elsewhere for more suitable servants.

I have, &c.
BYAM DAVIES.

To
The Right Hon. G. Shaw Lefevre, M.P.,
President of the Local Government Board.

Miss Mason's Report.

Boarding-out of Pauper Children.

No. 32.

Report of Miss M. H. Mason.

Sir,

I have now the honour to submit my report on the general results of my inspection of the system of boarding-out pauper children beyond the union.

I have visited over 40 committees (or members of those committees) situated in the counties of Bedford, Berks, Buckingham, Cambridge, Cumberland, Essex, Hants, Hertford, Kent, Lancaster, Somerset, Stafford, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Warwick, Westmorland, and Wilts; and having under their care nearly 700 children. I have also visited and inspected a large number of these children and their homes.

Of these committees, 10, recently formed, were visited by me for the first time, 15 for the second time, and the rest I have visited so often that it would take me more time than it is worth to hunt up the exact particulars. It would be also impossible to say how often I have visited some committees, for it is my custom to take up my quarters in the midst of one committee while I am inspecting others in the neighbourhood; thus, living among them, I see committee, foster-parents, and children daily, and get to know place and people thoroughly.

I have also visited most of the members of these committees, separately and individually, and have taken many of them with me when inspecting homes and children, in order to show them my methods.

I have also attended a formal and collective meeting of the committee whenever possible and desired by them, and I have also carried on a large correspondence with committees, guardians, and others interested in the boarding-out system, and desirous of information or advice. It would be indeed impossible for me in a report like the present to give an idea of the amount of time and labour spent upon this work, and the variety of ways in which I have carried it out.

I have reported, at the time, on each committee, and each home and child. I have thus written some hundreds of reports with my own hands, besides filling temporary and permanent notebooks with very full details on each case.

The following is a summary of the results of my inspections in most cases, separately:—

Abbess Roding (*Essex*), authorised 19th October 1886. Had 21 children chargeable to West Ham. No committee meetings held. No joint responsibility; not all the cases satisfactory. And I found that since my last complete inspection, three years before, eight children, five boys and three girls, had returned to the workhouse either before or after going to service, the reasons given being principally misconduct or no employment to be found for them. These do not include cases removed by the guardians on my last report.

Ambleside (*Westmoreland*), authorised 21st January 1871. Had 26 children chargeable to West Derby. I could not speak too highly of the devotion and the trouble taken by some of its members. Unfortunately, trusting to their many years' experience, their excellent choice of homes, their knowledge of the foster-parents, and the frequency of their visits, the committee thought they might dispense with that thorough inspection which alone can afford proof; and in consequence,

Miss Mason's Report.

I was left to discover facts of which they were ignorant. These things were, however, set to rights, and children removed from unsatisfactory homes in an excellent spirit, and I have reason to believe that inspections will for the future be more thorough. If any committee could be excused for this misplaced trust it would be this one, especially as on my last inspection I found and reported everything satisfactory.

Ashurst (*Sussex*), authorised 22nd November 1893. Had six children chargeable to Croydon. Very satisfactory in their working; and inspection of the children, unthought of till my object lesson, promised.

Aspley Guise (*Beds*), authorised 24th November 1888. Had 44 children chargeable to Poplar, Holborn, and Wandsworth and Clapham. Working satisfactory in every respect except that of actual inspection, which though quite frequent enough, I could still wish more thorough.

Bengeo (*Herts*), authorised 16th May 1885. One boy remaining, chargeable to Croydon. An excellent committee. They have ceased to take more children owing to the difficulty of finding really reliable foster-parents, and have now ceased to exist.

Billington (*Beds*), re-authorised February 1890. Had 21 children chargeable to St. Saviour's. Working admirable. Instead of saying, as so many do, "I cannot inspect the children and homes thoroughly "because I live among the people as a near neighbour, and it would "bring unpleasantness upon me," the clergyman's wife here says, "I "live among my people and know and love them, and I think they "love me all the more for doing thoroughly what they know to be the "duty I have undertaken."

Calverton (*Bucks*), authorised 21st July 1871; re-authorised 10th June 1886. Seventy-two children chargeable to St. George's. The work of this committee is unique, being carried on by the exceptional personal influence of its secretary.

Chilbolton (*Hants*), authorised 24th May 1883. Twelve children, chargeable to Reading and St. Saviour's, satisfactory, and thorough inspection of the children, unthought of before, carried out since my visit.

Clifton Committee (*Somerset*), authorised 22nd January 1872; re-authorised 11th April 1888. Twenty-two children chargeable to Bristol, besides others, within union, chargeable to Barton Regis. The working and inspection of this committee is a model.

Corsham and Atworth (*Wilts*), authorised 18th February 1882. Forty-nine children chargeable to Poplar. Working not very satisfactory. I found several children badly affected with itch. I have reason to believe that there has been material improvement since my visit.

Croxton and Eltisley (*Cambridgeshire*), authorised 9th April 1891. Five children chargeable to Islington. Inspection excellent. Committee meetings not hitherto held, but now promised.

Datchworth and Welwyn (*Herts*), authorised 18th October 1893. Six children chargeable to Croydon. Working very satisfactory.

Dunstall (*Staffordshire*), authorised 12th December 1888. One child chargeable to Lambeth. Satisfactory.

High Easter and Good Easter (*Essex*), authorised 11th August 1890. Two children chargeable to St. Pancras. Committee nominal, and now amalgamated with Ongar.

Fyfield (*Essex*), authorised 11th April 1883; re-constituted 22nd April 1887. Forty-nine children chargeable to West Ham. Working, excellent.

Miss Mason's Report.

Gestingthorpe (*Essex*), authorised 31st October 1891. Four children chargeable to Chelsea. Working of committee, excellent; and homes very satisfactory.

Greenham and Crookham (*Berks*), authorised 10th July 1888. Sixteen children chargeable to Cricklade and Wootton Basset, Croydon, and Holborn. Committee meetings held regularly, and the books and business methods of the secretary a model; but I could wish that the inspection of the children were more thorough.

Harlow (*Essex*), authorised 2nd February 1894. Seventeen children chargeable to St. Pancras and Richmond (Surrey). A new and excellent committee, now set on a thoroughly satisfactory footing. But, unfortunately, changes took place very soon after my visit, owing to the departure of members.

Haslemere (*Surrey*), authorised 9th December 1890. Two children chargeable to St. Marylebone, in a not very satisfactory home, and who have been since removed. An excellent committee, who find, unfortunately, that there are no satisfacory homes to be found here, owing, chiefly, to the incursions of summer lodgers.

Hatfield Broad Oak (*Essex*), authorised 16th February 1883. Thirty-five children chargeable to St. Pancras and Burton-upon-Trent. This committee have been in a state of transition, owing to local changes. They wish, in future, to keep only to the one union of St. Pancras, and receive children from no other.

Castle Hedingham (*Essex*), authorised 23rd October 1892. Five children chargeable to Woolwich, besides one, chargeable to Burton-on-Trent, placed here irregularly by the Belchamp St. Paul Committee. This child has now, however, been removed. The working of this committee was scarcely satisfactory, and in at least one case they had been thoroughly deceived. I found at least two men lodging, unknown to them, in one house containing only two small bed-rooms, and where both a girl and boy were boarded-out with a widow and daughter. And, in addition to this, a son and his wife and three children were staying here on a visit. The foster-mother told me an untruth about the sleeping arrangements; it was difficult to say how many persons altogether slept in the house. But the boarded-out children slept on "make ups" in the foster-parent's room, the boy's being on the floor.

Henfield (*Sussex*), authorised 30th November 1887. Eight children chargeable to Watford, Islington, and Lewes. Here changes had taken place among the committee. The foster-parents were chiefly widows. One complained to me that the guardians of her own union had refused her the "widow's pay" apparently regarded here as a right, because she had children boarded-out with her. Another had out-relief, an unmarried daughter with whom she lived being the nominal foster-parent. The committee has now been set in good working order; but the class of foster-parents is scarcely satisfactory.

Keswick (*Cumberland*), authorised 17th August 1891. Eight children, at that date, chargeable to West Derby and Toxteth Park. They have since received children from Wandsworth and Clapham. An excellent committee, now in thoroughly satisfactory working order. A good class of foster-parents, the chief drawback being the inundation of lodgers in this district.

Matching (*Essex*), authorised 26th March 1890. Twenty-two children chargeable to Paddington and West Ham. The homes now all satisfactory on the whole, and a great improvement since my inspection

Miss Mason's Report.

the year before. My recommendations had been carried out in excellent spirit. But I could still wish that the methods of the committee were more thorough and business like.

Missenden (*Bucks*), authorised 25th January 1890. About 46 children chargeable to Burton-upon-Trent, City of London, St. Saviour's, and Wandsworth and Clapham. I could not speak too highly of the energy and devotion of the secretary and some of the members of the committee, and to their good spirit; but their number was scarcely proportionate to that of the children, and I could wish that their methods were more thorough, and that there were less blind faith in the foster-parents, this faith being due to the difficulty of believing that others would not always be as kind as themselves.

North Meols, i.e., *Southport* (*Lancashire*), authorised 9th April 1890. Fifteen children chargeable to Burton-upon-Trent, Chorlton, and Paddington. This committee was originally started by myself for the sake of the sea air for delicate and scrofulous children, Southport being an exceptionally healthy place; and I could not really speak too highly of their work. The amount of trouble, and the interest taken by them in the children is beyond praise. They undertook the work with the express object, specified by myself, of undertaking children requiring exceptional care and trouble, and they have received a large proportion, not only of the delicate, but of those given to dirty habits and bad or troublesome conduct. During the past year, for instance, they took, at my request, a boy boarded out elsewhere, and whom I found, two years running, ill-treated for dirty habits, beaten for running away, charged with thieving and other faults, and so delicate that the doctor feared St. Vitus' dance for him. I felt sure that his case was one of nervousness, and that he would improve with special care and kindness and sea air. I could find no convalescent home, certified school, or training ship willing to take him, but the North Meols Committee took him with complete knowledge of the facts, and I learn that in less than a year he has there already become a strong boy with no sign of nervousness, and that his habits have altered. He is now on a training ship. If some of the Southport homes are rough, this is partly due to the fact that it is a great resort of rough excursionists. The committee are fully alive to the facts, and willing to remove children from homes that do not turn out as well as might have been expected, while, it must be said, if I am severe anywhere, it is with committees started by myself. Three of the ladies on this committee are guardians of Ormskirk Union.

Ongar (*Essex*), authorised 9th August 1881; re-authorised 13th November 1888. Thirty-six children chargeable to Paddington and St. Pancras. An excellent committee, and the goodness of its secretary, and her years of devotion to the children, beyond praise; but the district large and scattered, and the committee inadequately provided with means of conveyance for the proper supervision of so many children.

Ormeside and Appleby (*Westmorland*), finally authorised 12th January 1895. A new committee formed in consequence of my visit to the neighbourhood, and organised by me at the time, though finally authorised since, in consequence of an extension of area.

Penrith (*Cumberland*), authorised 3rd January 1885. Five children chargeable to Carlisle. A good and active committee; but I could wish that the inspection of the children's personal condition, by some of them, were more thorough. Two girls who were outwardly clean and tidy enough to deceive anyone, were, underneath, in a deplorably dirty state.

Speen (*Berks*), authorised 30th November 1885. Twenty-six children chargeable to Croydon, Holborn, Paddington, and St. Pancras. Here there has been great improvement during the nine years' work of this committee; but it is for the most part left to one or two devoted persons. *Miss Mason's Report.*

Stockbury (*Kent*), authorised 17th November 1893. Four children chargeable to Medway. The committee, excellent, was formed for the express purpose of boarding-out a particular family of orphans. They were all placed together in one home, an exceptionally good one, and the committee said they could find no other satisfactory homes.

Surbiton (*Surrey*), authorised 14th June 1881. Three children chargeable to Wandsworth and Clapham. A good committee, intending to take no more children, because the district has become too urban, and the foster-parents not satisfied with the amount of payment.

Warcop (*Westmorland*), authorised 24th September 1886. Thirteen children chargeable to Richmond (Surrey) and West Derby. Satisfactory on the whole.

Windermere (*Westmorland*). — Existing committee authorised 27th April 1880. Twenty-eight children chargeable to Bethnal Green, Paddington, St. Pancras, Wandsworth and Clapham, and Whitechapel. One of the oldest committees, to whose excellent work I have before called attention. Their system of arranging for a certain number of visitors (five at the date of my present inspection), each to visit the whole of the children and homes once a quarter, is admirable, both as regards the carrying out of that joint responsibility so rightly insisted on by the Board, and also as a means of efficient inspection, for what may escape one person may strike another. Formal committee meetings had not hitherto been held, but were now promised. I heard regrets everywhere for the loss of Miss Preusser, whose care and affection for the children were inexhaustible, and who may be considered as the founder of boarding-out beyond the union. She left a sum of money as an endowment for her work, which is applied by the committee for any extra needs, such as sending children to the seaside, or paying for the lodging and maintenance of girls out of place, after ceasing to be chargeable. The committee were doing their best to carry on Miss Preusser's work, and make her loss felt as little as possible. But here was one of the most forcible instances that could be given of what I am so constantly insisting on, that no amount of care, activity, and devotion, nor the most careful selection of homes, can enable a committee safely to dispense with that personal inspection of the children which alone can prove their treatment.

On my first inspection here, I had taken one of the ladies with me, to show her my methods of inspection of the children, and I believed that they would have been followed, but it was not so; and, therefore, in spite of the vigilance of the committee in other respects, I found here at least two cases where the foster-parents had grossly deceived them, one of these cases being that of one of the best known and longest-trusted foster parents—a woman who had brought up a succession of foster-children—and those I found with her formerly having been well cared for.

Wokingham and Binfield (*Berks*), authorised 1st December 1893. Four children chargeable to Paddington. A good committee, now set on a satisfactory basis. Homes fairly satisfactory.

Great Yeldham (*Essex*), authorised 8th November 1890. Five children chargeable to Chelsea. Committee, homes, and children, in every respect thoroughly satisfactory.

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The following table, as usual, gives the school attendances under each committee, where I inspected the whole number under the committee. The attendances are for a period of about three months previous to my visit, and do not include those of children only very lately boarded-out. They are arranged according to the number of children under each committee, and will show striking differences among them in the proportion of attendances missed and the causes of absence. It is true that some committees have been formed partly with the avowed object of increasing the school grant; but, so long as the children are placed in proper homes and properly supervised, this is an advantage to them, as it tends to secure regularity of attendance. On the other hand, some committees allow the children to become half-timers, employed for their foster-parents' benefit, and defend the system on the ground that it teaches the children to be useful, and that the ordinary population employ their own children half-time.

I have again to tender most grateful thanks to the teachers, not only for these attendances, which have been supplied to me gratuitously, but for their kindness and help in many ways, especially in providing me with private rooms in which to inspect the children, who are, or should be, most of the day at school, and often at long distances from their homes. Without the help of the school teachers, the work of inspection would be impossible.

Name of Committee.	Number of Children attending School.	Number of Children having a full Record.	Number of Attendances missed.			
			Cause being Sickness or Ailments, &c.	Cause being employment for "Foster-Parents, Work, or "Home circumstances," &c.	*Other, Mixed, or various Causes, or Causes unknown or not given to me.	Total number of Attendances missed.
Ongar	34	11	18	84	80	182
Hatfield Broad Oak	30	23	53	—	8	61
Ambleside	24	1	22	114	81	217
Corsham	23	13	236†	48	86	370
Windermere	22	3	150	52	35	237
Abbess Roding	20	7	51	45	11	107
Matching	19	7	51	28	24	103
Harlow	16	3	31	23	13	67
Southport	15	2	89	1	55	145
Chilbolton	10	7	9	—	—	9
Warcop	10	2	76	28	13	117
Keswick	8	1	31	—	8	39
Ashurst	6	1	—	—	61	61

* This heading includes "weather," and may also include many attendances missed from the causes mentioned under the two previous headings, where the cause of each absence has not been given to me separately; as, for instance, where 20 attendances missed might be given collectively as "sickness and errands."

† Including one child moved from one home and village to another, and at the second place, a fresh school, "not admitted. Came one morning with her head a mass of humour and sores, "and was sent home." (Cause of absence thus stated by schoolmistress.)

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Name of Committee.	Number of Children attending School.	Number of Children having a full Record.	Number of Attendances missed.			
			Cause being Sickness or Ailments.	Cause being employment for Foster-Parents, Work, or "Home circumstances."	Other, Mixed, or various Causes, or Causes unknown or not given to me.	Total Number of Attendances missed.
Datchworth - - -	5	3	—	—	6	6
Castle Hedingham - -	5	3	—	2	2	4
Henfield - - - -	5	2	2	—	6	8
Great Yeldham - -	5		50	—	—	50
Gestingthorpe - - -	4	3	4	—	—	4
Stockbury - - -	4	4	—	—	—	—
Penrith - - -	4		7	—	1	8
High Easter - - -	2	—	1	—	5	6
Haslemere - - -	2	2	—	—	—	—
Bengeo - - -	1	1*	—	—	—	—
Dunstall - - - -	1	1	—	—	—	—

* A monitor.

A considerable amount of time and labour has also been given to the collection and condensation of information for the Poor Law Schools' Committee; and it may be useful to present here a more complete view of the boarding-out system than I have hitherto been able to give, which has been acquired in this manner.

I obtained, from the clerk to every board of guardians who had at any time boarded-out beyond the union, as complete returns as possible of the whole number of children who had been boarded-out from the beginning, with the date of the year of the beginning, and the number of children who had returned to the workhouse or schools both before and after ceasing to be chargeable, with the causes of returning. I summarised the information, and it will be found printed in the evidence I gave before the Poor Law Schools Committee. It is the most complete, and indeed the only existing general history of the actual facts as to the results of the boarding-out from each and every union from the first.

The details from which I summarised would have taken up too much space in print, but I have preserved them all in the original MSS. for reference. In most cases the names of the individual children were supplied to me, and I have been able to verify the greater part of the cases from my own memory and note books. There are striking differences in the number of children returned to workhouse or schools from the different unions. And these differences are in a great measure due to the manner in which the guardians of each union have dealt with my reports. I have before called attention to the excellent administration of the Paddington guardians. In my report for 1891–92 I said "It is "a special pleasure to me to report on Paddington children, for the "smallest detail is considered and attended to by the guardians, and I "feel that no amount of trouble which I may take will be thrown "away." In fact, I do not remember a single instance in which I have

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made a recommendation which has not been carried out; still less any case of a child left in a home from which I had advised its removal. The returns have fully justified my observations. The small number of Paddington children returned to workhouse or schools contrasts very favourably with some others, where children had not been removed from unsatisfactory homes. Knowing the individual cases as I do, I am not surprised to find some of these children returned to the union, and think it might have been avoided if they had been removed to better homes.

I should, however, say that a comparatively large number of returns to the union are by no means always due to disregard of recommendations; for some boards of guardians have been unfortunate in the committees with whom they had to do, and many of the returns to the union have been due to causes quite unavoidable by either guardians or committee.

My appointment dates from 2nd November 1885, and as far as can be ascertained from imperfect returns, the number of children boarded-out beyond the union on 31st December 1885, was a little over 1,000; while it is now rather over 1,800. The number of committees in 1885 could not be given with accuracy, because some of those on the Board's register were practically defunct. In one case, indeed, I found a committee literally and altogether defunct, not a single member remaining alive. But from the very beginning of my appointment, I was instructed to look up the committees and their working. The list of committees will show a considerable number of committees "re-authorised." There are none now regarding whom the Local Government Board have not full information.

Since my appointment, about 18 committees whom I have visited, and who then had children under their charge, have been removed from the register. Most of them were then dying out, and five of them had only one child each.

The number of committees varies from time to time, as new ones are formed and others die out. As I have before stated, committees must, in the natural course of things, sometimes die out from local changes beyond the power of the Local Government Board or any other body to control, such as the death or removal of their members, with impossibility of replacing them by others interested in the work, or capable; the cessation of a supply of suitable foster-parents; the fluctuations of trade or agriculture; or the growth of large towns. In some cases, for instance, committees have been formed in districts then quite rural, and now become too urban to be suitable. In others, a once flourishing trade or occupation has disappeared.

The increase in the number of committees authorised since my appointment, 2nd November 1885, is encouraging:—

No. of existing Committees formed during the course of each year since 1871.

1871	6	1883	6
1872	–	1884	8
1873	–	1885	4
1874	–	1886	9
1875	1	1887	14
1876	7	1888	21
1877	4	1889	6
1878	3	1890	14
1879	1	1891	13
1880	2	1892	5
1881	5	1893	9
1882	3	1894	4

and up to the date of this report I may add that eight committees have already been authorised during 1895, and that the authorisation of more than 10 is under consideration. *Miss Mason's Report.*

Notwithstanding this increase, the supply of satisfactory committees and homes continues to be quite unequal to the demand. Schools and workhouses, especially those belonging to the metropolitan area, are much overcrowded, and boarding-out has been increasingly resorted to as a means of disposing of the children. I have received so many letters from boards of guardians, asking me for the names of committees whom I can recommend, able to receive children, that I have been obliged to draft a general letter in answer, and have it copied. I have also drawn up, and had copied for the use of guardians thus applying to me, a list of such committees, giving the preference to the most newly formed, as offering the first choice of homes. They have been filled so rapidly that each has, as a rule, applications from at least three or four boards of guardians, and the list I have to offer is wholly inadequate.

On the 11th February 1895, there were on the Board's register nominally 155 committees authorised to board-out beyond the union; but of these, 19 were undoubtedly dead or dying: seven of these 19 have no children under their charge, and say they can find no homes. Four are nearly for certain in the same condition. One was formerly only to board-out Northampton children, and is also dying. Two were formed to board-out Sheffield children near Sheffield, and appear to have given up the idea. Two are really "within union" committees, and only one of them has one child, which is in a home just over the union boundary, and was authorised "beyond union" for the sole purpose of supervising it. The authority of two to receive fresh children has been withdrawn. The authority of one was withdrawn for a time, and guardians have refused to send more. To two the Local Government Board has refused consent to enter into agreement with a fresh board of guardians, and some of the present guardians send them no more. Two (Eyke and Campsea Ashe) are scarcely existent, having only one and the same member on the two committees. Two have no children, and say they cannot take any. One is being amalgamated with a neighbour, having no staff of its own. Two were formed for the sole purpose of boarding-out a particular family of orphans, and can take no other children. One was formed to board-out one child with the schoolmistress. One, no sooner authorised than they said they could find no homes. Deducting these 42 from the total of 155, it leaves only 113 available, and of these all are practically full. Those who have homes to offer have so few that guardians do not generally think it worth while to enter into an agreement with them.

It may be as well to strengthen these facts by extracts from two letters received since I drew up this statement, and just as I happened to be revising it for this report. I had written to the secretary of one committee, asking him if he could start any fresh committees in new neighbourhoods, and he answers, "Certainly the supply of *good* homes, "under *good* committees, is quite unequal to the demand (we cannot "find enough for Poplar's requirements); and another difficulty, "especially for *boys*, is getting them employment when their boarded "out time is over, in the country districts."

A letter from another committee to the Local Government Board, says.—

"Sir,

"In answer to your letter received yesterday, I regret to have to "say that the ——— Committee has had *no* children boarded out "under its care for several years.

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"The place is too remote, and the cost of living too great, for the "success of the experiment here. The cottagers cannot afford to take "children at the rate offered; and that makes them backward and "unwilling to accept the charge.

"Moreover, there are not many cottages large enough to accommodate "additional inmates.

"Considering all these points, we think that our name, as a boarding-"out committee, had better be taken off the government books, "especially as there is no prospect of matters changing."

I can fully understand how those who do not know the cottages and people from within, and intimately, may think that sufficient good homes for children must surely be found among the many charming looking cottages they pass on the roads; but if they really inquired, they would not find them as numerous as they suppose. Besides, England is not a new country, and many of its available homes are taken up by the nearly 4,000 children boarded-out within the unions, and by the many voluntary societies and persons who board-out, such as Dr. Barnardo, Dr. Stephenson, "Waifs and Strays," "Invalid Children," "Country Holidays," (of which last there are any number of agencies), "Children's Aid," and so on *ad infinitum*. In some places, owing to these many sources of supply, boarding-out is a regular industry. Good homes are to be found here and there; but seldom in considerable numbers in one place, nor where they are, is it desirable to congregate too many boarded-out children together. And there is the further difficulty that good homes and good committees are not always found together. There are still districts untouched where some may yet be found; but the limit must be reached at some time, and boarding-out must always, of necessity, be supplemented by other systems, both on account of the impossibility of finding enough satisfactory homes for all the pauper children of this country, and because all those pauper children are not fit for boarding-out, and satisfactory foster-parents and committees will not receive them.

I am again glad to report further and great improvement, as the summaries given on most of the individual committees visited during the course of the year, will show.

If I do not give many detailed individual instances of satisfactory cases, it is on the principle that "happy are the people who have no "history." There is really nothing to say. A report would not be very interesting reading which consisted of repetitions of the facts that Annie or Tommy were clean, well fed, clothed, and cared for, their sleeping arrangements proper, their school attendances regular, their conduct and training satisfactory, and their foster-parents kind, or fond of them.

The principal points calling for special notice are again:—

1. The absolute necessity of a system of inspection by women, of the bodily condition of the children themselves, underneath their clothes, in order to prove whether they are, or are not, properly treated.

One lady who has, for years, been indefatigable in her constant care of the children, and sees many of them almost daily, had, not long before my last visit, removed two children from one home to another. I found them both covered with itch under their clothes; and their present foster-mother told me that they had not only come to her affected with it, and worse than at present (a statement subsequently confirmed), but covered also with body lice, their under flannels being full of them. The lady had brought them to her herself, in her own carriage; and the foster-mother added, "if Mrs. —— had known the state they were in, "she would not have liked them in the carriage with her." Surely no

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further proof is needed that mere seeing the outward appearance of children constantly, or even daily, gives no certain information of their real condition. For here, the lady not only had seen them thus continually, but actually had them in her carriage with her without knowing their true state.

As I have before repeated, the reason why abuses escape the notice of committees (they also escape that of the guardians when visiting) is not that the committees are careless or negligent, but that they are afraid of offending the foster-parents by inspection which may seem to imply a doubt of their trustworthiness. But this fear is wholly unfounded where the foster-parents are doing their duty; and where they are not, it is the very thing needed to find it out. Foster-parents who are doing their duty welcome inspection which proves it. Often, where I have not been able to take a lady out with me to show her my methods, the foster-mothers have promised me to show her themselves, by giving her a demonstration on their own foster-children, and have fulfilled their promise. Inspection is not a mere work of detection or destruction, but one of help and construction. The more thoroughly it is carried out, the more thorough will be the knowledge of the foster-parents, and therefore the greater the power of sympathising with them. It is not so much *what* is done which pleases or offends, but *how* it is done.

I do not like giving instances which seem to tell in my own favour; but it is necessary to show that the shirking of duty is not the way to avoid giving offence, and that thoroughness must be accompanied by unlimited patience and sympathy. I ended one long and hard day's inspection by visiting a labourer's wife who had the charge, faithfully carried out, of two very troublesome boys. After telling me her own family troubles and anxieties, she said, "It must be hard for you, when "you are tired, having to enter into all the troubles one can't help "pouring out. One wants some one to pour it out to, and I had heard "of you and wanted you so much to come. But it must be so tiring "for you taking an interest in so many one after another." I wrote down the woman's very words at the time as soon as I had left her, as an instance, and give them in the hope that they might encourage others. For myself, the sympathy that I meet with from both committees and foster-parents in my own life and work, amply makes up to me for any amount of toil and fatigue.

2. The advisability of boarding children out as soon as possible after two years of age, and the inadvisability of boarding them out beyond, or even, as a rule, near the limit of age, 10 years, laid down by the Local Government Board. The experience of the West Derby guardians has led them to resolve, recently, to board out none over eight years old.

Elder girls are much better dealt with in small schools or training homes, and I have again recommended the removal, to such institutions, of various elder girls whom I found under unsatisfactory circumstances. The results have justified these recommendations.

The training ship "Exmouth" continues to be a most excellent means of providing, for boys too old to be boarded-out satisfactorily, care, kindness, and discipline. And it affords excellent training, with employment later, for those whose boarding-out payments are about to cease.

3. I have had fresh evidence of the inexpediency of boarding-out children of feeble intellect. For instance, I found one such boy nearly 16 years of age unkindly treated, and so far from his mind having been improved by association with others, a boy of 13 or 14, boarded-out in the same home from another union, appeared, in his constant companionship, to have almost lost the use of his own speech. It was

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almost impossible to understand him; but I found that he could speak quite plainly when encouraged and made to do so. The committee could not find employment for the boy who was deficient, and he had to be returned to the workhouse.

4. I continue to find the so-called "adoption" of children by their foster-parents on the cessation of their payments by no means always to the children's advantage, but sometimes to that of the foster-parents, who profit by their services. I give a very fair statement, by a lady of great experience, with which I quite agree:

"Miss Mason has asked me to write a statement on the advantages, "or disadvantages of boarded-out orphans staying on with foster-parents "after the payment by the guardians ceases. I have been a member "of the —— Boarding-out Committee for 13 years, and am also an "Associate of the Girls' Friendly Society. As several of the orphans "have been and are my "Members," I have had perhaps more oppor- "tunity of knowing about their lives after they cease to be 'boarded- "out' than some other members of the committee. I should say the "advantage or disadvantage depends entirely upon the individual "foster-parent and the individual child.

"In the case of Mrs. X., she has proved an excellent foster-mother "for children, rather severe, but training them well, physically and "morally. All her orphans have turned out well, better perhaps than "some who have been more kindly, but less strictly kept. But as they "grow up, she is too domineering, and taunts them with their de- "pendent position, probably from a desire to keep them under her "power and control. It cannot have been a pecuniary advantage to "Mrs. X. to keep them; she did not lose by Mary B., but neither could "she gain much. Kate O. must have been kept at a loss for five or "six years; because for four years she only earned 2*s.* a week, after "that 4*s.*, then 6*s.*, now 8*s.*, of which Mrs. X. receives 6*s* Ellen B., "who went to service and has always been in good places, has, I think, "had the most satisfactory life of the three.

"I think it a mistake for an orphan to be adopted by a woman who "makes her her servant or shop girl, often with little or no wages. "One I know, who worked very hard indeed, received no wages until "she was quite grown up and insisted upon it. I think it a mistake "for an orphan to take up any line of business in which she cannot "keep herself. An apprentice gets at the most 2*s.* a week, and her "board and lodging has to be paid somehow, while a servant gets board, "lodging, and wages.

"One orphan here has been adopted by very nice foster-parents who "really treat her as their own daughter, and it seems perfectly satis- "factory. In such a case it gives a girl all the advantages of a home "and family to which she feels she belongs, the want of anyone who "has a right to exercise authority being a danger to the orphans as "they grow up.

"Judged, as a whole, I am sure the boarding-out system here has "proved a success, most of the girls having turned out well. The "foster-parents have a real affection for them, not losing sight of them "when they go out into the world; the girls looking upon the homes "as borne, and returning for holidays, the ladies of the committee also "continuing to take an interest in them, and help them.

"We have of course had a few sad failures, and I think it is a "mistake to board out children of a decidedly low stamp; it almost "always ends in failure, and they would probably do better with work- "house training."

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As I have frequently heard that my standard of homes and treatment of the children is too high—I have even been told that I expect them to be treated like the children of peers—I may as well state what my standard is, as far as I have any, for I judge each case on its own merits.

I do not think children should be placed with anyone who has been convicted, nor with foster-parents who drink, or who have illegitimate children; because, however satisfactory the home may be in other respects, children can scarcely be expected to turn out well if brought up to regard such things as normal.

I do not report the condition of the *house* at all, unless its condition and smell are likely to be actually injurious to health; because I regard the treatment of the child, not the manner in which the house is kept, as the material point of the boarding-out system. I do not, except in extreme cases, pay any attention to cubic space. I think, however, that there ought to be a sufficient number of separate bedrooms, however small, to divide the sexes properly. I always take a measuring tape with me, but do not generally use it twice a year.

I have seldom, if ever, objected to three children sleeping in one bed, if it is of a fair size and the children of the same sex; and I have not been shocked when I have found four.

I have not reported bedding as dirty unless almost black, and not always even then. I consider it enough if there is a mattress of any kind, if it is long enough for the full length of the child; and I do not care what it is made of. Nor do I care what the covering is composed of; patched or ragged sheets, or blankets helped out with old coats or petticoats, satisfy me, if sufficient to protect the child from the extreme cold of winter. (It should be remembered that cottagers seldom have a fire in a bedroom.)

I do not, except in cases where other reasons combine to make the state of the head an aggravating circumstance, report "nits" in the hair, unless it is nearly matted with them, nor live lice, unless they are very distinctly in the plural; and in such cases my usual phrase is "the head needed some attention." I have recently heard from an experienced lady-guardian, that one girl brought back to the school, on a report of mine, came with a head in a condition such as neither she nor the matron had ever seen. I had seen many such. Another head last year was so eaten by lice, that I could not have put my finger on a spot that was not sore.

I report a child as "clean," or "fairly clean," if its skin underneath gives evidence of a bath within the last four or five weeks. I only report it as "dirty" when it cannot have been washed for a very much longer period. One woman whose house was undeniably rough and dirty, but who was certainly kind and fond of her children, smutty outside, but very fairly clean underneath, took me to her back-yard where they played, and showed me the heaps of dirt and litter which adorned it, saying, with a humourous smile, "Dust we are, and to "dust we shall return; we may as well live in it meanwhile without "troubling." As I sympathised with this woman, and agreed with her that the making of mud pies was not only an innocent, but a healthy amusement, I ought not to be considered severe.

The children are now always first boarded-out with an excellent outfit, and an allowance of 2*l.* a year is usually given for each child for its repair and renewal. Few labouring people have as much as this for their own; and for the first year especially the children, particularly if very young, want very little new, and the foster-parents must often

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pocket much of the 2*l.* But I do not report the clothing as unsatisfactory so long as it is just sufficient and holds together.

As to food, I think the child must share with the family according to their means, and, so long as it appears to do so, I make no objection, unless indeed the foster-parent is so poor that the child's health or growth appears to be affected by want. I would rather see a child with poor, but kind and conscientious people, than with richer persons who cared for it less.

I do not object to whipping children if other means of controlling them fail, and it is done in a proper manner; but I do not think they should be kicked, nor bruised with hard sticks, especially if this is done in temper; and I find that it has a hardening effect upon them morally.

I now leave it to be judged if my standard is too high.

Because I report the unsatisfactory circumstances which I find, I have been repeatedly charged, as if it were a crime, with being unfavourable to the boarding-out system. In the first place, if I were so, it seems to me that it would not be a crime, but a duty and a matter of common honesty to say so. I am unable to see anything so sacred in the system that to speak against it should be criminal. And, in the next place, as I have repeatedly stated, I am strongly in favour of the system if well administered, and I am not in favour of large schools under any circumstances.

But there is no danger, at present, of an increase in the number of large schools, nor of those existing becoming too popular; whereas there is now a very real danger of the system of boarding-out being taken up as a popular cry by persons, for the most part, whose acquaintance with it is only at second hand, and forced so as to wreck it.

I wish, therefore, to direct attention to the fact that in exact proportion to the excellence of a system, is the difficulty of administering and thoroughly inspecting it. The nearer the approach to family life (if combined with real industrial training for future employment), the better the system. But the nearer the approach to family life, the greater the need of tact, skill, and experience in inspection. It is comparatively easy to enter and overhaul an institution managed by paid officials. If they do not choose to put up with inspection, they must give up their posts and salaries. And if an official is found in fault, public opinion is at once against him or her, and in favour of the discoverer; and there is an outcry. On the other hand, the thorough inspection of a private house requires extreme tact and sympathy. The fitness of the child's home cannot be estimated without knowing fully all that regards the family with whom it lives. A foster-parent receives no direct salary, and is supposed by the extreme advocates of the boarding-out system to take the child from love and disinterested motives, and any discovery of evidence to the contrary may be, and often is, met by a cry against interference with the sanctity of domestic life, or with the authority and influence of the foster-parent over the child.

Again, however undesirable it may be in other respects to mass children together, it has this advantage that they have friends and fellows in misfortune if badly treated; while an ill-treated child boarded-out is alone with its oppressors. A large number of children together are less afraid, and better able to make their complaints known than a few, or one poor child alone, who is generally disbelieved, and punished in the rare case of venturing to complain.

The smaller the school or institution, the better it can be managed; but the larger the number of children the more likelihood of abuses becoming known.

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Nor is it the fact, as is often urged, that boarded-out children have the eye of the neighbours upon them, and that any ill-treatment or neglect must become known. In the first place, many cottages are isolated, and without any neighbours. In the second, a great deal may go on inside the walls which even a next door neighbour does not know; and in the third, neighbours, as a rule, do not like to draw quarrels and annoyances upon themselves by telling what they do know. Of how difficult it is to find out facts in a private house I had a striking instance last year. A girl withdrawn by relatives from boarding-out wrote a letter to the guardians, charging her former foster-father with the most shocking immorality. The facts were communicated to me privately, and, at the guardians' request, I immediately went to the place and made as full an investigation as possible. I had inspected the home before, and found it very satisfactory; and I found it still apparently so. Questions would have been both useless and mischievous. I told no one, not even the committee, what I had heard, lest I should injure an innocent man; but by carefully directed conversation, ascertained that he still bore an excellent character, and evidently no one had the least suspicion of anything wrong. The girl has since been placed under the care of a lady, long and thoroughly experienced in rescue and preventive work. This lady, from her knowledge and observation of the girl, seems inclined to believe her story to be true; yet I can say no more than that it is possible, and that if it is true no one could have found it out, and the committee are in no way to blame.

To give another instance. Mary B., one of the girls referred to in the lady's statement already given, gave me her experiences when I saw her last summer, and I asked her later to write them out for me. She is beyond question one of the successes of the boarding-out system, is of high character and great intelligence, and is now maintaining herself by teaching a middle-class school. She was boarded-out in a home which I have myself twice reported as very satisfactory; and of which the committee thought so highly that they made a re-iterated request to the Local Government Board, begging me so support it, to except the foster-mother from the rule limiting the number of children she might receive at one time. They have since been satisfied that the Board were wise in refusing.

"*Mary C. B., aged 27 years.*

"13th February 1894.

"I was formerly chargeable to ——, and was boarded-out in 1874, "under the boarding-out committee, with Mrs. X., whose husband was "a house painter. The other children who were brought up with me "were Ellen B., who left to go to service—she occasionally spends a "holiday there now—and Kate O., who went to service for a time, and "was happy. She came home at Mrs. X.'s request, with the promise "of a home, and to learn dressmaking. For two years Mrs. X. kept "her; now she gets 8*s.* per week, 6*s.* of which she gives to Mrs. X., "and has the remaining 2*s.* for clothes and anything else she wants; "she does all the sewing for Mrs. X. and children without pay; and "the unjust part of it is she so frequently gets told she is dependent "upon Mrs. X. I am sure she would be better off and happier in "service. She has really been most patient and good to Mrs. X. since "her husband's death, yet she is treated most unfairly in many ways "which it would take too long to write about.

"With regard to myself, I have every sympathy with Kate O., "because I went through much the same, only without Kate's quiet "patience; being of a very hasty temperament, I resented (fiercely

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" sometimes) the injustice, and consequently was complained of to the com-
" mittee; and thinking they would believe Mrs. X. before me, I allowed
" them to think I was all that was represented. I started teaching at
" 11 years of age as a monitress, getting first 1*s.* 6*d.* per week, and
" later 2*s.* 6*d.* per week, till I was 14 years of age. This money was
" to be put by for books, as the committee were still paying for me.
" At 14 I was bound for five years as a pupil teacher, and received as
" salary the first year 10*l.*, rising 2*l.* 10*s.* each year, and getting 20*l.*
" the last year. At the time I was bound, Mrs. X. most willingly
" offered to keep me, declaring there was no reason why I should not
" become a teacher. I was delighted, because it was my one ambition,
" but I often regretted it afterwards, when reminded so constantly and
" unkindly that I was dependent on her. She received all my salary,
" yet every time I needed a new book I was grumbled at and told what
" an expense I was. At such times I could not refrain from telling her
" she was unfair; then I was considered ungrateful, and felt miserable
" for a week or two, when it would blow over, only to be renewed on
" the next occasion. I cannot say I was at all sorry to leave her when
" my time was up, and I went to be an assistant in another school. I
" do not bear her any ill-well. I frequently go to see her now. She
" has some very good qualities. For good food, clothes, and a thorough
" training, children could not be at a better home. She is particular
" and clean in the extreme, but I don't think she will ever win any
" child to love her. There is a certain hardness in her which makes
" it impossible for you to do anything but fear her. As children we do
" not think about things as we do when we get older. All my greater
" troubles began after I started teaching.

" Why I ceased to make my home at Mrs. X.'s was as follows:—I
" had come to —— (from ——) for the week end, and, on my way
" home, called at Miss B.'s to try on a dress which I wanted to wear
" on the Sunday. The Misses B. being my special friends, I, perhaps,
" stayed longer than I need have done. I was an hour in —— before
" going home. When I went in Mrs. X. was in a temper, and told
" me, 'If I could not go there first she would take good care I did not
" 'go at all.' I, wishing to avert a storm, went back to Miss B.'s,
" intending to go up again in the afternoon. In a short time, however,
" Mrs. X. sent down by one of the children every little thing which
" belonged to me. I felt greatly troubled, but took it as final that she
" did not want me, and Miss B., out of the goodness of her heart, took
" me in, and my home has been with her ever since.

" Mrs. X. has now two orphans, they look well and happy. For my
" own part, I think it is best for children to go to service, unless they
" are with people who will adopt them from a pure motive of filling
" the place of parents to them; then I don't see why they should not
" be very happy. I could evidence of more girls who have been
" brought up in —. I am now teaching a private school of my own
" and living with Miss B."

It is urged by some extreme advocates of the boarding-out system, that if a boarded-out child should be ill-treated it is only a single case, whereas a number may be ill-treated in a large school. But 100 children may be ill-treated separately as well as together, and, as I have shown, suffer all the more. The same line of argument would prove that 100 well-treated children together would show a large sum of happiness, while one happy child alone would not be worth considering. This argument is altogether beside the matter, and only damages the boarding-out system by showing that those who employ it do not consider the ill-treatment of children, singly, worth considering.

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I do not think that the same standard of comfort, care, and cleanliness can be generally expected in boarding-out that should be required in an institution. The advantages of ordinary family life are, in my opinion, quite sufficient to counterbalance a great amount of roughness; yet I think that there should be some proportion in estimating the treatment of children under the two systems.

There is an outcry if children in a poor law school are whipped, and we are told that it is "cruelty" to cane them; whereas foster-parents may beat boarded-out children with hard sticks till they are black with bruises, and we are told that the children are bad, and deserve it, and that all working people thus punish their own.

If children from poor law schools turn out badly it is said to be the fault of the system; but if boarded-out children are unsatisfactory we are told that it is their own fault, their own bad dispositions and behaviour, and that the foster-parents have been too kind and indulgent towards them.

Half-time schooling is considered an abuse in a poor law school; but we are told that boarded-out children are thus employed beneficially for their training, and that the working classes thus employ their own.

Two children may not be washed in the same water in a poor law school; but we are told that boarded-out children need never be washed at all, because it is not the custom of working people to wash their own.

Children in a poor law school must have the best of diet, and no scraps of meat allowed; but we are told that boarded-out children do not want meat at all, because working people cannot afford it, and do not give it to their own.

Children in a poor law school must be perfectly clothed, and their garments without a rent; but though the Local Government Board's form of agreement between guardians and boarding-out committees expressly provides that the committee shall duly ascertain whether the money allowance provided for the clothing of the boarded-out children is spent for the purpose for which it is given, we are told that in their case we need only look at the neighbours' children, and though they may be scantily clothed and ragged, we are to be satisfied if the outward appearance of the boarded-out children is no worse.

Two children of the same sex may not sleep in the same bed in a poor law school; but we are told that boarded-out children may sleep, boys and girls together, or with grown persons of different sexes in the same room, because this is the custom of working people, and they have not generally a sufficiency of bed-rooms. Last year I found that a girl of 14 had been sleeping with her foster-father upstairs, while her sister, 12, slept downstairs with the foster-mother, a bulky and helpless invalid upon whom they waited like nurses. The elder girl, being beyond control, was moved to another home, and then the younger girl slept with the man. What would be said if such a case occurred in a district school?

Chilblains are counted among the abuses of district schools; but among boarded-out children we are told that they are of no consequence, and are not due to neglect, but are common to the children of the working classes. Every winter I find the feet of boarded-out children affected with them; and sometimes their hands, ears, and faces also. I often find chilblains broken and ulcerated, and become large raw sores. One girl last winter had large green gatherings on every joint of both hands, from chilblains. Another pulled off her stocking to show me a broken and untended chilblain, and in doing so the blood poured upon the floor (fortunately covered with an oilcloth) of the schoolmaster's parlour. His wife kindly gave me some clean rag, with which

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I bandaged the child's foot, and soap and water for the very necessary washing of my own hands afterwards.

I have heard it urged as an objection to some poor law schools that the children have no house slippers, and have to wear hard boots all day. But it is quite the exception to find boarded-out children provided with slippers, and many of them have not even a second pair of boots for change if they get their feet wet. Last year I found a boy whose feet were deformed from wearing boots he had grown out of. I put my pencil through the sole, and a nail inside had worn a deep hole in his toe. It was urged in defence that it could not have hurt him, or he would not have been able to walk three or four miles a day to school and back in these boots. What would be said of such a defence if the case had occurred in a district school?

In making these comparisions I must again repeat that I am still in favour of boarding-out where properly administered, and that I am not in favour of large schools. I only contend that there should be some measure of justice in estimating the treatment of the children under both, or all systems.

It is a libel upon the working classes to say that as a rule they beat, drudge, neglect, and under-feed their own children, that they do not keep them clean, nor provide them with such good clothing as their means allow, or that they do not appreciate decent sleeping accommodation; and no one would venture to tell working people so to their faces, from a platfrom.

It is a libel upon the boarding-out system to say, practically, that it cannot be carried out without overlooking such abuses. There are numbers of foster-parents doing their duty faithfully by the children, many of them with patience beyond all praise, and many with real affection; and it would be better for the system to board-out only with such as these. There are numbers of ladies and gentlemen quietly devoting themselves to the care of the children, unknown to the public, and without any advantage to themselves. It is in the multiplication of committees such as these that the hope of the boarding-out system lies, and I am thankful to say that their numbers and efficiency are steadily increasing, and improvement is continuous on the whole. The boarding-out system in 1895 is very different from what it was in 1885.

My work has been far more one of organisation than of criticism.

And the English boarding-out beyond the union, with its system of inspection, by ladies, of the bodily condition of the children themselves, is far superior to any other anywhere. Those who would extend the boarding-out system by the relaxing of rules, or the adoption of systems less carefully organised and inspected elsewhere, are, inconsistently enough, often the very persons who untruly charge the Local Government Board with not keeping the boarding-out committees up to their proper numbers and in a state of efficiency.

The true method of extending and advancing the boarding-out system lies, not in hushing up or denying facts, nor in defending abuses and ill-treatment of children which would be severely condemned under any other system, but in reporting and doing away with them, and in finding fresh and good committees, so as to provide a larger choice of homes, foster-parents, and supervisors.

I have, &c.

April 1895. M. H. Mason.

The President of the Local Government Board.

Canal Boats Acts, 1877–1884.

No. 33.

Mr Brydone's Report.

Report for 1894 by Mr. John Brydone, Inspector.

Sir,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report as to the execution of the Canal Boats Acts and the observance of the regulations made by the Local Government Board thereunder.

I visited in 1894 the authorities of 314 metropolitan, port, urban, and rural sanitary districts, and inquired into their mode of carrying out the Acts and regulations, and in 34 of these districts I visited the waterways to ascertain by personal observations, as far as I could, the condition of the boats and their occupants. In some of the districts, although I waited a considerable time, I did not meet with any boats, and in some instances I walked for a mile or two along the canal with very little better result, thus corroborating the statements of several of the inspectors as to the numerous visits which they make to the canals without meeting any boats to inspect. At one place, Braunston, in the rural sanitary district of Daventry, I spent four entire days. This was a favourable point from which to make personal observations without in any way delaying the traffic, and the Grand Junction Canal Company gave instructions to their officer there to afford me every facility that I might require. In the four days only 68 boats passed during the daytime, and I examined all of these boats and found 59 in good order, eight with slight defects, and only one unsatisfactory. The people themselves, in nearly every instance, were civil and obliging, and for the most part cleanly in their persons. In one case, however, the owner and master of a boat registered at Berkhamsted, after instructing his wife to produce the certificate of the boat to me, and permitting me to inspect the aft cabin, declined to remove the hatchway of the fore cabin. In consequence of this conduct, the clerk to the Daventry Rural Sanitary Authority took out a summons against him, with the result that the bench inflicted a penalty of 2*s.* 6*d.*, and costs amounting to about 2*l.* I intimated to the bench that a nominal fine would be quite sufficient, as it was not desired to oppress these men, but it was necessary they should understand that they must make a ready compliance with the law. The boatman could not, or would not, give any reason why he afforded such ready acquiesence in the inspection of the one cabin and made such obstinate refusal in the case of the other. In the case of the boat which was in an unsatisfactory condition, I wrote to the owner, and instructions were at once given that the boat should be repaired and painted forthwith. The steerer and his wife told me they had repeatedly complained to the owner of the condition of this boat without any effect.

I reported specially on these inspections at the time, and made one or two reports during the year on other special subjects, besides making 314 reports, being a separate report on each of the examining authorities whom I visited; and, viewing the work as it is done by the many authorities scattered over England and Wales, I cannot but recognise that, on the whole, they carry out the duties required of them by statute in a very efficient and satisfactory manner.

The number of boats standing on the registers of the various authorities is 12,829. There have not been so many new registrations during 1894 as in 1893, the number being only 304 as against 334, but a

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greater number of boats (80) have undergone structural alterations, and also a larger number (135) have required re-registration, owing to other causes, such as change of owner or change in the name of the boat. There are known to have been 647 boats removed from their original registers, and these are not included in the above total of 12,829; this number, however, does not give an accurate estimate of the actual boats used as dwellings, as many others have been transferred, sunk, or broken-up, or otherwise disposed of, regarding which the registration authorities have not had any intimation. I hope to be able to supply some more reliable information in my next report as to the number of registered boats actually in existence as I have taken from the books of all the 314 authorities whom I have visited, the numbers and places of registration of all the 33,944 boats inspected by them in 1894. This has necessarily entailed a vast amount of labour, and will involve a great amount of work still in order to obtain thoroughly reliable statistics, but it will serve the purpose to some extent of a revised registration, and, after it is completed, there is every reason to expect that each authority will keep up an accurate account regarding the boats on its individual register.

One hundred and twenty-one sanitary authorities have been constituted registration authorities, but 24 of these have not got any boats upon their registers, and 16 did no work of inspection.

The work of inspection was carried out by 185 urban, 118 rural, six metropolitan, and three port sanitary authorities, in all 312 inspecting authorities. These authorities, by their duly appointed special officers, made 33,944 examinations in 1894, by far the largest number of inspections which have ever been made in any one year, and would be quite up to an average of three inspections of each registered boat.

In the tabular statement following hereon is shown the comparative number of inspections made during the past seven years:—

Numbers of Authorities in	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.
Who made under 12 inspections -	48	50	62	55	64	67	64
„ 12 and under 25 „ -	52	67	53	61	54	59	52
„ 25 „ 50 „ -	76	73	75	65	67	71	52
„ 50 „ 100 „ -	72	69	67	71	73	49	57
„ 100 „ 200 „ -	39	34	39	46	41	33	31
„ 200 „ 300 „ -	9	11	11	8	8	11	7
„ 300 „ 400 „ -	7	3	4	3	6	6	5
„ 400 „ 500 „ -	—	2	1	2	1	1	1
„ 500 „ 600 „ -	3	—	1	—	1	2	1
„ 600 „ 700 „ -	—	—	—	—	1	3	2
„ 700 „ 800 „ -	—	1	1	1	1	1	1
„ 800 „ 900 „ -	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
„ 900 „ 1000 „ -	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
„ over 1000 - - -	5	4	5	4	4	4	4
Who did not make any inspections	16	23	22	20	35	43	45
Totals - - -	328	339	340	336	356	350	323

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Of the 16 authorities who did not inspect any boats, 14 have no boats in their districts used as dwellings, and two (Great Yarmouth and Beccles) do not enforce registration under the Canal Boats Acts.

In 1894 16 sanitary authorities each examined over 300 boats, as against 12 in 1893 and 1892. Liverpool again heads the list with over 5,000 inspections, Hull and Manchester made over 2,000 inspections, and Salford and Sheffield over 1,000.

The authorities who made the largest number of inspections in the years 1888–1894, both inclusive, are set forth in the following table :—

Name of Authority.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.
Liverpool	5,267	4,955	4,601	4,370	4,103	4,268	4,500
Hull	2,472	2,183	2,372	2,088	1,976	1,811	2,043
Manchester	2,052	2,008	2,119	1,422	1,268	1,296	1,187
*Salford	1,383	1,061	1,326	1,233	1,396	1,280	1,510
Sheffield	1,250	949	1,092	146	293	681	613
London Port	909	705	353	445	557	624	698
Birmingham	566	801	794	778	774	765	867
*Uxbridge R.	517	498	520	498	622	683	730
Blackburn	511	487	499	176	159	354	141
*Bootle	396	321	151	76	100	77	58
*Heston and Isleworth	384	265	297	278	269	150	120
*Hanley	340	182	302	303	302	265	354
*Gt. Grimsby	313	248	223	188	176	272	313
Runcorn	308	303	304	300	306	304	303
Wolverhampton	306	374	309	106	180	293	388
Leeds	302	157	217	164	231	179	276
*Leigh R.	214	263	298	266	306	434	332
Nottingham	186	192	151	175	383	513	571
Wigan	241	183	216	249	239	368	341
*West Bromwich	144	180	299	314	342	307	279
Brentford	197	172	197	176	263	515	118
Stoke-upon-Trent	111	100	48	72	61	250	450
Burnley	134	92	113	56	76	352	124
*Middlewich	107	68	22	304	373	347	†
*Wallasey	51	44	72	110	465	10	15
Totals	18,661	16,791	16,895	14,293	15,220	16,398	16,331

* Non-registration authorities. † No inspector had been appointed.

The authorities of Sheffield and the Port of London have considerably increased the number of their inspections. In Sheffield during 1894 much more satisfactory work was done than in any previous year, and this is largely attributable to the interest taken in the work and by the thorough supervision of it by the medical officer of health for the borough.

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Of the 33,944 boats examined, 31,323 were stated to be in entire conformity with the Acts and regulations, the remaining 2,621 had contraventions on board to the extent of 2,980, showing that some of them infringed in more than one particular; 1,235 of the infringements referred to registration, the certificates, and the marking. The following table gives a list of the contraventions met with, and the number of each, and compares the figures with those of the four previous years:—

	Nature of the Contravention.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.
I.	Boats not registered	210	190	185	217	252
II.	Non-notification of change of master	86	95	47	60	108
III.	Boats without certificates	511	503	599	559	637
IV.	Certificates not identifying owner and boat.	121	114	118	125	122
V.	Boats not properly marked	307	338	394	361	400
VI.	Cabins overcrowded	97	108	109	112	121
VII.	No proper partition separating the sexes	52	48	60	46	41
VIII.	Females over 12 improperly occupying	36	19	26	27	48
IX.	Cabins not in a cleanly condition	212	224	337	319	404
X.	Cabins not sufficiently ventilated	86	41	41	24	172
XI.	Cabins requiring to be painted	502	530	355	358	546
XII.	Woodwork of cabins dilapidated	478	417	448	417	270
XIII.	Removal of bilge water not attended to	31	34	56	31	26
XIV.	Boats being without pumps	65	12	20	20	24
XV.	Refusing to admit the local inspector	2	1	5	2	3
XVI.	Boats without proper water vessel	125	105	79	90	87
XVII.	Without the requisite double bulk-heads	36	49	44	33	56
XVIII.	Non-notification of infectious disease	23	36	14	11	19
	Totals	2,980	2,764	2,937	2,812	3,336

Compared with the number of boats examined, this again shows a fractional improvement over 1893. In the case of 1,207 inspections made by 30 of the registration authorities, and of 2,337 made by 80 non-registration authorities, in all 3,544 inspections by 110 authorities, there were no contraventions whatever of either the Acts or regulations, and the following nine authorities were the only ones who met with more than 50 boats contravening one or other of the sections of the Acts or regulations, viz.:—

By the Sheffield Urban Sanitary Authority, 60 boats.
„ Salford „ 60 „
„ Birmingham „ 60 „
„ Wolverhampton „ 66 „
„ London Port „ 73 „
„ Manchester Urban „ 80 „
„ Uxbridge Rural „ 98 „
„ Hull Urban and Port „ 255 „
„ Liverpool Urban and Port Sanitary Authority, 495 boats.

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The nature and number of the infringements met with by the three authorities who observed the greatest number during the year are set forth below :—

Liverpool.	Hull.	Uxbridge.	Nature of Infringements.
49	12	1	Boats were not registered.
38	29	—	Change of masters not notified.
46	45	16	Masters without certificates.
—	58	6	Certificates not identifying.
43	40	12	Boats not properly marked.
2	5	1	Cabins overcrowded.
4	—	2	No partition separating the sexes.
—	9	—	Females improperly occupying.
29	10	4	Cabins dirty.
86	35	4	Cabins required painting.
25	10	—	Defective ventilation.
185	48	6	Cabins more or less dilapidated.
—	3	2	Accumulation of bilge water.
—	—	41	Without pumps.
—	—	3	Without proper water vessels.
32	1	—	Without requisite double bulkheads.
539	305	98	Totals.

With the view of getting these infringements remedied, the Liverpool Authority took legal proceedings in 14 instances, but neither Hull nor Uxbridge found it necessary to resort to such a course, as the printed "notice forms," so frequently alluded to in previous reports, brought about the desired result. Besides the prosecutions, Liverpool issued 495 notices, of which 478 have been complied with, and 17 are still the subject of correspondence. Hull issued 305 notices, receiving 297 certificates proving compliance with the Acts, &c., whilst the remaining eight are still being followed up. Uxbridge issued 98 notices, receiving 89 certificates, proving these infringements had been remedied; the other nine are still being dealt with.

Legal proceedings were taken by 19 different authorities, of whom 12 were registration authorities and seven were non-registration ones. Of the 19 authorities, one each prosecuted in 14, 9, and 5 cases respectively; two in three cases each; one in two cases; and 13 in one case each. In all there were 49 prosecutions as against 38 in 1893 and 73 in 1892. The number of owners and masters prosecuted under the Acts and the particular infringements sued for were :—

10 owners for not having their boats registered.

3 masters for being without their certificates.

1 owner for not having his boat properly marked in accordance with his registration.

5 masters for having their cabins overcrowded.

8 masters for not having the necessary partition for the separation of the sexes in the cabin.

5 masters for having females over 12 years of age (not being their wives) in their cabins.

1 master for having the cabin of the boat in a dirty condition.

1 owner for not having his boat painted within the stipulated time.

2 owners for their boats being out of repair.

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1 owner for the boat's cabin being thoroughly out of repair: stove broken; no water vessel; and not marked in accordance with the registration.

4 owners for not having their boats painted and repaired, and for having certificates which did not identify the boats and their owners.

1 master and owner for refusing to allow an inspection of his fore-cabin.

7 owners for using their boats for the conveyance of offensive cargoes, without providing the necessary double bulkheads.

49

In 45 cases fines and costs were imposed. One case of overcrowding was dismissed because the inspector could not prove that the cabin was actually slept in by the number he alleged; another case, in which there was no partition supplied, was withdrawn; and two owners, who had been summoned for not having their boats painted and repaired, &c., had the summonses against them dismissed, because they stated they were not the owners, though related to them. Other two parties were therefore summoned, and fined 30*s.*, and 10*s.* costs; and these two parties were the same owners against whom legal proceedings were taken in respect of another boat which was found to be in a very dilapidated condition and totally unfit for human habitation. They were allowed the opportunity and ample time to get the boat put in repair, but they neglected to do so, and their conduct clearly proved that they intended to evade the Acts if possible. The magistrates were evidently of this opinion also, for they imposed fines and costs to the extent of 5*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

A very bad case was met with in Liverpool. The boat was registered for two persons in the aft-cabin and one person in the fore-cabin. The fore-cabin was occupied by the mother, whilst the father, daughter, 19, and son, 18, occupied the aft-cabin. The master was fined 1*s.*, and 1*s.* costs; but he was also summoned for indecent occupation, and for this offence a fine of 5*s.*, and 4*s.* 6*d.* costs, were imposed.

Another boat was met with in Liverpool, occupied by a woman and her daughter, aged 21, and three young children. The woman had been working the boat by herself and daughter, and tried to keep away from her husband, who was a dissolute and idle character, but he, having ascertained where she was, joined her, and thus caused the boat to be overcrowded. He was summoned, and a fine of 5*s.*, and 4*s.* 6*d.* costs, were imposed upon him. As he had not any money, and as the wife, being anxious to be rid of him, would not pay the fine, he was committed for five days, during which the wife went off with the boat and cargo out of the district.

In nearly all the cases of prosecution for offences (other than for those of the most flagrant description), the owners and masters had previously been repeatedly warned to discontinue the infringements; but, as they paid no heed to these notices, there was no other alternative to adopt but to prosecute them.

In 1894 as many as 2,500 of the printed notices were issued, of which 2,081 had been complied with up to 31st December 1894, so that 49 prosecutions, after so many notices, form a small per-centage.

In May last, a girl 10 years of age was found at Warwick suffocated in the fore-cabin of the boat "Tees," 799, Birmingham. She occupied

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this cabin along with a sister, aged eight, who nearly suffered the same fate, but was rescued just in time to safe her life. Both girls were strong, healthy children, but the ventilation of the cabin had been seriously defective.

There were only 25 cases of infectious disease found on board the boats inspected during last year as against 44 in 1893. The nature of the cases were:—

2 diphtheria.
2 erysipelas.
4 measles.
5 scarlet fever.
6 small-pox.
3 typhoid.
3 typhus.

25

In all the cases the medical officers of the different districts took the necessary precaution of disinfecting the boats. In one case the master of a boat objected to the removal of the patient, and a warrant had to be obtained from a magistrate before the child could be taken to the hospital.

A case of small-pox at Towcester has already formed the subject of a lengthened special report made by me to your Board at the time it took place. The particulars, briefly stated, were, that the wife of the master of the boat "Daisy" was left at Stoke Bruerne, near Blisworth, on the canal banks, on Monday the 1st of October, suffering from illness which, three days afterwards, was pronounced to be small-pox. The husband and children had, meanwhile, on the Monday, proceeded with the boat on their voyage southwards. I was in Birmingham at the time, and did not hear of the case until a late hour on the Friday night, but I immediately endeavoured to trace the boat by telegraphing inquiries and instructions to the different places to which I thought it might have gone. The boat was met with on its return journey from London on the Monday morning, before 10 o'clock, at Berkhampstead, by Mr. Baines, the Canal Boat Inspector for Tring, who had gone in search of it. He found that all the occupants were well, and that the boat had been disinfected. The boat tied up on its arrival again at Stoke Bruerne. The woman died on the Thursday (October 11th), and was buried at midnight, the husband being present. On the following Monday (15th) the boat reached the boundary of the borough of Birmingham, where the officer of that authority was in waiting for it, and at once stopped it, in order that he might question the master as to what steps had been taken for the proper disinfecting of his boat, &c. The master informed him that it had been done twice—the second time at Leighton Buzzard; but, as he was unable to produce, as required by the Statute, any certificate from that authority's medical officer of health, the boat was again disinfected, and a certificate supplied by the medical officer of health of Birmingham, after which the boat was allowed to go on and complete its journey.

I have desired all the Canal Boat Inspectors to let me be informed immediately of any case of infectious disease that may be met with in their district, but as, fortunately, there are so few of such cases, the officers sometimes—I daresay from forgetfulness—do not acquaint me therewith until I visit them; others, however, send me notice the same night they discover or hear of any serious spreading disease on board

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any canal boat, and tell me of the initial steps that have been taken. Such notices I invariably follow up until I ascertain that the authority has obtained a certificate from their medical officer of health to the effect that the boat has been duly cleansed and disinfected, and that they have delivered the same to the master of the boat in question.

In conclusion, I have only to report the continued satisfactory results brought about through the instrumentality of these Acts. From personal observations as well as from the information gathered at my visits of inquiry to the different authorities, I can testify to the steady improvement in the condition of the boats and their occupiers, whilst many of the cases of overcrowding have really not been at all serious, but consisted, in great measure, of only a young child, frequently only an infant in arms, more than the registered number. The few females who, according to the law, improperly occupied the cabins of the boats, were principally girls, just over the 12 years of age, travelling with their parents; but females generally, including the wives of the masters, as well as their children, are more and more being left on land, so that the latter may participate in the educational advantages provided for them by the State.

I have, &c.

JOHN BRYDONE,

Inspector under the Canal Boats Acts.

To

The Right Honourable
George John Shaw-Lefevre, M.P.,
President of the Local Government Board,
Whitehall, S.W.

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY.

No. 34.

Major-Gen. Scott's Report.

REPORT for the Year 1894, by Major-General A. DE C. SCOTT, Water Examiner appointed under the Metropolis Water Act, 1871.

SIR,

I BEG to submit a report in reference to the results of the periodical inspections made by me as Water Examiner under the Metropolis Water Act, 1871, and dealing also with the general condition of the Metropolitan Water Supply, and the works in progress for its extension and improvement.

The directors of the several Water Companies have as usual furnished during the past year returns containing statistics under the following heads which have been included in the intermediate reports which I have rendered to the Board month by month:

(1.) Intakes.
(2.) Situation of works.
(3.) Total volume which may be drawn daily.
(4.) Average daily supply during the month.
(5.) Per-centage delivered for other than domestic purposes.
(6.) Number of supplies to houses.
(7.) Number of houses on constant supply.
(8.) Estimated population supplied.

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(9.) Number, area, and capacity of subsiding and storage-reservoirs for unfiltered water.
(10.) Number and capacity of storage-reservoirs for filtered water.
(11.) Number and horse-power of engines.
(12.) Number of miles of water-pipes.
(13.) Number of miles of water-pipes in the Metropolis.
(14.) Number of miles of streets with water-pipes constantly supplied.
(15.) Number of hydrants, fire-plugs, and fire-cocks.
(16.) Greatest lift by steam-power.
(17.) Greatest and least pressure in feet in the districts supplied.
(18.) Number and area of filter-beds and depth of materials.
(19.) Area of filter-beds cleaned during each month.

I have been this year again indebted to the directors and their officers for information in regard to the works in progress, and the extension of the system of constant supply, which has been supplied for the purpose of this report.

As the statistics and the special features of each year's working will be better apprehended if the main characteristics of the system of supply controlled by the Metropolitan Water Companies, and the circumstances affecting the system, are recalled to mind, and with a view, moreover, of rendering it unnecessary to refer to the reports relating to past years, a certain amount of what may be called standing information is repeated from year to year.

Evidence given in June 1892 before the Royal Commission on Water Supply has shown that the data available for estimating the population and the number of houses supplied by the Water Companies respectively are imperfect; and it must be borne in mind that the results, as given in these reports, although carefully considered, represent nothing more than a fairly close approximation to the actual facts.

As certain of the Companies, in evidence given before the late Royal Commission on the Metropolitan Water Supply, have claimed specific reductions in the quantities of water returned by them to the Water Examiner as "supplied," as an allowance for an escape of water owing to defects in pumps and short stroke in Cornish engines, deductions at the rate of 7 per cent. have been made from the gross quantities reported for 1894 by the Chelsea, East London, Kent, and Southwark and Vauxhall Companies. In the case of the Grand Junction Company the deduction of 10 per cent. claimed by the Company has been reduced to 7 per cent.

The population supplied by each of the eight Metropolitan Water Companies on the 31st December 1894, was approximately as follows :—

East London	1,193,717
New River	1,147,000
Southwark and Vauxhall	787,196
Lambeth	625,949
West Middlesex	580,796
Kent	487,152
Grand Junction	385,189
Chelsea	272,188

Certain information has been furnished by the Registrar-General's Department with reference to the relation existing between the number

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of "supplies," so called, or connections with the Companies' mains made at the cost of private consumers or local authorities, in the various parishes of "Water" London, and the population in such several parishes. Data have thence been derived regarding the average number of persons per supply in the case of each of the Water Companies.

From these data the results shown in detail in Table I. of the Appendix to this report, and the returns of population and water-supply for the fourteen years 1881–1894, given in Table II. have been derived.

The directors of the several Companies concerned are free from responsibility as regards the figures relating to population actually inserted in this report.

The water delivered by the eight Companies above mentioned is derived from the Rivers Thames and Lee, from Chadwell Springs in the Lee Valley, and from wells in the chalk formation. Of these last there are 17 on the north side of London, of which 13 are within the district of the New River Company and 4 in that of the East London Company, and 13 on the South, all of which are within the district of the Kent Company. The Grand Junction, the Southwark and Vauxhall, and the West Middlesex Companies draw water from the Thames at Hampton. The Chelsea and the Lambeth Companies have placed their intakes at West Molesey and the East London Company at Sunbury on that river.

The portion of the basin of the Thames which is above the intakes of the Water Companies contains about 3,500 square miles and over the larger proportion of this area the surface is formed of permeable and water-bearing strata. The drainage area of the Lee above the East London intake is about 500 square miles.

The dry-weather flow of the Thames and the Lee is maintained by springs issuing from the water-bearing strata, such springs being in fact the overflow of rain-water which has fallen at higher levels and penetrated the permeable formations. These, and notably the chalk and oolites, act the part of enormous and never failing reservoirs. The effect of these permeable formations in regulating the discharge of the river is evidenced by the comparatively small waterway of bridge arches, which, as the result of experience, has been provided for tributary streams in the chalk district, as compared with that which has been found necessary in the clay districts for equal drainage areas.

The regulation of the flow of the Thames is effected by the detention of a considerable portion of the rainfall by the permeable formations, oolites, chalk, sands, and gravels, which occur within so large a proportion of the total area of the basin. The rainfall which does not run directly off the surface of the land into the water channels is either absorbed by the vegetation, or evaporated, or passed into the body of these formations, and, as already stated, slowly re-delivered into the water channels in the form of spring-water.

The mean daily discharge of the Thames at Kingston is 1,300 million gallons.

This estimate is founded on the results of observations carried out at Teddington Weir by the Thames Conservancy, extending over a period of nine years, but a large proportion of these are of a character which cannot be assumed to give more than roughly approximate values, and the estimate must be considered to be subject to considerable correction when the record of the level of the water above the weir now automatically registered has been sufficiently extended.

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The quantity of water daily abstracted for the use of the Metropolis (which is limited to a maximum of 130 million gallons in 24 hours) is but a small fraction of the average discharge, and as the characteristics of the river and its bed are a result of the whole volume discharged, and are particularly controlled by the flow during floods, which is sometimes twenty times the dry weather volume, it is clear that the withdrawal of the quantity taken by the Companies can have no appreciable effect on the régime of the river in a general sense.

The question of real importance is the relation between the volume of discharge of the river and that necessarily abstracted, during exceptional droughts in the summer, when the first is at or near its minimum and the second simultaneously approaches to a maximum. This question derives its importance mainly from the fact that the Metropolitan Water Companies deriving wholly from the Thames cannot collectively impound more than five days' supply of water at the present summer rate of consumption, and they are not in a position to deliver "compensation water" to the river during dry seasons.

If reservoirs were constructed on a large scale for the purpose of impounding the river water during freshets, the influence of the minimum or dry weather flow of the Thames as a factor limiting the capacity of the river for the supply of the Metropolis would be to a considerable extent eliminated. It would, moreover, be practicable, whenever the river water was of better quality than that stored, to draw from the tail-end of a reach for the supply of the Metropolis, while discharging from the reservoirs a compensating supply into the head of the next lower reach.

Water is drawn from the Lee near Ware in Hertfordshire by the New River Company, and conveyed by a branch cut into the artificial channel known by the name of the New River. Into this channel also flows water from various chalk wells which is pumped up as occasion requires. The New River conveys the whole supply to London.

The East London Company derives a supply from the river Lee close to Chingford Mill. The water gravitates into large settling reservoirs with a capacity of 900 million gallons, of which about 600 millions can gravitate to the works at Lee Bridge. This Company supplements its supply from wells in the chalk at Chingford, Waltham Abbey, Walthamstow, and Lee Bridge, and, as already stated, from the Thames at Sunbury, whence it can take water to the extent of 10 million gallons per day. Gaugings at Fielde's Weir extending from 1850 to 1868, resulted in assigning to the Lee at that part of its course a mean daily volume of discharge of about 109 million gallons, including the Companies' supply. On the other hand it was shown that in the months of June, July, August, and September of dry years, the volume of discharge, including the Companies' supplies, did not exceed 45½ million gallons. The East London Company have supplied a statement of the flow of the River Lee at Fielde's Weir, extending over the 12 years 1880 to 1891, both inclusive. In this case the average daily flow appears to have been 116 million gallons per 24 hours, and the volumes recorded have not been increased by the addition of the quantities of water daily abstracted by the New River Company from the river at Ware, higher up the stream, which was the course adopted in the framing of the earlier statement. Thus, the more recent gaugings result in ascribing to the River Lee an average daily flow exceeding that shown by the gaugings of 1850 to 1868 by 30 million gallons, equivalent to an increase of 27 per cent. of the earlier average. The later gaugings

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do not, however, give a larger average discharge for the four successive driest months than the earlier ones. The daily supply required in the districts served by the New River and East London Companies, which derive from the Lee, has already averaged, during one month, a total of 92 million gallons. In the case of the Lee, therefore, the relation between the minimum flow and the supply required by the Companies which draw from it is very different from that which obtains in the case of the Thames.

The remarks made above with reference to the effect of the construction of storage reservoirs for the purpose of impounding the water of the Thames on the question of supply, apply also to the case of the River Lee.

The rainfall, so far as it affects the volume of surface drainage, is a factor which largely influences the quality of the river-derived waters. The amount of organic impurity present is always greater during seasons of flood. The volume also of springs, and consequently the dry weather supply in the Rivers Thames and Lee, is to a great extent dependent on the winter and early spring rains. The relation of these in each year to the average is a matter of considerable importance, for it is desirable that the true causes of variation in the quality of the water supplied, or in the quantity derivable from underground sources should be traced out, and that by a series of recorded observations the worst possible phase of recurring conditions may be known and provided for.

It has been considered proper to include in these Annual Reports such statistics of rainfall within the Thames basin and record of the volume of flow of the river as are available, however partial and imperfect, in recognition of the fact that such details are intimately connected with the subject of the Metropolitan Water Supply.

The following is a statement of the rainfall during 1894 at 12 stations within the watershed of the Thames, and the average rainfall of 10 years, which has been compiled by Mr. G. F. Symons, F.R.S. The averages for each month of 1894 over the whole basin are compared below, with the means of the averages over the basin for 10 years.

——	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Means of Averages of 12 Stations, 1870-79 -	2·69	1·85	1·64	2·09	2·01	2·30	2·53	2·69	2·56	2·75	2·60	2·21	27·92
Averages of 1894 -	2·54	1·92	1·46	1·93	1·79	2·29	3·64	2·68	2·08	3·93	4·50	2·33	31·09
	−0·15	+0·07	−0·18	−0·16	−0·22	−0·01	+1·11	−0·01	−0·48	+1·18	+1·90	+0·12	+3·17

The rainfall of 1894 was, it will be seen, 11 per cent above the average.

The months during which percolation of rain into the soil is usually most favoured by atmospheric influences are those included between the 1st October and the 31st March. The following statement shows the amount of rainfall during the six months referred to for the seasons

1886–87 to 1893–94, and the average over 10 years for the same period of the year :— *Major-Gen. Scott's Report.*

1886–87	15·37 inches.
1887–88	12·26 „
1888–89	13·29 „
1889–90	11·42 „
1890–91	8·15 „
1891–92	15·93 „
1892–93	13·11 „
1893–94	14·01 „
Average, 1870–79	13·74 „

The following is a statement of the total rainfall in 1894 at each of the stations of observation referred to :—

Stations of Observation.	Average, 1870–79.	Average, 1880–89.	1894.	Difference from Average, 1870–79.	Difference from Average, 1880–89.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Alton	35·52	32·20	41·48	+5·96	+9·26
Banbury	—	28·57	27·89	—	−0·68
Basingstoke	25·92	24·79	34·14	+8·22	+9·35
Devizes	—	30·84	35·86	—	+5·02
Dorking	—	32·60	38·72	—	+6·12
Harlow	26·46	23·98	24·81	−1·65	+0·83
Hitchin	25·67	25·05	26·09	+0·42	+1·04
London	27·24	25·45	27·94	+0·70	+2·49
Maidstone	26·06	24·59	28·96	+2·90	+4·37
Oxford	26·02	26·19	27·88	+1·86	+1·69
Stroud	31·82	30·91	32·51	+0·69	+1·60
Winslow	28·43	27·97	27·36	−1·07	−0·61

I am indebted to the Thames Conservancy Board for a statement of the daily volume of flow of the River Thames at Teddington Weir during 1894. As has been usual since 1887, the statement which succeeds has been prepared by adding to the flow during each day at the weir, as supplied by the Conservancy, the average quantity of water abstracted daily during the respective months by the Companies collectively, and by obtaining from the corrected volumes the maximum, the minimum, and the average daily flow, including the supplies of water to the Metropolis, and also the per-centage of such daily

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flow abstracted for delivery to the Companies' districts. The lowest gauging of the year 1894 was recorded on the 9th July, when the "corrected" volume of discharge was 324·8 million gallons, represented by 208·8 million gallons passing over the weir, and 116 millions previously abstracted for water supply. In that month 24·6 per cent. of the average daily volume of discharge was abstracted.

1894.

STATEMENT of the Corrected Volumes of the Average Daily Discharge of the River Thames at Teddington Weir, the Maximum and Minimum Daily Discharge for each Month of the Year, the Per-centage of the Average Daily Discharge of each Month for Ten Years, represented by the Average Daily Discharge of 1894, and the Per-centage of the Average Daily Discharge withdrawn for the Metropolitan Supply.

Month.	Average Daily Discharge.	Maximum Daily Discharge.	Minimum Daily Discharge.	Proportionate Daily Discharge in 1894, the Average for 9 Years, 1884-92, being represented by 100.	Per-centage of Average Daily Discharge of 1894, withdrawn for the Metropolitan Supply.
	Mill. Galls.	Mill. Galls.	Mill. Galls.		
January - -	1,492·7	2,464·8	524·8	69·0	7·0
February - -	1,805·0	3,292·3	977·3	74·9	5·4
March - -	1,696·5	2,976·0	1,046·0	98·0	5·6
April - -	901·8	1,191·5	591·5	70·6	11·2
May - -	697·3	901·3	532·3	68·7	14·9
June - -	720·3	1,435·5	428·4	97·0	15·1
July - -	471·1	1,023·2	324·8	76·1	24·6
August - -	539·1	1,048·2	378·6	101·1	26·1
September -	527·4	854·7	371·4	104·3	20·1
October - -	896·3	4,081·2	432·6	96·0	11·8
November -	6,451·2	20,236·4	2,806·1	425·7	1·5
December - -	3,163·1	5,378·1	2,026·5	173·0	3·0

Two and a half millions of people in the north and east of the Metropolis depend, as to nine-tenths of their water supply, on the River Lee, and the underground water stored in its basin.

The Directors of the East London Company have supplied me with a statement showing the average daily discharge of the Lee at Fielde's Weir for each month of the year 1894, and to the volumes so given have been added the average volumes abstracted during each month by the New River Company at their intake higher up the stream. The "Average daily discharge" given in the following table represents, therefore, the discharge which would have occurred over the weir, if no water had been diverted from the Lee into the New River at its head.

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1894.

STATEMENT of the Corrected Volumes of the Average Daily Discharge of the River Lee at Fielde's Weir, the Per-centage of the Average Daily Discharge of each Month for Nine Years represented by the Average Daily Discharge of 1894, and the Per-centage of the Average Daily Discharge withdrawn for the Metropolitan Supply.

Month.	Average Daily Discharge.	Per-centage of the Average Daily Discharge for 9 Years 1884–92, represented by the Average Daily Discharge in 1894.	Per-centage of Average Daily Discharge of 1894, withdrawn for the Metropolitan Supply.
	Mill. Galls.	Per cent.	Per cent.
January	135·6	77·0	42·1
February	133·4	83·5	42·8
March	97·4	66·4	57·6
April	73·3	67·5	77·9
May	62·4	50·7	88·9
June	52·4	61·0	100·9
July	49·4	62·0	109·5
August	48·4	69·1	101·0
September	43·4	72·6	104·3
October	57·4	63·8	79·1
November	202·9	140·7	23·6
December	137·4	85·0	39·2

The per-centage abstraction shown in the last column is in part derived from the store of water accumulated in the East London Reservoirs.

The following table exhibits the relation between the average daily volume of discharge of the Lee and the average volume of water withdrawn from that river for the supply of the Metropolis.

STATEMENT of the Corrected Volume of the Average Daily Discharge of the River Lee at Fielde's Weir during each Month of the Year 1894, and the average daily supply by the Lee-deriving Companies, exclusive of pond water for road-watering.

Month.	Average Daily Discharge.	Average Daily Supply by the Lee-deriving Companies.			
		From the River Lee and from Storage Reservoirs supplied by the Lee.	From Springs and Wells in the Lee Valley.	From the River Thames.	Total.
	Mill. Galls.	Mill. Galls.	Mill. Galls	Mill. Galls.	Mill. Galls.
January	135·6	57·1	17·9	5·9	80·9
February	133·4	57·2	12·7	3·8	73·7
March	97·4	56·1	12·6	3·8	72·5
April	73·3	57·1	15·2	4·0	76·3
May	62·4	55·5	15·4	5·9	76·8
June	52·4	52·9	19·8	7·8	80·5
July	49·4	54·2	23·6	7·7	85·5
August	48·4	48·9	22·7	7·7	79·3
September	43·4	45·3	22·2	7·6	75·1
October	57·4	45·4	21·4	7·4	74·2
November	202·9	48·0	20·6	5·6	74·2
December	137·4	53·9	15·6	3·5	73·0

The New River Company derives its supply from the Lee and from wells in the Lee Valley; the East London Company from the Lee, from wells in the Lee Valley, and from the Thames.

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If we assume that the River Lee Conservancy withdrew from the river 2½ million gallons per day during July, August, and September for lockage on the navigation, the volume available for the Water Companies would have been reduced to an average of 46·9 million gallons in July, 45·9 millions in August, and 40·9 million gallons per day in September.

The fact that the volume of discharge of the River Lee during periods of drought falls far short of the requirements of the population of East London in the matter of water supply has been repeatedly dwelt upon in these annual reports, and reference to the recorded observations will show how steadily the pressure on the existing sources of supply of the population has increased since notice was first taken therein of its existence.

The year 1894, now under review, was marked by an incident which emphasised the relation so frequently referred to between the dry weather discharge of the Lee and the supply required for the East London District. From the 8th of August the directors of the Company found themselves under the necessity of shutting off the supply of water to three-fourths of the houses within their district during the hours between 8 o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning, and this reversion to the system of intermittent supply was continued until the 28th of October. This course became imperatively necessary in consequence of the reduced discharge of the River Lee and the depleted condition of the reservoirs. It may here be remarked that the average monthly discharge of the Lee during the period from April 1893 to October 1894, both inclusive, was continuously and largely below the average. The maximum daily supply of the East London and New River Company collectively was 86 million gallons. It appears from the engineer's statement that the reservoirs were full to overflowing on the 12th June, when the visible supply was 610 million gallons. On the 1st of July there were 400 million gallons in store, on the 20th 190 millions, on the 8th of August 125 million gallons, on the 22nd of August 60 millions, on the 14th September 75 millions, and on the 26th October 97 millions. The water rose rapidly on the 27th October, and the constant supply was reverted to on the following day. The quantity by which the store was reduced between the 12th of June and the 14th of September was 545 million gallons, or at the rate of 5·8 million gallons daily. The average amount of water drawn from the river Lee and the reservoirs during the foregoing period was 27·8 million gallons, so that the river appears to have yielded an average of 22 million gallons daily to the East London Company. This added to the quantity taken by the New River Company gives a daily total of 44·5 million gallons as the average limit of abstraction over a period of 94 days.

The completion of the reservoirs provided for in the East London Company's Act of 1894 will about double the storage capacity available. There is, however, no finality in such works with a population increasing in that district at the rate of 20,000 persons per annum, and the necessity for looking forward and beyond the scope of the authorised works will after a few years become apparent.

Every system of water supply to a town population should be adapted to meet the most extreme contingencies of drought, frost, and demand which a careful study of the facts may show to be possible. Those of normal weather should be carefully rejected in adopting a basis for calculation.

The contingencies arising from drought, frost, and demand, as affecting a water supply system, are to a great extent under control, and the extent

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to which they are to be controlled must be decided on before the question of the sufficiency or otherwise of any given works can be determined. As the system of constant supply has now been adopted in the metropolis, and it is only a question of a few years before it becomes universal, it is useless to discuss the relative features of the constant and intermittent systems. Assuming a system of administration by which the regulation of the consumers' fittings and pipes would be effectually carried out and waste brought within reasonable limits, and by which the storage of water in house cisterns would be enforced, a constant supply under moderate pressure would be the most economical for a Company to adopt.

The Companies are invested with statutory powers for the regulation of the fittings and the prevention of waste, and it is maintained by them that the provision of cisterns for the storage of water is obligatory on the consumer. The Legislature has apparently left it to them to determine in a great measure whether the supply shall be conducted under the economical or the wasteful system of administration; whether regulation should be effective or the reverse.

The obligation on the part of the Companies to maintain the statutory pressures throughout all parts of the districts supplied by them remains in any case in force, and in this lies the crucial test of the efficiency and sufficiency of the works. As the responsibilities involved are immense, the powers conferred for the purpose of regulation should be correspondingly wide.

The precise volumes of water daily withdrawn from the Thames, the Lee, and springs and wells, respectively, during each month of 1894, are recorded below.

Months.	The Thames.	The Lee.	Springs and Wells.	Total.
	Mill. Galls.	Mill. Galls.	Mill. Galls.	Mill. Galls.
January - -	104·8	57·1	33·2	195·1
February - -	97·3	57·2	26·7	181·2
March - -	96·0	56·1	26·6	178·7
April - - -	101·5	57·1	29·9	188·5
May - -	103·9	55·5	30·1	189·5
June - - -	108·9	52·9	34·9	196·7
July - - -	116·0	54·2	39·1	209·3
August - -	108·6	48·9	37·6	195·1
September - -	105·9	45·3	36·4	187·6
October - -	105·9	45·4	35·2	186·5
November - -	100·7	48·0	34·1	182·8
December - -	95·1	53·9	28·7	177·7

It is well known that in the Thames Valley there are extensive deposits of gravel or sand more or less mixed with loam. These are largely developed on the north side of the river between Maidenhead and London, and are also met with in the neighbourhood of Molesey and Ditton, and occupy within these limits an area of about 120 square

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miles. These beds form a species of compensating reservoir for the river. They receive land-water, whether shed off the higher surfaces or gravitating underground towards the river, and they are fed by the river itself when it is in flood. On the other hand, when the river is at its normal level, and especially when low, it receives a supply from the gravel by the inflow of springs. The beds contain a considerable store of water, and their utility as a minor source of supply for London has of late years been recognised. Several of the Companies have constructed works for the purpose of collecting this water and at the same time utilising the gravel as a natural filter for the river water. For this purpose distributing and collecting conduits made of open-jointed earthenware pipes have been laid underground, the former being used to convey the river water to the gravel or ballast beds, and the latter, which are placed at a lower level, to collect the water after it has passed through the beds and convey it to the well of a pumping engine by which it is lifted into the reservoirs for ordinary filtration and distribution. The Companies which have adopted this system are the Southwark and Vauxhall, the Lambeth, the Grand Junction, the East London, and the Chelsea. From 8 to 10 million gallons per day can be collected in this manner, a proportion of it being, however, water abstracted from the river.

It has been found that the gravel in contact with the distributing pipes becomes in course of time, clogged by the muddy deposit derived from the river water, and the passage of the water is greatly impeded. A better method of utilising the natural gravel for filtering purposes has been adopted by the Grand Junction Company. In this case the surface-soil and gravel have been excavated to a depth of several feet over an area of six acres, and a layer of sand 18 inches in depth has been spread over the bottom of the excavation. An area of gravel of considerable extent surrounding the excavation has been isolated by puddled clay walls carried down into the London clay which underlies the gravel. Water is allowed to flow into the excavation from an adjoining reservoir and passes through the sand into the natural bed of gravel and thence into collecting drains leading to a well provided with a steam-pump. The mud held in suspension by the water is deposited on the surface of the layer of sand whence it can readily be removed from time to time.

A marked feature of the river supplies is the very large increase of impurities, both suspended and in solution, which results when the rivers are in flood. Water taken from underground sources, whether from the gravel already referred to or from deep wells, is free from these incidents of pollution.

The effect of floods in fouling the river supplies is more marked in the case of the Thames than in that of the Lee. The condition of the Thames governs, to a great extent, the results of the analyses of the waters of all the Companies drawing their supplies from that river, and the same may be said of the Lee as respects the water of the New River and East London Companies, but in a modified degree.

The Thames and the Lee, from which 86 per cent. of the water supply of the Metropolis is derived, drain a number of thickly inhabited areas, the aggregate population of the districts above the intakes of the Water Companies being about 1,200,000 persons.

The rivers are therefore exposed to risk of pollution throughout the whole, but more especially the lower part, of their course. Both are highways for the use of the people, and the Thames especially is a pleasure resort for many thousands during a considerable portion of the year.

A number of the larger towns and places within the Thames and Lee Valleys have been sewered and the sewage is conveyed to land or works for treatment. Although these arrangements have undoubtedly been of very considerable service they are not always as effective as was hoped, and effluents do at times reach the watercourses in such a condition as to be a source of pollution. *Major-Gen. Scott's Report.*

These facts point to the necessity for strict conservancy and regulation of the sewage farms which exist, or which may be established in the future, and for the rejection as far as possible of the water of the Thames and the Lee during periods of rain when the rivers are swollen by drainage from the surface of the land.

The Water Supply of 1894 *and its relation to that of Former Years.*

The volumes of water delivered during the year from each of the several sources of supply and the total volume are shown below: Volume of supply 1894.

	Imperial Gallons.	Cubic Metres.
Thames	37,883,850,691	172,124,212
Lee	19,211,917,770	87,288,809
Springs and wells	11,959,423,224	54,337,304
Ponds (for non-domestic purposes)	51,158,711	232,438
Total	69,106,350,396	313,982,763

The proportions borne by the supplies from each of the various sources to the whole supply were as follows:

Thames	54·82 per cent.
Lee	27·80 „
Springs and wells	17·31 „
*Ponds at Hampstead and Highgate	0·07 „

The proportions of the whole supply derived from springs and wells during each of the eleven years last past are compared below:

1884	11·16 per cent.
1885	11·08 „
1886	12·16 „
1887	12·83 „
1888	13·48 „
1889	13·97 „
1890	14·49 „
1891	15·13 „
1892	16·56 „
1893	17·94 „
1894	17·31 „

* Used for non-domestic purposes only.

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It is here shown that there has been on the whole a gradual increase in the percentage supply from the purest sources since 1888. The supply from wells has increased from an average of 17·3 million gallons per day in 1883 to 32·7 million gallons in 1894.

Daily supplies.

The average daily supply delivered from the Thames during the year was 103,791,371 gallons, from the Lee 52,635,391 gallons, from springs and wells 32,765,543 gallons, and from ponds at Hampstead and Highgate for non-domestic purposes 140,161 gallons.

The total daily supply was therefore 189,332,466 gallons for a population averaging 5,448,062, representing a daily consumption of 34·75 gallons per head, and 235 gallons per house, for all purposes.

Table No. I. at the end of this Report shows the total quantity of water supplied, the average daily supply, the number of houses supplied, the estimated population, and the average daily supply per head and per house, by each of the Water Companies during the year.

Supply per head per day.

The following is an abstract statement of the results relating to the average supply per head in the case of each Company, and it gives also the maximum and minimum rates of supply, and the months in which they severally occurred:

Name of Company.	Average Daily Supply per Head during the Year.	Maximum.		Minimum.	
		Month.	Per Head.	Month.	Per Head.
	Galls.		Galls.		Galls.
Chelsea	40·09	July	45·94	Mar.	36·78
East London	34·88	„	38·52	Oct.	31·58
Grand Junction	48·06	„	52·77	Dec.	43·48
Kent	29·80	„	32·06	„	26·91
Lambeth	32·45	„	36·58	Mar.	30·45
New River	31·17	„	34·73	Dec.	27·71
Southwark and Vauxhall	37·53	„	40·27	„	34·39
West Middlesex	33·07	„	37·07	Mar.	31·02
General average	34·75				

The monthly averages of the daily supply ranged from 177,975,873 gallons in the month of December to 209,379,268 gallons in the month of June.

The average daily supply throughout the year for domestic purposes was 151,465,976 gallons, for non-domestic purposes 37,866,490 gallons, and at the rate of 27·80 gallons per head per day for domestic purposes.

The Grand Junction Company shows the highest rate of consumption per head for all purposes, and the Kent Company the lowest.

Analysis of supply during the past 14 years.

Table II., at the end of the Report, gives the average daily supply of each Company for each of the 14 years 1881 to 1894, the population, with increases or decreases each year, and also the rate of supply per head per day.

With regard to the average annual increase of population supplied, the Companies take priority in the following order : *Major-Gen. Scott's Report.*

Company.	Average Annual Increase of Population, 1885–94.
East London - - -	17,990
Lambeth - - -	10,568
Kent - - - -	10,162
New River - - -	8,014
West Middlesex - - -	7,707
Southwark and Vauxhall - -	7,359
Grand Junction - -	4,401
Chelsea - - - -	2,159

In the following statement the average annual rates of increase for each Company under each of the three heads mentioned are compared with the actual increase for each Company during 1894 :

——	Chelsea.	East London.	Grand Junction.	Kent.	Lambeth.	New River.	Southwark and Vauxhall.	West Middlesex.	Total.
Average annual increase (+) or decrease (−) (1885–94) in the daily average supply of water gallons	+180,940	+822,658	+353,178	+476,096	+371,948	+769,918	+934,546	+555,649	+4,464,933
Actual increase (+) or decrease (−) shown by the average daily supply of 1894 relatively to that of 1893 gallons	+521,679	+540,219	−367,391	+22,702	−1,126,303	−1,683,847	+1,040,464	+351,624	−700,913
Average annual increase (1885–94) in the average population daily supplied - -	2,159	17,990	4,401	10,162	10,568	8,014	7,359	7,707	68,360
Actual increase during 1894 in the average population supplied daily - -	1,670	21,605	2,559	8,709	14,814	8,050	8,052	8,953	74,412
Average annual increase (1885–94) in the average number of houses supplied - -	365	3,225	848	1,734	2,055	1,473	1,377	1,280	12,357
Actual increase in 1894 in the average number of houses supplied -	186	2,810	395	860	2,374	1,188	1,200	1,210	10,223

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In the case of the daily supply of water the results are complicated by the fact that the demand varies each year within certain limits, and the increase in the total amount of water required daily, due to increase of population, may be more than counterbalanced by a decrease in the individual demand, or by restrictions or economies introduced in the supply.

The degree of exceptional stress to which the pumping and distributing works of the Companies may be subjected during periods of drought was exemplified in the summer of 1887, when the rainfall was very considerably below the average, and the springs feeding the rivers were exceptionally low. It was further shown during the severe winter of 1894–95 that long continued frost has an almost equal effect with summer drought in causing an abnormal and in fact relatively enormous withdrawal of water from the distributing mains.

It appears that at present from 18 to 22 per cent. should be added to the average daily supply of the year to represent the demand during periods of drought or prolonged frost. When the whole of the districts are constantly supplied, the demand during such periods will probably not be less than from 25 to 28 per cent. in excess of the average.

Constant Supply.

Explanation of term.

Water is distributed in London under both the intermittent and the constant service systems. Under the former it is supplied to the service mains for a limited period only during each 24 hours. Under the latter the service pipes are always charged under pressure, and water may be drawn from them at all times by simply turning a tap.

Advantages of constant supply.

The intermittent charging of the service pipes favours corrosion, which in turn causes turbidity, while the shutting off of the water from the service-mains, and their depletion by the gravitation of the water into basement cisterns or by leakage, tend to create a vacuum into which may be drawn either foul air or foul water. In case of fire where the service is intermittent, a supply of water cannot be ensured without the intervention of a turncock. All the above evils and inconveniences are avoided by the adoption of constant service; but this necessitates the provision of well-constructed house-fittings for the conveyance and regulation of the supply, in order to avoid the enormous waste from leakage which would otherwise ensue, and further, a rigid system of inspection is necessary with a view to the prevention of wilful waste and the correction of defects in fittings as these from time to time become evident. By means of a draw-trap on the supply pipe, water can always be obtained for drinking and cooking purposes in a pure and cool condition direct from the main. There can be no question that in a vast number of instances the water fittings in houses of the poorer class within the Metropolis, and, in not a few cases, those in houses of greater pretensions, are of inferior quality, and that the pipes, including those which extend to the Companies' mains, are in general, insufficiently protected from the effects of frost.

The Metropolis Water Act, 1871.

Under the provisions of the Metropolis Water Act, 1871, any Company may be called upon by the Metropolitan Authority to give constant supply in any district within its limits of supply, and such Company is compelled to comply with the requisition if the regulations made under that Act are in operation within the district, and if four-fifths of the premises within such district are provided with the prescribed fittings. The Companies have also, under the Act referred to, the power of taking

the initiative as regards the introduction of constant supply. Upon complaint made, and under certain circumstances detailed in section 11 of the Act, the Local Government Board may require a constant supply to be provided in any district. Although in the regulations issued under the Metropolis Water Act, 1871, the existence or the provision of cisterns for the storage of water in houses is recognised as a feature of the service system, by the insertion of clauses requiring fittings to be attached to them in order to guard against their being a source of waste, they are not prescribed. Generally speaking the Water Companies, relying on clauses in their private Acts, have insisted on the retention of cisterns and, as already remarked, regard their removal on the introduction of constant service as illegal. The existing arrangements for pumping, storage in service or regulating reservoirs, and distribution in districts supplied under the constant pressure system have been tested by use under the conditions represented by the existence of practically universal arrangements for house storage in cisterns automatically replenished by ball-taps. The extreme daily demand for water which occurs between the hours of 8 and 11 in the morning is met by the cistern supply, and this is gradually renewed as the demand slackens. The work of water conveyance devolving on the mains is in this way distributed throughout a great part of the 24 hours, and neither their capacity nor the pressure on them need be so great as in the case of a system of supply in which house storage would have no part, and in which they would have to deliver nearly one-fourth of the whole daily supply within the period mentioned above.

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House storage of water.

The statutory obligations of the several Companies as regards the maximum height at which water is to be delivered by each of them are briefly as follows:—The Chelsea Company, where the supply is constantly laid on under pressure, is to deliver up to a height of 148 feet above Trinity high-water mark; the Grand Junction Company 150 feet above the same; the East London Company 40 feet above the level of the pavement nearest to the point of supply; the Kent Company 180 feet; the Lambeth Company 150 feet above Trinity high-water mark; the New River Company 300 feet above Trinity high-water mark, but not exceeding 70 feet above the pavement opposite the house supplied; the Southwark and Vauxhall Company 150 feet; and the West Middlesex Company 200 feet above Trinity high-water mark.

Limits of heights of delivery of water.

The 7th section of the Metropolis Water Act, 1871, prescribes that every Company shall, when required to do so in manner directed by the Act, provide and keep throughout their water limits, or throughout such parts of such limits as they may be required in manner aforesaid, a constant supply of pure and wholesome water sufficient for the domestic purposes of the inhabitants within such water limits constantly laid on at such pressure as will make such water reach the top story of the highest houses within such limits, but not exceeding the level prescribed by the special Act of such Company.

The crucial test of efficiency, so far as water supply is concerned, is the maintenance of sufficient pressure in the supply pipes of consumers, in the case of constant supply at all hours of the day or night, and in the case of intermittent supply during the time for which the communication between the principal and service main is open. Insufficiency of initial pressure, or of capacity in the trunk or subsidiary mains will be indicated by unduly low pressure at the hours when the draught on them is greatest. Failures of this description can be discovered by pressure gauges applied to the mains in various localities, and whose indications are registered automatically or otherwise. Pressure required

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for fire extinction is a distinct but very important matter in regard to which the Companies are at present under no statutory obligation.

The weak point in the system of constant supply as at present worked is the surrender of all control of the supply at times of drought, heat, or frost, when there is widespread waste or misuse of water resulting in scarcity in the less favourably situated localities.

During the year just ended considerable advance has been made in extending the system of constant supply.

General result of the year's operations.

The general result of the joint operation of the Companies and Authorities is shown by an increase during the year to the extent of 41,677 in the number of houses on constant supply, making the total 645,084, or about 79 per cent. of the whole number of houses supplied by the Companies. At the end of the year under review there were within the Metropolis 1,442⅝ miles of streets in which the mains were constantly charged.

Statement.

The following statement shows the number of houses to which constant supply was given on the 31st December 1893 and the 31st December 1894 respectively, and the increase during the latter year. The increase in the number of houses is also shown, and this annual increment should be taken into account in forming any estimate of the time which is likely to elapse before constant supply becomes general :—

Name of Company.	Houses under Constant Supply.			Total number of Houses supplied.			Percentage of Houses on Constant Supply on 31st Dec. 1894.
	1893. 31st Dec.	1894. 31st Dec.	Increase during the Year.	1893. 31st Dec.	1894. 31st Dec.	Increase during the Year.	
Chelsea	18,757	23,314	4,557	36,776	36,941	165	63
East London	175,106	179,167	4,061	177,409	180,572	3,163	99
Grand Junction	58,771	59,443	672	58,771	59,443	672	100
Kent	55,838	61,312	5,474	80,060	81,192	1,132	75
Lambeth	59,887	63,591	3,704	97,886	100,313	2,427	63
New River	91,977	100,668	8,691	157,401	158,189	788	64
Southwark and Vauxhall	99,443	106,604	7,161	116,082	117,317	1,235	91
West Middlesex	43,628	50,985	7,357	77,197	78,486	1,289	65
Totals	603,407	645,084	41,677	801,582	812,453	10,871	79

As the Companies do not completely eliminate from their return of houses supplied, the supplies to standpipes, and for various other reasons, the number of houses in this return is probably considerably in excess of the truth, but the results of the two years are comparable, and the increases, no doubt, approximately correct.

The results of the constant system of supply on the consumption of water which appear to differ in the various districts supplied, and the views on the subject of the directors of the several Companies were recorded in considerable detail in the Water Examiner's Report for 1888. These views seem to be generally maintained.

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The Chelsea Company have a system of house-to-house inspection for checking waste. In that part of the district under constant supply the Company have Deacon's waste-water meters in operation, and are extending the use of the same.

The Chelsea Company.

The condition of house fittings is fairly satisfactory, but requires much watchfulness on the part of the waste inspectors.

Cisterns are used in the majority of cases, and, in the opinion of the Company, no safe supply can be given without storage to the extent thereby implied.

Constant supply was extended in 1894 to a part of the parish of Chelsea, and also to a part of the parish of Kensington. The parishes under constant supply at the present time are Fulham, Kensington, St. Margaret, and parts of St. John Westminster and Chelsea.

The East London Company.

The East London Company give a constant supply to the whole of their intra-metropolitan and nearly all their extra-metropolitan area.

The waste of water in the district of this Company is very considerable, and there is great difficulty in controlling it. The measures taken to that end were described in detail in the Report for 1892.

The Grand Junction Company.

The areas under constant supply within the district of the Grand Junction Company are the portion of the parish of St. James Westminster, which is bounded on the west by Regent Street, on the east by Poland Street and Windmill Street, on the north by Oxford Street, and on the south by Piccadilly. Also the portion of the parish of Marylebone between Edgware Road and Oxford Street which is supplied by the Company. All that part of the Company's district which lies west of Queen's Road, Bayswater, is under continuous supply, introduced voluntarily by the Company, and comprises part of Paddington, Kensington, Acton, and Chiswick, and the parishes of Ealing, Hanwell, Brentford, Isleworth, Hounslow, Heston, and Twickenham. As regards the general results of the system of constant supply there is nothing to add to the remarks made in the Report of 1888. Deacon's meters are not in use, but there is a staff of 12 waste-inspectors who make periodical inspections. Cisterns are in use, and a draw-off tap on the rising main is recommended by the Company for drinking and cooking purposes.

The Kent Company.

The areas within which the Kent Company has provided a constant supply of water comprise the whole of the parishes of St. Mary Woolwich, St. Nicholas Deptford, part of St. Paul Deptford, and portions of the parishes of St. Mary Rotherhithe, St. Alphege Greenwich, St. Mary Lewisham, St. Margaret's Lee, St. Giles Camberwell, and Eltham, within the Metropolis, and sections of the country districts of Sidcup, the Cray Valley, Dartford, Stone, Swanscombe, Erith, Chislehurst, Bromley, Farnborough, Hayes, Keston, and the Shortland district of the parish of Beckenham, all in the county of Kent.

The Company in the past year placed under constant supply a district containing 4,422 houses in the Greenwich district.

Deacon's system of waste inspection is in use. A foreman and a staff of inspectors and labourers are thus occupied, in addition to others employed throughout the district. Cisterns are prescribed by the Company's Act, and are generally provided, but their retention is not now insisted on in the case of small cottage properties.

The Lambeth Company.

The Company gives constant supply to that part of the district lying northwards of an imaginary line from New Park Road, down Brixton Hill to Water Lane, and thence to Herne Hill. This includes the whole of the town district and two country divisions. The

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whole of the constant supply districts are contained within the parishes of Lambeth, Streatham, Newington, Christchurch, Southwark, Camberwell, St. George the Martyr, Clapham, St. Saviour, Bermondsey, Battersea, Wandsworth, and Tooting.

The L. (Country) Division, containing at the present time 2,853 houses, in the parishes of Streatham and Tooting received constant supply on October 1st. On December 12th notices were served on the London County Council that the Company would on June 12th next give constant supply to a division in Streatham; on December 2nd 1895 to a division in Lambeth and Streatham; and on June 1st 1896 to a division also in Lambeth and Streatham. These three divisions, called the M., N., O. (Country) Districts, contain at the present time, 4,964 houses.

The directors propose to place the remaining portion of the Company's district in the county of London (containing at the present time 14,821 houses) under constant supply within the next four years.

The constant supply is checked by the use of Deacon's waste-water meters, and the results are stated to have been very satisfactory, the saving in consumption being calculated at about seven gallons per head per diem, as compared with the Company's entire district. Twenty waste inspectors and 14 assistants are employed. Cisterns are generally maintained in the better and middle-class houses.

The New River Company.

The districts served on the constant system by the New River Company comprise so much of the parishes of Shoreditch and St. Pancras as lie within the New River area of supply, the parish of Edmonton, the northern part of the parish of Stoke Newington, the parish of Clerkenwell, the ward of Cripplegate Without in the City of London, two large building estates in Tottenham parish, several new roads in the parish of Hornsey, various courts and alleys in different parts of the district, the De Beauvoir Town Ward, in the parish of St. John, Hackney, and the parish of St. Luke, Middlesex.

A district in the parish of Islington comprising 6,549 houses, and one comprising the Charterhouse (248 houses) were brought under constant supply from the 1st June.

Deacon's waste water-meters are partially in use, and a staff of waste inspectors is employed, consisting of one foreman, one assistant foreman, four night inspectors, and thirty-two day inspectors. The improvement in the character of the house fittings noticed in the Report for 1890 has been maintained. Cisterns for storage are always provided in houses of any size. In small property the abolition of cisterns is sanctioned by the Company.

The Southwark and Vauxhall Company.

The districts to which the Southwark and Vauxhall Company give a constant supply are comprised within the following parishes: St. Mary Newington, St. George the Martyr Southwark, St. Saviour's Southwark, St. Mary Lambeth, St. Olave's Horsleydown, St. Giles Camberwell, St. Mary Bermondsey, Wimbledon, St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, St. Mary Rotherhithe, St. Paul Deptford, St. Mary Battersea, All Saints Wandsworth, and Holy Trinity Clapham.

The area brought under constant supply during 1894 comprised parts of the parishes of Wandsworth, Battersea, Lambeth, and Clapham, in the county of Surrey.

The policy of the directors in regard to the extension of constant supply remains unchanged, and at the end of the year 1894 the Company had transferred at their own instance 90·86 per cent. of their district from the intermittent to the constant system.

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The average daily domestic supply as obtained by deducting the amount passed through trade meters from the total supply would be for the

	Gallons.
Quarter ending March 31st, 1894	29·80 per head.
„ June 30th, 1894	29·27 „
„ September 30th, 1894	30·09 „
„ December 31st, 1894	29·49 „
Showing an average for the year of	29·66 „

The quantity passed through the waste meters showed, with reference to the population dealt with, the following results in gallons daily:—

	Gallons.
Quarter ending March 31st, 1894	23·54 per head.
„ June 30th, 1894	23·78 „
„ September 30th, 1894	24·20 „
„ December 31st, 1894	23·13 „
Or an average for the year of	23·66 „

The great majority of the trade supplies pass through meters, and the supplies on the constant system all pass through Deacon's waste meters. In both cases the quantities of water delivered can be ascertained. The total quantity pumped is known, and the difference between this total and the quantity delivered through meters for trades and street watering represents with a fair degree of accuracy the quantity used for domestic purposes within the district. The accuracy is not absolute, because some water is supplied in the intermittently supplied districts to small traders for agreed sums, and is not metered. These supplies, of course, tend to increase unduly the calculated domestic rate of consumption per head in which they are included. On the other hand, some trade supplies pass through the waste meters, and tend to swell the rate per head used under constant supply.

After making due allowances for all sources of error, it may fairly be inferred from the results above recorded that the daily rate of supply per head for domestic purposes was in 1894, in the case of houses intermittently supplied, considerably larger than in those constantly supplied, and that over the whole district of supply of this Company a saving of no inconsiderable amount results from the system of renewed and periodical inspection of fittings, which is incidental to the introduction of constant supply under the Metropolis Water Act of 1871.

The method of inspection adopted by the Company for the purpose of checking waste was fully described in the Report for 1889. It has been continued with success. During 1894 nine waste meters were fixed controlling 24 meter districts. The staff employed in the work of inspection consists of one foreman, 15 day waste inspectors, seven night waste inspectors, three waste meter inspectors. In considering the aspects of constant supply in the light of the results claimed by this Company, or, indeed, any other, the question of the pressure maintained in the mains should not be disregarded. If this should happen to be inadequate, both supply and waste will be reduced.

The West Middlesex Company.

Constant supply is given by the West Middlesex Company to parts of the parish of St. Marylebone lying between Lisson Grove and the Edgware Road, and between Cleveland Street and Great Titchfield Street; also in the parish of St. Pancras lying westward of the Hampstead Road and Tottenham Court Road. By arrangement constant

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supply is given in many isolated portions of the parishes of Kensington, Hammersmith, Fulham, &c.

Six districts were brought under constant supply during the year 1894. These included No. 29 in the parishes of Paddington and Kensington, No. 40 in the parishes of Hammersmith and Fulham, No. 26 in the parishes of St. Marylebone and Hampstead, No. 37 in the parish of Kensington, No. 27 in the parish of Hampstead, and No. 30 in the parish of Kensington.

Periodical inspections of fittings are carried out by the Company's inspectors and turncocks. The regulations as to fittings under the Metropolis Water Act, 1871, are enforced when constant supply is introduced. Twenty-three waste reporters have been constantly at work during the year, and have inspected 97,700 houses, out of which 25,197 houses were found to have defective fittings. In all these cases repairs were carried out and the waste of water stopped. Cisterns are maintained except in a few courts of very small houses, where stand-pipes have been erected with satisfactory results.

Filtration.

Importance of subsidence reservoirs.

The character of the seasons during the year 1894 was on the whole somewhat unfavourable for the operations of the Companies which derive their supplies from the Rivers Thames and Lee. The Thames water was in good condition during 235 days, moderately discoloured and turbid during 63 days, and exceptionally muddy and turbid on 67 days of the year.

The fact that the impurity of the water in the rivers is so largely increased during periods of flood renders it of great importance that there should be sufficient provision of subsidence and storage reservoirs to enable the necessary daily supplies to be delivered during such periods, while keeping the intakes closed. Such provision is essential for securing uniformly effective filtration. The area of the available filters should also be sufficiently large to enable the necessary supply to be collected when the passage of the water through the material is sufficiently slow to completely clarify the worst water which circumstances may render it necessary to deal with.

In the following table the circumstances under which filtration was carried out during the year by each of the Companies are compared. The storage and filtering areas available in the case of each Company are also shown:

Names of Companies.	Capacity of Subsidence Reservoirs.		Filters.		Thickness of Sand in Filters.		Monthly rate of filtration per square foot per hour, 1894.	
	Cubic Contents.	Number of Days' Supply.	Area.	Area per Million Gallons of average daily Supply.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean Monthly Averages.	Maximum Monthly Averages.
	Galls.		Acres.	Acres.	Ft. in.	Ft. in.	Galls.	Galls.
Chelsea	140,000,000	12·9	6¾	0·62	4 6	3 6	1·75	1·75
East London	615,000,000	14·9	29½	0·72	2 6	1 6	1·33	1·33
Grand Junction	64,500,000	3·5	17½	0·96	2 9	2 0	1·89	2·12
Lambeth	128,000,000	6·4	10½	0·53	3 0	2 6	2·29	2·50
New River	168,100,000	4·7	16½	0·46	2 3	1 7	2·19	2·45
Southwark and Vauxhall.	46,000,000	1·5	20½	0·70	2 9	2 3	1·50	1·50
West Middlesex	117,500,000	6·2	15	0·80	2 9	2 6	1·27	1·33

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The areas of filters assigned in the table to the Grand Junction Company include six acres of filters of a rough character, constructed of sand in its natural condition and used for preliminary filtration, which is succeeded by filtration through washed sand and gravel.

The character and extent of the existing arrangements of the Water Companies for carrying out the important work of filtration were very fully described in the Report for 1892. It was also pointed out that further information was necessary with reference to the relative values of the various factors which apparently contribute to the improvement in the quality of the water resulting from filtration.

The maximum rate of filtration of the Southwark and Vauxhall Company which was excessive during 1892 has been much reduced by the completion at Hampton of six new filters having a collective area of about six acres.

Quality of the Water.

Chemical analyses.

Dr. E. Frankland, F.R.S., by request of the Local Government Board, carries out monthly analyses of the water supplied to London and furnishes reports thereon to the Board.

Similarly, a monthly report of the results of inspection and analyses of the water taken from the mains of all the Companies, except the Kent Company, was prepared during 1894 by Messrs. Wm. Crookes, F.R.S., William Odling, M.B., F.R.S., and James Dewar, F.R.S., at the joint instance and expense of the Companies concerned, and addressed by these chemists to the Water Examiner.

At the request of the Associated Metropolitan Water Companies, Dr. Frankland has extended his monthly examinations to the chemical, physical, and bacterioscopic condition of the raw river water at the intakes of the various Companies, and to the bacteriology of the water as it issues from the filter-beds of each Company, and before it is pumped into the distributing mains.

New Works.

On the 31st of December 1894, the works belonging to the eight Metropolitan Water Companies included 50 subsiding and storage reservoirs for unfiltered water, with an aggregate surface area of 474½ acres, and a capacity of 1,279,100,000 gallons; 59 reservoirs for the storage of filtered water, with a capacity of 217,282,000 gallons, of which 57 are covered; 5,000 miles of water pipes; 27,562 hydrants; and 114 filters, with a surface area of 117 acres. There were also 189 steam pumping engines of an aggregate of 23,779 horse-power. Various additions to the works are in progress.

Reservoirs.

Ninety acres of land have been purchased by the East London Company for the purpose of constructing storage reservoirs. The area of this Company's unfiltered water reservoirs is 222 acres, and in addition there are 10 acres of private river or canal. The total capacity of the reservoirs and canal is about 920 million gallons, of which 620 million gallons are capable of gravitating to the filters at Lee Bridge.

The Kent Company have acquired an acre of land at Southfleet near Gravesend as a site for a service reservoir.

The Southwark and Vauxhall Company have nearly completed their new storage reservoir at Hampton having a capacity of 90 million gallons.

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The West Middlesex Company have purchased a service reservoir from the Grand Junction Company at Shoot-up-Hill, capable of holding six million gallons, and a 24-inch main in connexion with the same, and this has been brought into use for the supply of the district.

Filters.

The East London Company have constructed three filter beds having an area of $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres at Walthamstow, but they have not yet been brought into use.

The Grand Junction Company have constructed two new "preliminary" filters at Hampton having an area of four acres.

The Lambeth Company have made rapid progress with the construction of their two new filters at Thames Ditton. They will have a collective area of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres. One of them was completed and taken into use in November.

Pumping engines and accessory works.

The East London Company have erected a new engine house at Walthamstow. A triple expansion pumping engine has been placed therein for the supply of the Essex district, and was put to work during the year. A new engine-house has also been put up at Lee Bridge, and a vertical triple expansion pumping-engine, boilers, and other machinery have been erected and are now at work. This engine was erected for the purpose of duplicating the Victoria engine, and is so arranged as to duplicate any other engine at Lea Bridge, pumping into the London district, in case of accident or emergency.

The Grand Junction Company have provided a new centrifugal pumping-engine at Hampton which is used to lift the water on to the new filters recently constructed.

The Kent Company have made considerable progress with the erection of a second pumping engine and boilers at their Wilmington Pumping Station. This engine is designed to pump an additional four million gallons of water per diem. They have also acquired some land at Southfleet as a site for an additional pumping engine for that part of the district.

The Lambeth Company have entered into contracts for the construction of a new filter engine and engine-house, and the work is in progress.

At the Green Lanes Station of the New River Company, Nos. 4 and 6 compound beam engines have been fitted with new steam cylinders and valve gear, and five Lancashire boilers have been put down in place of the old Cornish boilers. An additional boiler has also been erected at the Hoe Lane Pumping Station.

The works at the Streatham Pumping Station of the Southwark and Vauxhall Company have been nearly completed, and will be brought into use early in 1895.

The West Middlesex Company have entered into contracts for the construction of two 40 horse-power engines, each capable of pumping two million gallons per 24 hours, with two steel Cornish boilers and the necessary buildings, to be erected at the Willesden Reservoir, Harlesden Lane, and the work was nearly completed at the end of the year.

Water pipes and conduits.

The East London Company have laid during the year about 14 miles of new mains principally in the Essex district.

The Grand Junction Company have laid pipes during 1894 of the following lengths and diameters:—76 yards of 3-inch, 6,519 yards of 4-inch, 540 yards of 5-inch, and 70 yards of 7-inch.

An 18-inch main was laid by the Kent Company from Lewisham to Deptford in connection with the 24-inch main from the Wilmington Pumping Station to Lewisham. The pipes laid by this Company aggregated 8 miles in length.

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The Lambeth Company laid pipes having an aggregate length of 16·75 miles, the lengths of each diameter specified, being as follows: 7,370 yards of 3-inch, 10,770 yards of 4-inch, 6,130 of 5-inch, and 5,210 yards of 7-inch.

The New River Company have carried out further enlargements of the river channel. The ordinary extensions of pipes carried out by the Company reached a length of three miles.

The length of pipes laid by the Southwark and Vauxhall Company during the year was six miles.

The West Middlesex Company have laid a 21-inch main from Shepherd's Bush Green to Harrow Road, and a 16-inch main from Willesden Reservoir to the Edgware Road, and connected at the Edgeware Road with a 24-inch main purchased from the Grand Junction Company. The Company have laid 13,714 yards of pipes ranging in size from 3 inches to 21 inches in diameter, in various parts of their district.

The total length of pipes laid by the Metropolitan Water Companies up to the 31st December 1894 was 5,000 miles, of which about 69 miles were laid during the year under review.

Inter-connexion of the mains of the several Companies has been effected to some extent, but not so fully as is desirable. There are connexions between the unfiltered water mains of the Grand Junction Company and those of the West Middlesex and Southwark and Vauxhall Companies at Hampton and the Thames supply main of the East London Company at Isleworth, and there are branch mains from the same main of the East London Company into the Kew Bridge and Campden Hill Reservoirs of the Grand Junction Company. Again, there are connexions between the Grand Junction main and that of the West Middlesex Company at the Marble Arch, and between the mains of the former Company and that of the East London Company in the Bayswater and Grand Junction Roads. The Chelsea Company have connected their mains with those of the Grand Junction Company near St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner. The New River Company connects with the West Middlesex Company in New Oxford Street by Tottenham Court Road, and at Euston Road by Tottenham Court Road. There is no connexion between the Southwark and Vauxhall Company and the Lambeth Company, so that these two Companies cannot assist each other in the event of accident.

The East London Company's mains are connected with those of the Tottenham Local Board of Health.

Hydrants.

The following number of hydrants were erected by each of the several Water Companies:—Chelsea 215, East London 214, Grand Junction 188, Kent 172, Lambeth 349, New River 615, Southwark 293, West Middlesex 81, making a total of 2,127 for the year, and a grand total for the Metropolis of 27,562.

Wells.

Eleven extra-metropolitan districts, or portions of districts, are now supplied by the East London Company with deep well-water.

The districts in which the most rapid extension of the water supply is taking place are Fulham, West Ham, East Ham, Leyton, Leytonstone, Walthamstow, Battersea, Clapham, Putney, Wandsworth, Barnes, Wimbledon, Kew, Peckham, the country districts of the Lambeth Company, the parishes of Stoke Newington, Tottenham, Edmonton, Southgate, and Hornsey, and the western districts of the West Middlesex Company and Grand Junction Company.

The East London Water Bill, 1894, received the Royal Assent on the 17th of August. The Act authorises the construction of two large

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storage reservoirs and the enlargement of a third, mostly situated in the parish of Walthamstow. It also gives powers for the raising of additional capital for the purpose of constructing additional filter beds, for additional engine-power and machinery, for the extension of mains, and also for the construction of high service reservoirs for improving the supply of the Company beyond the metropolis.

The Lambeth Company promoted a Bill to authorise the Company to execute further works and to raise further money, and for other purposes.

A Bill promoted by the West Middlesex Company received the Royal Assent on the 17th August 1894. This Act authorised the raising of additional capital for the purpose of constructing new reservoirs, and extending and improving their means of supply. The work of constructing large storage reservoirs at Barnes was commenced in the beginning of this year.

The Chelsea Company deposited a Bill in Parliament for powers to lay a new conduit from West Molesey to Surbiton, and to construct a new filter at Surbiton.

I have, &c.
A. DE C. SCOTT.

The Right Hon.
The President of the Local Government Board.

TABLE I.—TOTAL QUANTITY of WATER supplied, the AVERAGE DAILY SUPPLY, the NUMBER of HOUSES, &c. supplied, the AVERAGE POPULATION, the AVERAGE DAILY SUPPLY per HOUSE, and the AVERAGE DAILY SUPPLY per HEAD of Estimated POPULATION, by each of the METROPOLITAN WATER COMPANIES during the Year ended 31st December 1894.

Name of Company.	Total Quantity of Water supplied during the Year for Domestic and other Purposes.	Average Daily Supply of Water during the Year.			Average Number of Houses, &c. supplied during the Year.	Average Population supplied.	For Domestic and other Purposes.						For Domestic Purposes only.		Average No. of Persons supplied per House.
							Average Daily Supply during the Year.		Maximum.		Minimum.		Average Daily Supply during the Year.		
		For Domestic and other Purposes.	For Domestic Purposes only, estimated at 80 per cent.	For all Purposes, except Domestic, estimated at 20 per cent.			Per House.	Per Head of Estimated Population.	Month.	Per Head.	Month.	Per Head.	Per House.	Per Head of Estimated Population.	
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.			Galls.	Galls.		Galls.		Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	
Chelsea - - -	3,973,843,958	10,887,243	8,709,795	2,177,448	36,855	271,553	295	40·09	July -	45·94	Mar. -	36·78	236	32·07	7·36
East London - -	15,109,703,378	41,396,447	33,117,158	8,279,289	178,844	1,186,950	231	34·88	„ -	38·52	Oct. -	31·58	185	27·90	6·63
Grand Junction - -	6,717,377,193	18,403,773	14,723,019	3,680,754	59,093	382,922	311	48·06	„ -	52·77	Dec. -	43·48	249	38·45	6·48
Kent - - -	5,261,987,139	14,416,403	11,533,123	2,883,280	80,011	488,666	180	29·80	„ -	32·06	„ -	26·91	144	23·84	6·04
Lambeth - - -	7,331,650,131	20,086,713	16,069,371	4,017,342	99,193	618,964	202	32·45	„ -	36·58	Mar. -	30·45	162	25·96	6·24
New River - -	13,016,613,000	35,661,953	28,529,563	7,132,390	157,871	1,144,000	226	31·17	„ -	34·73	Dec. -	27·71	181	24·94	7·25
Southwark and Vauxhall	10,735,209,806	29,411,534	23,529,227	5,882,307	116,769	783,519	252	37·53	„ -	40·27	„ -	34·39	201	30·03	6·71
West Middlesex - -	6,959,965,791	19,068,400	15,254,720	3,813,680	77,904	576,488	245	33·07	„ -	37·07	Mar. -	31·02	196	26·46	7·40
	69,106,350,396	189,332,466	151,465,976	37,866,490	806,540	5,448,062	General Average 235	General Average 34·75					General Average 188	General Average 27·80	6·75

The form adopted for this table is that of No. 3 of those published by Mr. A. Lass. The figures have been computed in the office of the Water Examiner from the monthly and annual Returns furnished by the Companies.

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TABLE II.—AVERAGE DAILY SUPPLY of each COMPANY for each of the Fourteen Years 1881 to 1894, both inclusive; the POPULATION; INCREASES each Year in SUPPLY and POPULATION; and also the RATE of SUPPLY PER HEAD of POPULATION for each COMPANY; and the GENERAL RATE OF SUPPLY PER HEAD.

Year.	Average Daily Supply.	Increase on previous Year.	Decrease from previous Year.	Average Population.	Increase on previous Year.	Average Number of Houses supplied.	Average Rate of Supply per Head.
	CHELSEA.						
1881	8,403,062	—	—	234,527	—	30,801	35·83
1882	8,451,789	48,727	—	239,155	4,628	31,530	35·34
1883	8,892,067	440,278	—	243,227	4,072	32,173	36·56
1884	9,291,968	399,901	—	248,052	4,825	32,920	37·46
1885	9,258,784	—	33,184	252,118	4,066	33,571	36·72
1886	9,256,638	—	2,146	254,924	2,806	34,058	36·31
1887	9,234,560	—	22,078	256,825	1,901	34,427	35·96
1888	8,598,312	—	636,248	257,422	597	34,623	33·40
1889	8,723,841	125,529	—	259,550	2,128	35,027	33·61
1890	9,152,804	428,963	—	262,248	2,698	35,511	34·90
1891	9,074,875	—	77,929	265,040	2,792	36,011	34·24
1892	9,482,658	407,783	—	267,896	2,856	36,399	35·40
1893	10,365,564	882,906	—	269,883	1,987	36,669	38·40
1894	10,887,243	521,679	—	271,553	1,670	36,855	40·09
	EAST LONDON.						
1881	34,543,618	—	—	899,671	—	128,722	38·39
1882	32,415,640	—	2,127,978	924,762	25,091	133,002	35·05
1883	32,855,813	440,173	—	967,852	43,090	139,944	33·94
1884	34,409,991	1,554,178	—	996,368	28,516	144,842	34·53
1885	33,992,521	—	417,470	1,025,034	28,666	149,815	33·16
1886	35,599,466	1,606,945	—	1,051,842	26,808	154,569	33·84
1887	35,145,631	—	453,835	1,072,829	20,987	158,515	32·76
1888	37,085,789	1,940,158	—	1,090,172	17,343	161,963	34·01
1889	38,102,747	1,016,958	—	1,105,440	15,268	165,139	34·47
1890	39,539,218	1,436,471	—	1,118,309	12,869	167,990	35·35
1891	41,580,135	2,040,917	—	1,131,801	13,492	170,967	36·74
1892	40,511,981	—	1,068,154	1,145,260	13,459	173,000	35·37
1893	40,856,228	344,247	—	1,165,345	20,085	176,034	35·06
1894	41,396,447	540,219	—	1,186,950	21,605	178,844	34·88
	GRAND JUNCTION.						
1881	12,924,541	—	—	302,415	—	44,499	42·74
1882	13,166,206	241,665	—	312,553	10,138	46,181	42·12
1883	13,419,481	253,275	—	323,193	10,640	47,980	41·52
1884	14,604,593	1,185,112	—	334,543	11,350	49,902	43·65
1885	15,225,165	620,572	—	343,314	8,771	51,456	44·35
1886	16,390,831	1,165,666	—	350,001	6,687	52,711	46·83
1887	16,427,514	36,683	—	352,668	2,667	53,370	46·58
1888	16,082,791	—	344,723	357,846	5,178	54,417	44·94
1889	17,019,759	936,968	—	363,218	5,372	55,504	46·85
1890	18,030,406	1,010,647	—	366,247	3,029	56,242	49·23
1891	18,075,959	45,553	—	369,988	3,741	57,097	48·85
1892	18,591,168	515,209	—	375,341	5,353	57,923	49·53
1893	18,771,164	179,996	—	380,363	5,022	58,698	49·35
1894	18,403,773	—	367,391	382,922	2,559	59,093	48·06

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Year.	Average Daily Supply.	Increase on previous Year.	Decrease from previous Year.	Average Population.	Increase on previous Year.	Average Number of Houses supplied.	Average Rate of Supply per Head.
	KENT.						
1881	8,224,860	—	—	327,983	—	53,272	25·07
1882	8,149,637	—	75,223	344,400	16,412	56,137	23·66
1883	8,899,921	750,284	—	359,923	15,523	58,811	24·73
1884	9,737,456	837,535	—	376,452	16,529	61,663	25·86
1885	10,131,539	394,083	—	392,202	15,750	64,401	25·83
1886	11,075,170	943,631	—	406,484	14,282	66,911	27·24
1887	11,292,608	217,438	—	418,182	11,698	69,007	27·00
1888	10,917,736	—	374,872	427,804	9,622	70,770	25·52
1889	11,119,021	201,285	—	436,041	8,237	72,312	25·50
1890	11,529,779	410,758	—	445,531	9,490	74,070	25·88
1891	12,587,190	1,057,411	—	453,696	8,165	75,616	27·74
1892	12,918,599	331,409	—	465,126	11,430	77,521	27·77
1893	14,393,701	1,475,102	—	474,957	9,831	79,151	30·30
1894	14,416,403	22,702	—	483,666	8,709	80,011	29·80
	LAMBETH.						
1881	17,645,470	—	—	450,525	—	67,603	39·16
1882	15,715,521	—	1,929,949	471,426	20,901	71,234	33·33
1883	15,764,209	48,688	—	491,615	20,189	74,759	32·06
1884	16,202,900	438,691	—	508,867	17,252	77,880	31·84
1885	16,739,174	536,274	—	523,852	14,985	80,692	41·95
1886	17,582,417	843,243	—	537,039	13,187	83,262	32·74
1887	18,208,134	625,717	—	547,614	10,575	85,458	33·25
1888	17,064,901	—	1,143,233	556,662	9,048	87,443	30·65
1889	17,200,187	135,286	—	564,739	8,077	89,301	30·45
1890	18,413,176	1,212,989	—	572,679	7,940	91,162	32·15
1891	19,736,466	1,323,290	—	579,427	6,748	92,857	34·06
1892	19,870,304	133,838	—	590,722	11,295	94,667	33·64
1893	21,213,016	1,342,712	—	604,150	13,428	96,819	35·11
1894	20,086,713	—	1,126,303	618,964	14,814	99,193	32·45
	NEW RIVER.						
1881	28,916,509	—	—	1,008,392	—	133,997	28·67
1882	27,641,577	—	1,274,932	1,024,885	16,493	136,779	26·97
1883	28,369,711	728,134	—	1,037,744	12,859	138,996	27·34
1884	29,158,808	789,097	—	1,054,314	16,570	141,728	27·66
1885	28,732,692	—	426,116	1,071,871	17,557	144,613	26·80
1886	29,158,949	426,257	—	1,087,478	15,607	147,255	26·81
1887	30,019,389	860,440	—	1,094,517	7,039	148,752	27·43
1888	29,919,112	—	100,277	1,103,740	9,223	150,558	27·11
1889	31,055,627	1,136,515	—	1,113,911	10,171	152,507	27·88
1890	32,527,621	1,471,994	—	1,116,932	3,021	153,488	29·12
1891	32,992,716	465,095	—	1,120,640	3,708	154,571	29·44
1892	34,662,260	1,669,544	—	1,128,500	7,860	155,647	30·71
1893	37,345,800	2,683,540	—	1,135,950	7,450	156,683	32·88
1894	35,661,953	—	1,683,847	1,144,000	8,050	157,871	31·17

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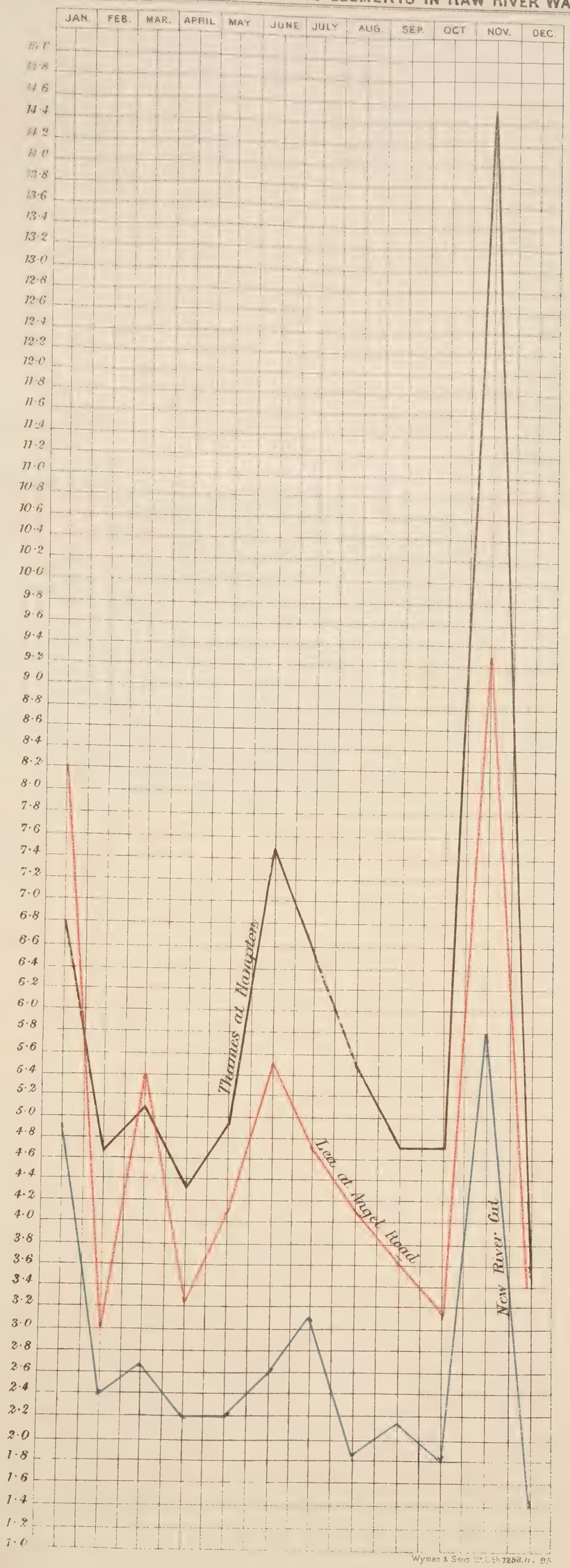
Year.	Average Daily Supply.	Increase on previous Year.	Decrease from previous Year.	Average Population.	Increase on previous Year.	Average Number of Houses supplied.	Average Rate of Supply per Head.
	SOUTHWARK AND VAUXHALL.						
1881	21,634,142	—	—	658,654	—	94,276	32·84
1882	18,465,665	—	3,168,477	675,977	17,323	97,221	27·31
1883	18,851,789	386,124	—	688,312	12,335	99,381	27·39
1884	20,335,225	1,483,436	—	705,029	16,717	102,196	28·84
1885	21,000,616	665,391	—	717,285	12,256	104,378	29·28
1886	21,056,915	56,299	—	727,958	10,673	106,349	28·92
1887	22,139,003	1,082,088	—	736,398	8,440	108,008	30·06
1888	21,539,528	—	599,475	744,653	8,255	109,653	28·92
1889	21,940,486	400,958	—	751,852	7,199	111,155	29·18
1890	23,169,611	1,229,125	—	756,356	4,504	112,269	30·63
1891	24,446,000	1,276,389	—	760,397	4,041	113,323	32·15
1892	26,207,945	1,761,945	—	767,536	7,139	114,387	34·14
1893	28,371,130	2,163,185	—	775,467	7,931	115,569	36·58
1894	29,411,534	1,040,404	—	783,519	8,052	116,769	37·53
	WEST MIDDLESEX.						
1881	11,528,835	—	—	449,447	—	57,589	25·65
1882	11,541,683	12,848	—	468,059	18,612	60,317	24·66
1883	12,263,929	721,346	—	483,179	15,120	62,588	25·38
1884	13,654,931	1,391,902	—	496,120	12,941	64,599	27·52
1885	14,067,552	412,621	—	507,127	11,007	66,378	27·74
1886	14,791,509	723,957	—	515,128	8,001	67,780	28·71
1887	15,035,555	244,046	—	523,046	7,918	69,186	28·74
1888	14,917,374	—	118,181	529,941	6,895	70,471	28·15
1889	15,318,588	401,214	—	537,385	7,444	71,843	28·44
1890	16,034,871	716,283	—	544,823	7,438	73,229	29·43
1891	16,915,291	880,420	—	551,166	6,343	74,482	30·69
1892	17,441,973	526,682	—	559,884	8,718	75,660	31·15
1893	18,716,776	1,274,803	—	567,535	7,651	76,694	32·98
1894	19,068,400	351,624	—	576,488	8,953	77,904	33·07
	TOTALS.						
1881	143,821,037	—	—	4,331,619	—	610,759	33·20
1882	135,547,718	—	8,273,319	4,461,217	129,598	632,401	30·38
1883	139,316,020	3,768,302	—	4,595,045	133,828	654,632	30·32
1884	147,395,872	8,079,852	—	4,719,745	124,700	676,727	31·23
1885	149,148,043	1,752,171	—	4,832,803	113,058	695,304	30·86
1886	154,911,895	5,763,852	—	4,930,854	98,051	712,895	31·41
1887	157,502,394	2,590,499	—	5,002,079	71,225	726,723	31·48
1888	156,125,543	—	1,376,851	5,068,240	66,161	739,898	30·80
1889	160,480,256	4,354,713	—	5,132,136	63,896	752,788	31·27
1890	168,397,486	7,917,230	—	5,183,125	50,989	763,961	32·49
1891	175,408,632	7,011,146	—	5,232,155	49,030	774,924	33·52
1892	179,686,888	4,278,256	—	5,300,265	68,110	785,204	33·90
1893	190,033,379	10,346,491	—	5,373,650	73,385	796,317	35·36
1894	189,332,466	—	700,913	5,448,062	74,412	806,540	34·75

DIAGRAM No. 1.

PROPORTIONAL AMOUNT OF ORGANIC ELEMENTS IN RAW RIVER WATER



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No. 35.

Professor Frankland's Report.

REPORT on the CHEMICAL, PHYSICAL, and BACTERIOSCOPIC EXAMINATION of the WATERS supplied by the METROPOLITAN WATER COMPANIES during the year 1894, by Professor E. FRANKLAND, D.C.L., LL.D., M.D., F.R.S.

Water-analysis Laboratory, The Yews, Reigate,
SIR, *January 31st*, 1895.

In conformity with my usual practice, I have now to report to you the results of the chemical analyses, and the physical and bacterioscopic examination, of the water supplied by the eight Metropolitan Water Companies, the Colne Valley Water Company, and the Tottenham Local Board of Health during the year 1894.

At the request of the Associated Metropolitan Water Companies, I have continued to extend these monthly examinations to (*a*) the chemical, physical, and bacterioscopic condition of the raw river waters at the intakes of the various companies, and (*b*) to the bacteriology of the water as it issues from the filter beds of each company, and before it is pumped into the distributing mains.

Chemical and Physical Examination.

A comparison of Diagram No. 1 in my report of last year with the corresponding diagram here given shows that the raw material utilized by the Companies drawing their supplies from rivers was during the year 1894 much less favourable for the operations of these Companies than was the case in the previous year.

The only chemical impurity of consequence in these waters is organic matter, the two chief elements of which are carbon and nitrogen. Diagram No. 1 shows the fluctuations of organic matter in the raw river waters taken in by the various Companies drawing their supplies from the rivers Thames and Lee during each month of the year. In this diagram, the proportion of organic matter in a given volume of the Kent Company's water, during the nine years ending December 1876, is taken as unity; the proportions in the same volumes of the river waters are expressed by the ordinates, and the months in which these proportions were found by the abscissæ.

This diagram demonstrates the chemical superiority of the Lee over the Thames as a raw material. It also shows the greater purity of the Lee in its upper, as compared with its lower, reaches. The comparison of the water of the New River Cut with that of the river Lee at Angel Road, where the East London Company's intake is situated, must not, however, be interpreted too strictly, inasmuch as the New River Cut receives spring water from the Chadwell Spring; and also, during dry seasons, a large volume of deep-well water which is pumped into it. As in 1893, so in the past year, the curve of the New River Cut never overtops that of the Lee at Angel Road; and, except in February, it is generally very much below it. On the other hand, the water of the Lee at Angel Road was, in January and again in March, inferior to the raw Thames water at Hampton. But this is a rare occurrence; and, generally, the raw water of the Lee at Angel Road is, as the diagram shows, considerably better than that of the Thames at Hampton; this being especially the case in times of

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flood. Thus in June, and again especially in November, when the Thames was organically very impure, the Lee at Angel Road exhibited at these times a comparatively small amount of organic impurity.

The next diagram (No. 2) constructed on the same scale as the last, compares the organic impurity of the raw Thames water at Hampton, with that of the average filtered water delivered in London by the five companies drawing from this river. The diagram shows how great was the chemical improvement effected by these companies even during the severe floods of June and November, although it also shows, as was the case in 1893, how much the impounded flood water affected the quality of the supply in February and December, making it, in those months, of slightly worse quality, from a chemical point of view, than the raw river water passing three of the companies' works at the times my samples of filtered water were drawn. As a consequence of this condition of things, some of the Companies who possessed only a comparatively small amount of storage capacity were actually enabled to deliver water in June and December of better quality than that supplied by the Chelsea Company who, notwithstanding their much greater capacity for storage, had obviously been unable to entirely exclude flood water, and had of course been compelled to utilize it afterwards; but this disadvantage of large, though insufficient storage capacity, was more than compensated by the very much higher organic purity of the Chelsea Company's water in November. Although this Company could not successfully cope with the exceptionally heavy flood of November, the diagram and the Table (E.) from which it was compiled show that they practically excluded the, for summer, unusually severe flood of June.

The next diagram (No. 3) compares the raw Lee water at Angel Road with the filtered supply of the East London Company as delivered in London, the scale being the same as before.

The East London Company possesses more storage capacity than that of any other Metropolitan Water Company; but the diagram proves that even 15 days storage was not sufficient to entirely circumvent the floods of January and November, although it effectually excluded that of June. In February and June the stored but unfiltered water was inferior in chemical quality to that of the Lee passing the intake, and the flood of November seriously affected the quality of this Company's supply in that month. During the other months of the year, this Company's water was, as the diagram shows, of excellent chemical quality.

The next diagram (No. 4) contrasts the organic elements contained in the unfiltered water of the New River Cut with the amount present in the supply of the New River Company; and, in order to compare the water delivered by this Company with the deep-well waters of the Kent, Colne Valley, Tottenham, and East London Companies, I have introduced into this diagram a third curve showing the average amount of organic impurity in these last-named waters. I have also marked the average amount of organic impurity in the Kent Company's water during the nine years ending December 1876, this being the standard of purity used in these diagrams and in all my reports.

This diagram demonstrates that, during the whole of the year 1894, the New River Company's supply was free from flood water and was of uniformly excellent quality. In most months indeed even better than the average of the deep-well waters.

Diagram No. 2.

Proportional amount of Organic Elements in Thames Water.

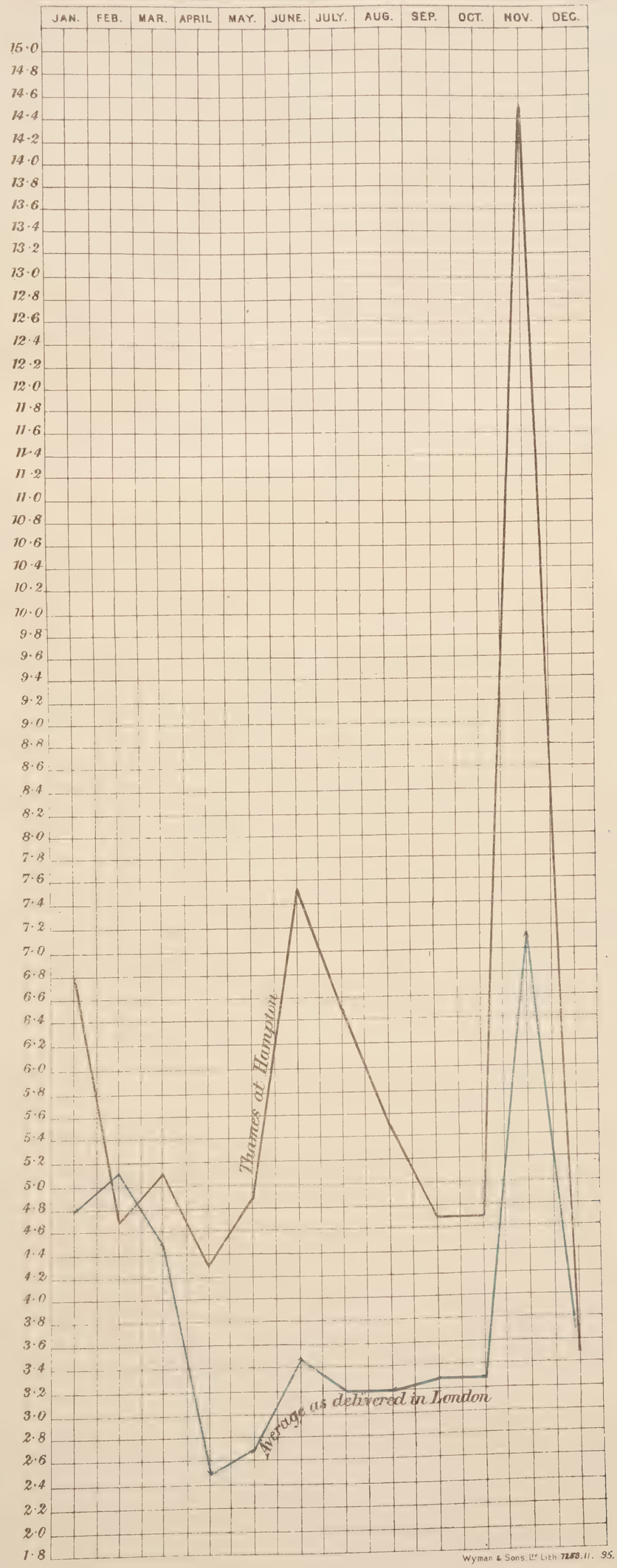

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Diagram No 3.

Proportional amount of Organic Elements in Raw Lea & East London Cos Wate

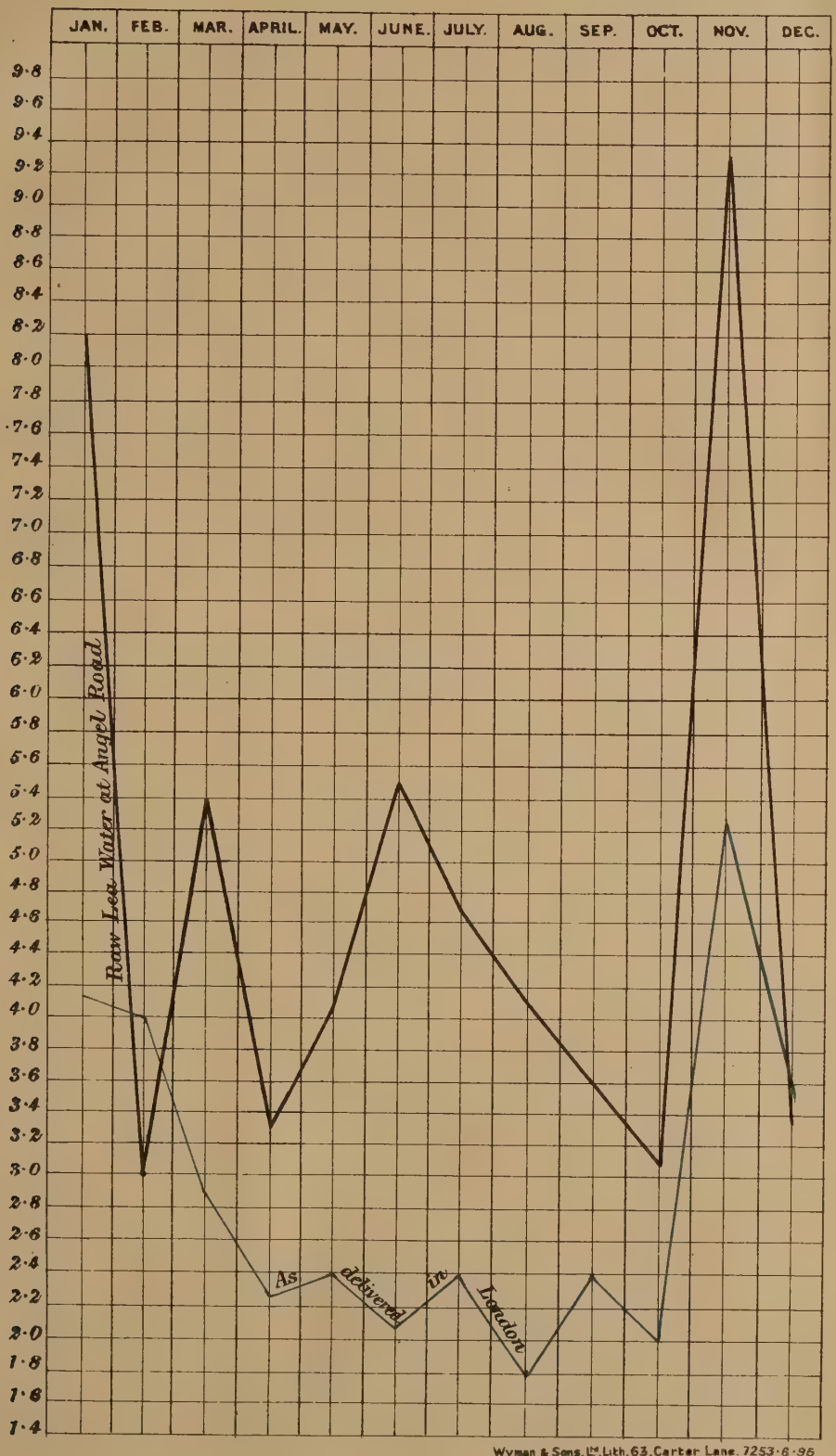

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DIAGRAM Nº 4.

PROPORTIONAL AMOUNT OF ORGANIC ELEMENTS IN NEW RIVER AND DEEP WELL WAT

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All the samples for chemical and physical examination were taken directly from the mains of the several Companies at places recommended by their respective engineers. In addition to the chemical analysis to which each sample has been submitted, the temperature of the water as it issued from the main at the time of the collection of the sample, has been determined, and the appearance which the water exhibited on being viewed in a two-foot tube has been recorded. The results of the chemical analyses and observations of temperature are contained in the accompanying Tables A. to L.

Table A. gives the temperatures of the waters at the time of the collection of the samples. From this Table it will be seen that, although the average temperature of the different waters for the year is remarkably uniform, the monthly variations in the case of the river waters is very great; whilst the temperature of the deep-well waters is practically uniform throughout the year. Thus, the water principally derived from the Thames, and supplied by the Chelsea, West Middlesex, Southwark, Grand Junction, and Lambeth Companies varied in temperature from 4°·7 C. (40°·5 Fahr.) in January to 19°·7 C (67°·5 Fahr.) in August; and the water of the Lee, distributed by the New River and East London Companies, fluctuated from 6°·5 C. (43°·7 Fahr.) in February to 19°·2 C. (66°·6 Fahr.) in August. The deep-well water of the Kent Company, on the other hand, was free from these violent fluctuations and practically maintained a constant temperature throughout the year; it varied only from 10°·3 C. (50°·5 Fahr.) in February, to 13°·8 C. (56°·8 Fahr.) in August. This uniformity in temperature of deep-well water causes it to be cool and refreshing in summer, and less likely to become frozen in the service pipes in winter; whilst river water at 19°·7 C. (67°·5 Fahr.) is unpleasantly vapid, and at 4°·7 C. (40°·5 Fahr.) is not far removed from the freezing point.

Table B. gives the total amount of solid matters found in 100,000 parts by weight of each water. These solid matters are almost wholly composed of mineral substances which, in these proportions, in no way diminish the fitness of the water for dietetic purposes. But the salts of lime and magnesia, constituting the principal part of these mineral ingredients, are objectionable; not only because they impart to the water what is known as "hardness," and thus render it unsuitable for washing, but also because they produce incrustations and deposits in steam and kitchen boilers and hot-water pipes. The comparatively slight proportion of organic material, which the solid matter invariably contains, is, on the other hand, of more importance; because, if present in too large quantity, it interferes with the palatability of the water and imparts to it a more or less brownish yellow tint. It was only during the exceptionally high flood of November that objectionably tinted water was delivered in London and only by three out of the seven Companies deriving their supplies from rivers. In nature, even the purest waters contain, almost invariably minute quantities of organic matter; but in river water the presence of even a small proportion is considered objectionable, partly on sentimental, and partly on hygienic grounds, by reason of the possible origin of some portions of this organic matter.

The water both of the Thames and Lee receives, above the points where it is abstracted for the purpose of the Metropolitan supply, various contributions of organic matter of animal origin; such as the drainage from manured land, the effluents of sewage works, and even raw sewage itself. This animal matter may also, at any time, be accompanied by zymotic matters dangerous to health. But,

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although the sentimental objection to the presence of animal matter cannot be removed, it is gratifying to find, as the result of recent researches, that the zymotic matters of a pathogenic kind are rapidly destroyed in running water, so that the most minute microscopic inspection of the water as it reaches the intakes of the various Companies has hitherto failed to discover in it a single pathogenic germ. Further, it is now an established fact, that efficient sand filtration would prevent the passage of such germs into the filtered water even should they arrive in a living condition at the intakes of the Companies. Thus the hygienic objection to the use of filtered water taken from the Thames and Lee is removed. This result of recent observations carefully and laboriously conducted in this country, in Germany, and especially in the United States of America, is confirmed by the absence in London since the year 1866, of zymotic diseases traceable to the water supply. To secure this desirable result, however, efficient filtration is essential; and there can be no doubt that the immense loss of life during the cholera epidemics of 1849, 1854, and 1866, was due to the want of attention to filtration.

The saline matters dissolved in the deep-well water from the chalk are considerably greater in amount than those found in the Thames and Lee; and inasmuch as this chalk water is sent out in its natural condition by the Kent and East London Companies and by the Tottenham Local Board of Health, these supplies contained more solid matter than any of the other Metropolitan waters. The Colne Valley Company, on the other hand, by treating this chalk water with lime before delivery, so reduced the solid matters that the latter were on the average about one-third less than the amount present in the river waters, and under one-half of that in the deep-well waters either of the Kent Company or of the Tottenham Local Board of Health.

Tables C. and D. are very important; they record the amounts of organic carbon and organic nitrogen in each of the waters as determined by combustion with oxide of copper. Since these are the only two ingredients of the organic matter which can be accurately determined, these results are the only available evidence of the relative proportions of organic matter present in the waters. The Tables show that, whilst both the Thames and Lee were frequently much polluted with organic matter, the water actually delivered by the Chelsea and New River Companies was never found to contain an excessive quantity; and, in the case of the remaining Companies drawing from these rivers, it was only excessive in the month of November during the exceptionally high flood which prevailed at that time.

The relation between the amounts of organic carbon and organic nitrogen recorded in these tables affords data from which an opinion may be formed as to the origin of the organic matter, whether animal or vegetable. If the relative proportion of nitrogen to carbon be high, the inference is that the organic matter is chiefly animal; on the other hand, if it be low, it is certain that the organic matter is chiefly, if not entirely, of vegetable origin. Examined from this point of view, these tables indicate that the organic matter present in the river waters as delivered in London was, to a very large extent, of vegetable origin. In reference to this subject, the attention of the Local Government Board was recently called, by the London County Council to the discrepancy between my results, as given in these tables in my former reports, and those furnished by the chemists who make analyses for the Metropolitan Water Companies; the results obtained by the Companies' chemists indicating that the organic matter present in the waters was chiefly of

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animal origin, whilst, as just mentioned, my analytical results assigned to it chiefly a vegetable origin. At a consultation between these chemists and myself held in the month of June last, it was diccovered that, owing to an error in the method of analysis pursued by the Companies' chemists, they had obtained results which showed too large a proportion of nitrogen to carbon in the organic matters. There had also been for a long time a considerable discrepancy between our analytical results in the case of the Chelsea Company's water, the cause of which was discovered at the same time. The assistant who collected the samples for the Companies' chemists had, during two years, inadvertently taken samples of the New River Company's water believing them to be drawn from the Chelsea Company's main. Consequently, the results reported as having been obtained by them with the Chelsea Company's water had, in fact, been got in the analyses of water drawn from the New River Company's mains. These errors were at once remedied, and since that time our analytical results have been in close accordance.

The water derived chiefly from the Lee by the New River and East London Companies was almost invariably superior to the Thames-derived waters of the Chelsea, West Middlesex, Southwark, Grand Junction, and Lambeth Companies; the New River Company's water generally rivalling the deep-well waters in respect of organic purity The proportions of organic matter in the deep-well waters of the Kent, Colne Valley, and East London Companies, and in that of the Tottenham Local Board of Health were, almost invariably, very small.

Taking the mean proportion of organic impurity contained in the Thames water delivered in 1868 as 1,000, I find that in subsequent years, 1894 included, the following proportions were present:—

Year.	Proportion of Organic Impurity present in Thames Water as delivered in London.	Year.	Proportion of Organic Impurity present in Thames Water as delivered in London.
1868	1,000	1882	1,033
1869	1,016	1883	850
1870	795	1884	723
1871	928	1885	839
1872	1,243	1886	756
1873	917	1887	690
1874	933	1888	722
1875	1,030	1889	677
1876	903	1890	680
1877	907	1891	1,002
1878	1,056	1892	831
1879	1,165	1893	762
1880	1,254	1894	955
1881	993		

These figures show that the Thames water distributed during the year 1894 was of worse average quality than that sent out during the two previous years, for which the floods of January and November are mainly responsible.

Of the water chiefly derived from the River Lee, that supplied by the New River Company contained, in every case, as usual, less organic matter than that present in the water of the East London Company, which was, in this respect, on the average, superior to the best of the Thames waters.

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Taking, as before, the mean proportion of organic impurity contained in the Thames water delivered in 1868 as 1,000, I find that in subsequent years, 1894 included, the following proportions were present in the Lee water :—

Year.	Proportion of Organic Impurity present in Lee Water as delivered in London.	Year.	Proportion of Organic Impurity present in Lee Water as delivered in London.
1868	484	1882	711
1869	618	1883	620
1870	550	1884	500
1871	604	1885	603
1872	819	1886	500
1873	693	1887	473
1874	583	1888	506
1875	751	1889	504
1876	562	1890	432
1877	596	1891	684
1878	747	1892	610
1879	947	1893	502
1880	1,013	1884	554
1881	765		

Thus, the Lee water delivered during the year 1894 was of fairly good average quality; but not quite equal to that delivered in the previous year.

The organic matter found in the deep-well waters supplied to London during the past 27 years is, of course, much smaller in amount, and the fluctuations from year to year are, as might be expected, less violent than in the river waters. Referred to the same standard, the figures are as follow :—

Year.	Proportion of Organic Impurity present in Deep-well Water as delivered in London.	Year.	Proportion of Organic Impurity present in Deep-well Water as delivered in London.
1868	254	1882	409
1869	312	1883	321
1870	246	1884	264
1871	150	1885	200
1872	221	1886	244
1873	250	1887	249
1874	287	1888	241
1875	250	1889	268
1876	246	1890	252
1877	243	1891	357
1878	323	1892	338
1879	387	1893	327
1880	393	1894	348
1881	405		

Table E. shows the proportional amount of organic elements (organic carbon and organic nitrogen) in each of the waters, the average amount of these elements contained in the Kent Company's water during the nine years ending December 1876 being taken as unity.

This Table shows that the maximum, minimum, and average proportions of organic matter, as measured by this standard, present in the several waters during the year 1894, were :— *Professor Frankland's Report.*

Sources.		Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.
Deep Wells	Kent	0·8	0·5	0·7
	Tottenham	1·7	1·1	1·4
	East London	2·1	0·8	1·6
	Colne Valley	2·7	1·6	2·1
River Lee	New River	2·4	1·0	1·6
	East London	5·3	1·8	2·9
River Thames	Chelsea	5·0	1·8	3·6
	Grand Junction	6·3	2·7	3·8
	West Middlesex	7·7	2·4	3·9
	Southwark	8·8	2·0	4·1
	Lambeth	9·3	2·5	4·2

Thus, of the deep-well waters, that supplied by the Kent Company contained by far the smallest proportion of organic matter. Of the river water, that sent out by the New River Company stood much higher than the others in this respect; it equalled the East London Company's deep-well water and markedly surpassed that of the Colne Valley Company. Lastly, the East London Company's water, derived from the Lee was, on the average, much superior to any of the Thames derived waters. The supply of the Chelsea Company was the best of the Thames derived waters both as regards maximum, minimum, and average quality.

The following Table exhibits the maximum amount of organic matter in the waters supplied from the Thames and Lee during the years 1868 to 1894 inclusive, the average of the samples from each source in the month of greatest impurity being taken for comparison :—

MAXIMUM AMOUNT of ORGANIC MATTER.

THAMES.			LEE.		
Year.	Elements of organic matter in parts per 100,000.	Months in which maximum pollution occurred.	Year.	Elements of organic matter in parts per 100,000.	Months in which maximum pollution occurred.
1868	·45	January.	1868	·27	February.
1869	·60	February.	1869	·33	February.
1870	·42	January.	1870	·30	January.
1871	·52	October.	1871	·22	February.
1872	·48	Jan. and Dec.	1872	·39	December.
1873	·46	January.	1873	·33	January.
1874	·37	March.	1874	·21	March.
1875	·49	November.	1875	·28	November.
1876	·44	December.	1876	·24	March.
1877	·40	January.	1877	·30	January.
1878	·36	December.	1878	·26	June.
1879	·38	February.	1879	·33	July.
1880	·42	October.	1880	·33	February.

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THAMES.			LEE.		
Year.	Elements of organic matter in parts per 100,000.	Months in which maximum pollution occurred.	Year.	Elements of organic matter in parts per 100,000.	Months in which maximum pollution occurred.
1881	·34	February.	1881	·34	February.
1882	·37	November.	1882	·26	December.
1883	·32	January.	1883	·24	December.
1884	·27	February.	1884	·20	March.
1885	·35	November.	1885	·28	December.
1886	·30	December.	1886	·21	February.
1887	·34	January.	1887	·31	January.
1888	·30	December.	1888	·25	December.
1889	·29	January.	1889	·16	March.
1890	·27	January.	1890	·19	January.
1891	·43	October.	1891	·27	November.
1892	·35	December.	1892	·27	December.
1893	·37	February.	1893	·23	March.
1894	·42	November.	1894	·22	November.

It is thus evident that the comparatively large amount of organic contamination in the Thames-derived water noted in 1891 has been very nearly equalled during the flood of November last, whilst the maximum impurity in the Lee was much smaller than that noted in 1891, and was even slightly less than in 1893.

The variations in the proportions of organic matter in the several supplies are exhibited graphically in the accompanying diagrams A* and B*, in which the maximum and minimum proportions of organic matter present each year, on the average, in each of the three classes of waters since 1868 are registered.

Tables F. and G., which record the proportions of ammonia and of nitrogen as nitrates and nitrites in the various waters, require no explanation.

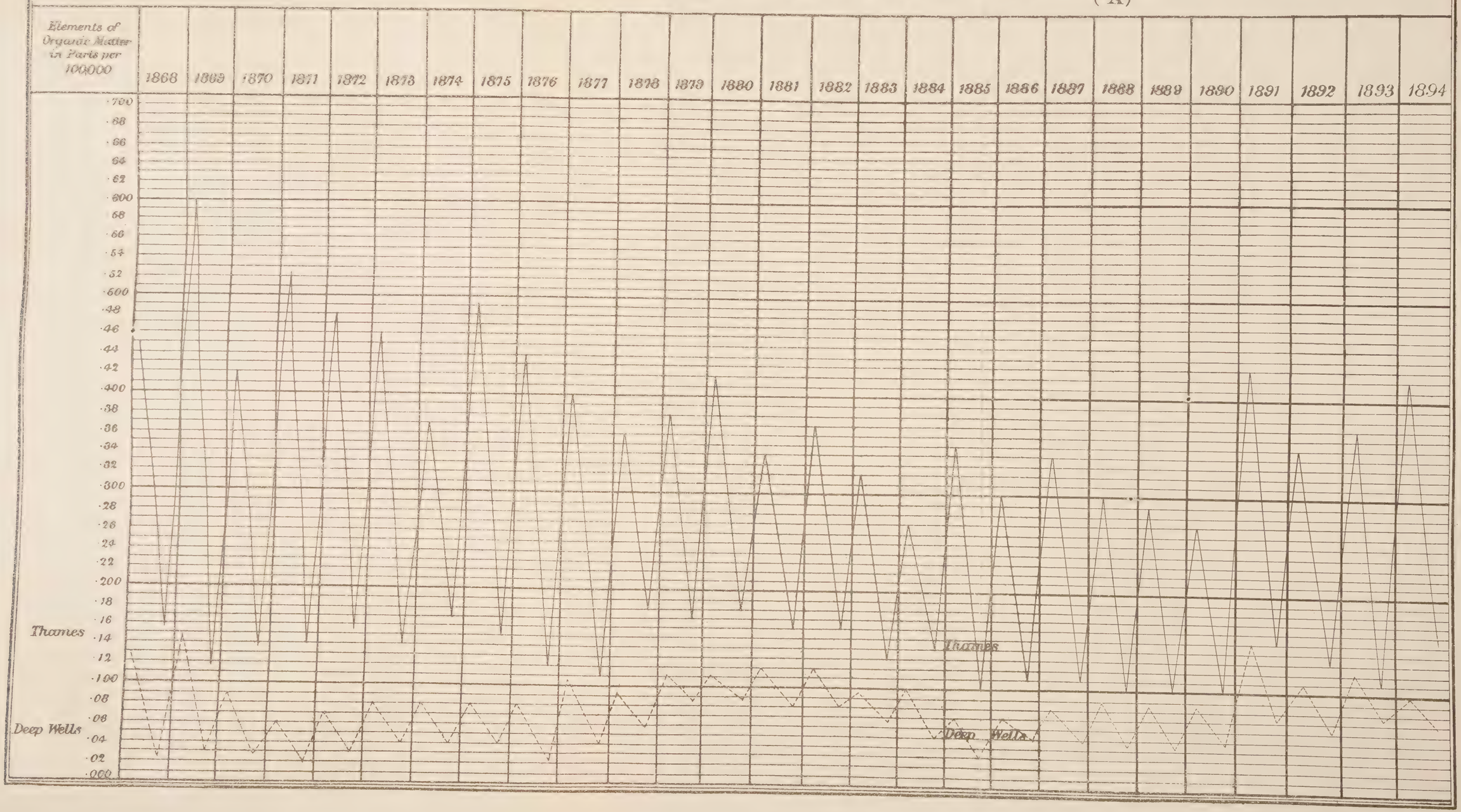
In Table H. is given the amount of combined nitrogen, both mineral and organic, found in each of the waters. This total amount is of importance, inasmuch as, after making a small correction for the combined nitrogen present in average rain water, it sums up the evidence of the nitrogenous organic matters which have gained access to the water in the past, as well as of those which were still present at the time the analysis was made. In river and surface water generally, this total combined nitrogen undergoes a very appreciable reduction during the warmer months of the year, in consequence of the vegetable life which then abounds in such water. On this account, therefore, the total amount of combined nitrogen found in the river waters in winter can alone be regarded as bearing any relationship to the amount of nitrogenous matters which the waters have received.

The deep-well waters, on the other hand, are not subject to the influence of vegetable life, and the amount of total combined nitrogen is, therefore, equally indicative at all times of the year.

Hence, in the following Table, the average proportion of total combined nitrogen in the case of the Thames and Lee is given for the months of

Maximum and Minimum Proportion of Organic Matter in Water from Thames and Deep Wells.

(*A)



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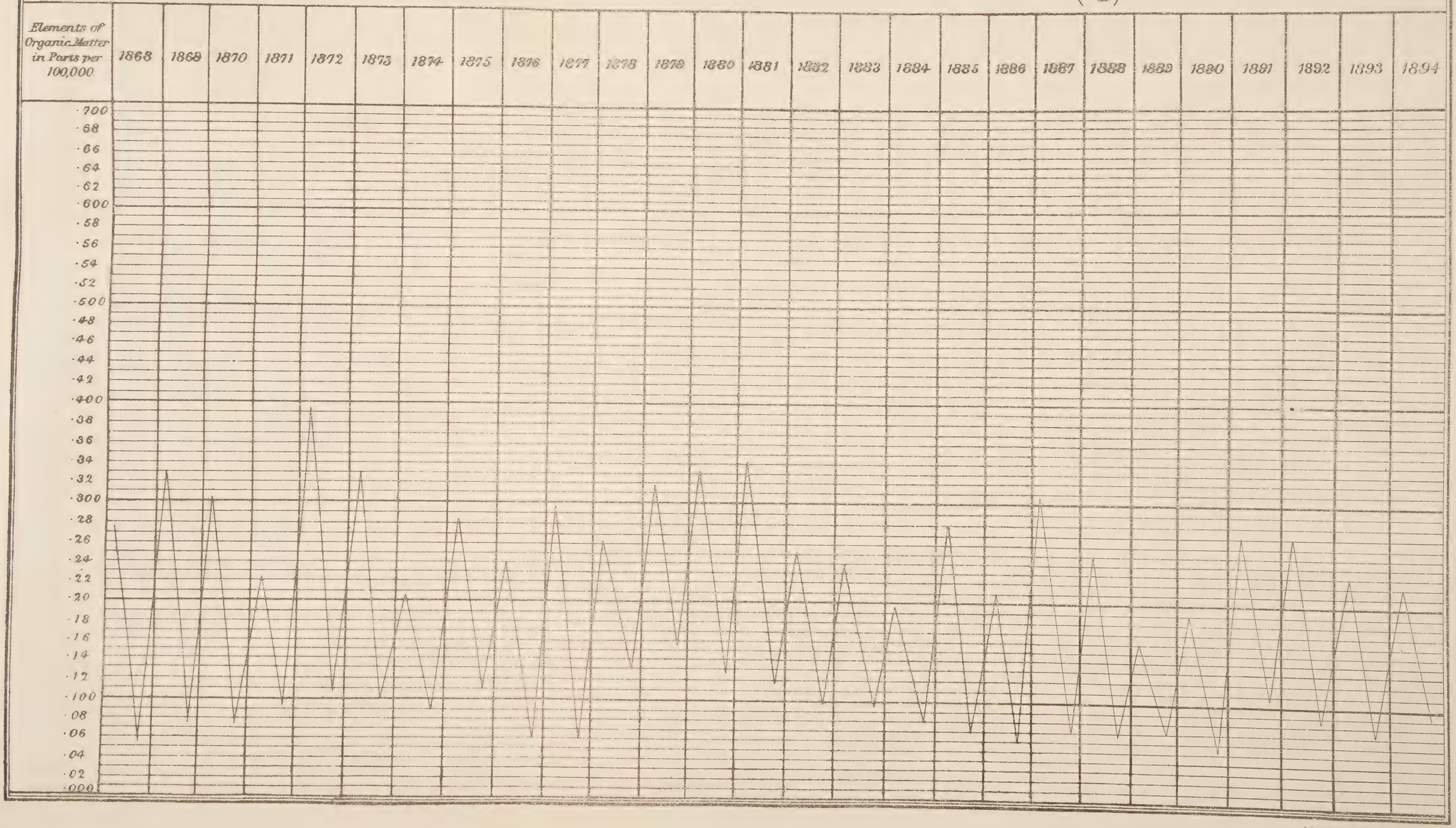
MAXIMUM & MINIMUM PROPORTION OF ORGANIC MATTER IN RIVER LEA WATER.

(*B)



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January, February, March, October, November, and December only; whilst in the case of the deep-wells it is calculated for the whole year :— *Professor Frankland's Report.*

Year.	Thames.	Lee.	Deep-wells.
1885	·233	·277	·292
1886	·319	·336	·355
1887	·307	·352	·365
1888	·304	·322	·358
1889	·311	·358	·438
1890	·280	·296	·371
1891	·217	·247	·287
1892	·292	·332	·271
1893	·281	·314	·276
1894	·303	·319	·293

A comparison of these numbers shows that the total combined nitrogen in the Thames waters was higher in 1894 than in any year since 1889; whilst, in the Lee, the average amount of this element observed in 1894 was exceeded by that found in 1892. Of the deep-well waters, that of the Kent Company showed a marked decrease, whilst the waters of the Colne Valley and East London Companies, and of the Tottenham Local Board of Health, all showed a slight increase, the average in the four deep well waters being somewhat higher than in any year since 1890.

Table I. exhibits the amount of chlorine present in each of the waters, and indicates that on no occasion has brackish or tidal water gained access to the Companies' reservoirs. The amount of chlorine in the Thames-derived water was, on the average, slightly less than in the year 1893, whilst the water delivered by the New River Company contained slightly less, and that supplied by the East London Company somewhat more, in 1894, than in the previous year. Of the deep-well waters, that delivered by the Kent Company contained less, whilst that sent out by the Colne Valley and East London Companies and by the Tottenham Local Board of Health contained, in every case, slightly more chlorine in 1894 than in the previous year.

Table K. gives the hardness of the various waters. The term "hardness" is used to denote the proportion of carbonate of lime, or its equivalent of other soap-destroying substances, present in 100,000 parts by weight of the water. The variations in hardness for the several descriptions of water during recent years are given in the following table :—

Year.	Thames.	Lee.	Kent.	Colne Valley.	Totten-ham.	East London Deep-well.
1885	18°·7	20°·0	27°·9	4°·8	20°·4	—
1886	19°·2	20°·3	29°·4	4°·5	21°·3	—
1887	19°·3	20°·8	29°·9	5°·7	20°·5	—
1888	20°·0	22°·0	30°·2	7°·5	22°·5	—
1889	20°·2	22°·1	29°·9	7°·0	24°·6	—
1890	20°·4	22°·0	29°·7	7°·9	23°·8	—
1891	20°·3	21°·8	29°·4	8°·9	24°·4	18°·9
1892	20°·8	21°·9	28°·4	7°·5	23°·9	19°·2
1893	19°·6	21°·4	28°·3	7°·1	23°·1	20°·2
1894	18°·8	20°·1	25°·5	7°·4	23°·5	19°·4

Professor Frankland's Report.

The waters derived from the Thames and Lee and the deep-wells of the Kent Company were all markedly softer than in recent years; whilst the deep-well water of the East London Company and of the Tottenham Local Board of Health was of about the usual average hardness. The hardness of the Metropolitan water supply is almost entirely due to the presence of bicarbonate of lime in solution, which can be readily removed by treating the water with lime, as is so successfully done by the Colne Valley Company. Thus, the water pumped from the chalk by the Colne Valley Company is, originally, of about the same degree of hardness as the Kent Company's supply; but, by treatment with lime before delivery, its hardness is reduced to about one-fourth of its original amount. The hardness of the river-water supplies can be reduced in the same manner. This mode of softening would appear to be the most economical, unless it can be shown that less than one-eightieth of the total supply is used for washing, for it entails only about one-eightieth of the expense incurred by the private consumer in the shape of additional soap.

Lastly, Table L. records the averages for the past year of each determination already referred to, and thus gives a general survey of the thermal and chemical character of the water delivered by each company during the year 1894.

In the following Table are recorded the results of my observations respecting the freedom from turbidity or otherwise of the various waters, and for the purpose of comparison the results of my first observations in 1868 are also included:—

Companies or Local Authorities.	Number of occasions when clear and transparent.		Number of occasions when slightly turbid.		Number of occasions when turbid.		Number of occasions when very turbid.	
	1868.	1894.	1868.	1894.	1868.	1894.	1868.	1894.
THAMES.								
Chelsea	7	12	2	0	1	0	2	0
West Middlesex	12	10	0	2	0	0	0	0
Southwark	1	12	5	0	4	0	2	0
Grand Junction	9	12	2	0	1	0	0	0
Lambeth	6	12	1	0	2	0	3	0
LEE.								
New River	10	12	2	0	0	0	0	0
East London	3	12	8	0	1	0	0	0
DEEP WELLS.								
Kent	8	12	3	0	1	0	0	0
Colne Valley	–	12	–	0	–	0	–	0
Tottenham	–	9	–	3	–	0	–	0
East London	–	8	–	4	–	0	–	0

This Table exhibits the great improvement which the Water Companies who draw their supplies from rivers have effected in filtration since I first began these examinations for turbidity in 1868. In that year, seven samples were so turbid as to be highly repulsive in appearance, nine samples were turbid, and no less than 20 slightly turbid; whereas, during the year 1894, not one of the samples of filtered water was turbid, and only two out of 84 examined slightly so. On the other hand, seven samples of deep-well water, which does not require filtration, were slightly turbid, owing, in all probability, to disturbance by the pumping machinery.

TABLE A.

TEMPERATURE (in Centigrade degrees) of the METROPOLITAN WATERS, as delivered from the different Companies' Mains.

	COMPANIES OR LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	1894.												
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
Inner Circle	THAMES.													
	(Unfiltered water)	5·2	6·9	8·0	14·0	12·5	14·1	16·7	18·7	13·8	12·3	12·3	5·5	10·9
	Chelsea - -	4·7	6·7	7·3	12·3	11·9	14·3	17·8	18·2	15·4	13·3	11·6	6·7	11·7
	West Middlesex -	6·5	6·9	6·5	10·2	10·1	12·7	15·7	16·7	13·1	13·4	11·2	7·5	10·9
	Southwark -	7·3	7·2	7·8	13·5	12·8	16·1	18·0	19·7	14·8	14·3	12·5	7·5	12·6
	Grand Junction -	6·3	6·7	8·0	13·2	12·9	14·3	18·5	19·1	15·7	13·9	12·4	7·0	12·3
	Lambeth - -	5·5	6·9	7·6	12·8	12·5	14·7	17·8	18·3	14·8	13·2	11·8	6·7	11·9
	LEE.													
	(Unfiltered water)	8·3	5·2	8·9	11·7	12·2	14·2	16·7	17·7	13·7	13·0	11·3	6·7	11·6
	New River - -	6·7	6·5	6·8	12·0	12·2	13·5	15·7	18·1	14·7	13·3	11·3	7·3	11·5
	(Unfiltered water)	5·3	6·7	7·6	11·8	12·0	15·3	16·7	19·2	14·3	13·5	10·6	6·7	11·6
	East London -	6·7	7·2	6·7	12·1	11·9	14·5	16·7	18·0	15·7	13·5	11·5	7·2	11·8
	DEEP WELL.													
	Kent -	10·6	10·3	10·5	12·1	11·8	12·7	13·7	13·8	13·7	12·7	12·0	10·8	12·0

TABLE B.

WEIGHT of SOLID MATTERS in 100,000 parts of the WATERS.

	COMPANIES OR LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	1894.												
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
Inner Circle.	THAMES.													
	(Unfiltered water)	30·80	33·08	31·92	28·80	23·60	28·24	26·24	27·44	28·12	30·00	31·48	36·40	30·09
	Chelsea - -	32·30	31·84	30·24	28·00	26·40	25·46	25·36	24·32	24·86	27·48	28·60	34·42	28·27
	West Middlesex -	31·24	32·34	30·42	26·48	26·10	25·88	24·40	23·30	25·50	28·90	28·34	34·50	28·12
	Southwark -	30·50	33·24	30·60	26·70	26·60	26·70	25·96	25·60	26·46	29·00	30·44	35·00	28·90
	Grand Junction -	30·34	32·42	30·70	27·60	27·66	27·86	26·06	25·64	26·42	28·66	29·56	34·64	28·96
	Lambeth - -	30·54	33·16	31·10	28·36	27·60	27·54	26·06	25·74	26·76	29·48	29·88	34·40	29·21
	LEE.													
	(Unfiltered water)	33·48	32·00	28·60	29·40	29·08	29·24	28·52	27·84	27·52	32·28	33·60	35·48	30·59
	New River - -	33·50	32·26	29·68	27·00	27·30	28·10	28·44	27·08	28·50	30·84	31·68	33·76	29·85
	(Unfiltered water)	38·60	38·44	35·68	30·80	32·68	32·92	30·20	27·28	28·52	34·32	40·88	40·80	34·26
	East London -	35·10	38·50	35·74	30·10	29·12	27·80	25·90	27·12	29·68	31·98	36·18	39·10	32·19
Outer Circle.	DEEP WELLS.													
	Kent - -	38·50	37·90	37·76	37·54	36·92	38·70	38·34	38·32	37·20	37·44	38·80	37·64	37·92
	Colne Valley -	17·50	21·04	19·00	16·60	15·90	20·72	17·92	17·94	22·04	18·76	20·26	19·68	18·95
	Tottenham - -	40·76	41·42	41·16	40·58	40·56	41·16	—	41·34	41·46	41·14	41·52	42·08	41·20
	East London -	28·90	29·70	28·90	27·70	28·60	26·24	28·72	28·60	39·70	39·80	40·00	38·52	32·12

TABLE C.

ORGANIC CARBON in 100,000 parts of the WATERS.

	COMPANIES OR LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	1894.												
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
Inner Circle.	THAMES.													
	(Unfiltered water)	·334	·237	·266	·216	·245	·384	·330	·277	·239	·238	·733	·179	·307
	Chelsea - -	·224	·267	·231	·151	·090	·138	·154	·163	·174	·171	·185	·240	·182
	West Middlesex -	·247	·280	·228	·126	·133	·203	·169	·153	·172	·162	·415	·190	·207
	Southwark -	·293	·289	·227	·104	·151	·183	·177	·179	·178	·167	·467	·186	·217
	Grand Junction -	·240	·262	·249	·142	·166	·194	·169	·160	·186	·163	·333	·157	·202
	Lambeth - -	·246	·273	·238	·127	·149	·220	·196	·181	·181	·191	·503	·205	·226
	LEE.													
	(Unfiltered water)	·249	·128	·135	·109	·105	·119	·154	·092	·110	·079	·285	·068	·136
	New River -	·093	·127	·129	·058	·046	·071	·070	·061	·061	·056	·117	·103	·083
	(Unfiltered water)	·408	·152	·277	·165	·201	·275	·234	·203	·178	·148	·455	·168	·239
	East London -	·215	·204	·149	·118	·123	·112	·125	·095	·128	·096	·292	·181	·153
Outer Circle.	DEEP WELLS.													
	Kent - - -	·027	·036	·037	·034	·023	·037	·038	·035	·035	·027	·043	·024	·033
	Colne Valley -	·085	·131	·085	·099	·085	·127	·095	·123	·080	·073	·146	·100	·102
	Tottenham - -	·065	·075	·075	·053	·070	·062	—	·069	·059	·064	·065	·065	·066
	East London -	·084	·088	·054	·114	·038	·085	·081	·087	·060	·078	·083	·078	·078

TABLE D.

ORGANIC NITROGEN in 100,000 parts of the WATERS.

	COMPANIES OR LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	1894. Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
Inner Circle.	THAMES. (Unfiltered water)	·065	·039	·035	·035	·045	·059	·052	·050	·037	·041	·121	·028	·051
	Chelsea	·034	·026	·020	·020	·018	·013	·020	·019	·016	·026	·026	·024	·022
	West Middlesex	·022	·043	·029	·015	·024	·021	·015	·022	·020	·025	·041	·017	·024
	Southwark	·045	·023	·033	·015	·021	·019	·022	·019	·016	·024	·054	·030	·027
	Grand Junction	·034	·022	·035	·018	·022	·021	·019	·017	·019	·018	·038	·023	·024
	Lambeth	·036	·019	·022	·021	·023	·027	·017	·015	·015	·023	·043	·019	·023
	LEE. (Unfiltered water)	·040	·013	·027	·023	·025	·035	·031	·017	·015	·026	·055	·016	·027
	New River	·011	·017	·015	·011	·011	·008	·008	·012	·008	·007	·011	·013	·011
	(Unfiltered water)	·075	·027	·042	·029	·038	·050	·046	·040	·035	·034	·096	·032	·045
	East London	·027	·053	·023	·017	·020	·014	·015	·014	·013	·020	·025	·030	·021
	DEEP WELLS. Kent	·008	·007	·003	·006	·006	·007	·006	·005	·006	·007	·006	·006	·006
Outer Circle.	Colne Valley	·018	·018	·017	·022	·022	·027	·019	·019	·020	·022	·015	·017	·020
	Tottenham	·019	·610	·016	·010	·013	·013	—	·011	·018	·011	·010	·012	·013
	East London	·023	·016	·016	·008	·011	·015	·019	·018	·018	·007	·024	·012	·016

TABLE E.

PROPORTIONAL AMOUNT of ORGANIC ELEMENTS, that in the KENT COMPANY'S WATER during the NINE Years ending DECEMBER 1876 being taken as 1.

	COMPANIES OR LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	1894. Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
Inner Circle.	THAMES. (Unfiltered water)	6·8	4·7	5·1	4·3	4·9	7·5	6·5	5·5	4·7	4·7	14·5	3·5	6·1
	Chelsea	4·4	5·0	4·3	2·9	1·8	2·6	2·9	3·1	3·2	3·3	3·6	4·5	3·6
	West Middlesex	4·6	5·5	4·4	2·4	2·7	3·8	3·1	3·0	3·3	3·2	7·7	3·5	3·9
	Southwark	5·7	5·3	4·4	2·0	2·9	3·4	3·4	3·4	3·3	3·2	8·8	3·7	4·1
	Grand Junction	5·6	4·8	4·8	2·7	3·2	3·6	3·2	3·0	3·5	3·1	6·3	3·1	3·8
	Lambeth	4·8	4·9	4·4	2·5	2·9	4·2	3·6	3·3	3·3	3·6	9·3	3·8	4·2
	LEE. (Unfiltered water)	4·9	2·4	2·7	2·2	2·2	2·6	3·1	1·8	2·1	1·8	5·8	1·4	2·8
	New River	1·8	2·4	2·4	1·2	1·0	1·3	1·3	1·2	1·2	1·1	2·2	2·0	1·6
	(Unfiltered water)	8·2	3·0	5·4	3·3	4·1	5·5	4·7	4·1	3·6	3·1	9·3	3·4	4·8
	East London	4·1	4·0	2·9	2·3	2·4	2·1	2·4	1·8	2·4	2·0	5·3	3·6	2·9
	DEEP WELLS. Kent	0·6	0·7	0·7	0·7	0·5	0·7	0·7	0·7	0·7	0·6	0·8	0·5	0·7
Outer Circle.	Colne Valley	1·7	2·5	1·7	2·1	1·8	2·6	1·9	2·4	1·7	1·6	2·7	2·0	2·1
	Tottenham	1·4	1·4	1·7	1·1	1·4	1·3	—	1·4	1·3	1·3	1·3	1·3	1·4
	East London	1·8	1·8	1·2	2·1	0·8	1·7	1·7	1·8	1·3	1·4	1·8	1·5	1·6

TABLE F.

AMMONIA in 100,000 parts of the WATERS.

	COMPANIES OR LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	1894. Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
Inner Circle.	THAMES. (Unfiltered water)	·032	·010	·006	·005	·008	·005	·016	·008	·006	·006	·006	·010	·011
	Chelsea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	West Middlesex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Southwark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Grand Junction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lambeth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	LEE. (Unfiltered water)	·010	·006	·004	·002	·005	·005	·003	·006	·002	·007	·008	·002	·005
	New River	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(Unfiltered water)	·018	·014	·010	·004	·012	·008	·014	·007	·009	·012	·026	·030	·014
	East London	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DEEP WELLS. Kent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outer Circle.	Colne Valley	·018	·006	·028	·039	·004	·110	·028	·056	·088	·066	·054	·058	·046
	Tottenham	·040	·050	·036	·010	·002	·042	—	·079	·076	·070	·068	·060	·048
	East London	·017	·018	0	trace	0	0	0	·001	·028	·062	·038	·050	·018

TABLE G.

NITROGEN, as NITRATES and NITRITES, in 100,000 parts of the WATERS.

	COMPANIES OR LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	1894. Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
Inner Circle.	THAMES.													
	(Unfiltered water)	·318	·321	·251	·194	·183	·175	·130	·174	·144	·222	·135	·358	·217
	Chelsea - -	·315	·282	·281	·213	·186	·158	·137	·127	·142	·195	·217	·316	·214
	West Middlesex -	·319	·324	·271	·193	·184	·152	·122	·117	·150	·213	·200	·345	·216
	Southwark - -	·339	·322	·247	·175	·183	·191	·116	·111	·161	·207	·191	·351	·216
	Grand Junction -	·331	·312	·263	·209	·209	·183	·138	·130	·159	·219	·203	·357	·226
	Lambeth -	·336	·324	·283	·210	·202	·174	·155	·136	·157	·210	·193	·364	·229
	LEE.													
	(Unfiltered water)	·307	·333	·263	·263	·234	·202	·169	·119	·178	·250	·282	·415	·251
	New River -	·326	·307	·282	·211	·225	·240	·151	·156	·154	·225	·264	·359	·242
	(Unfiltered water)	·484	·356	·287	·197	·204	·214	·136	·086	·127	·242	·290	·332	·246
	East London -	·420	·399	·309	·199	·194	·184	·085	·073	·111	·168	·247	·286	·223
	DEEP WELLS.													
	Kent - -	·480	·495	·506	·485	·518	·476	·501	·459	·439	·489	·489	·519	·488
Outer Circle.	Colne Valley -	·482	·494	·446	·424	·496	·469	·527	·484	·478	·515	·540	·547	·492
	Tottenham - -	·009	·011	·079	·045	·062	trace	—	·006	traces	·011	·012	·042	·025
	East London -	trace	0	0	·011	·018	·034	·013	·013	·036	·017	·071	·032	·020

TABLE H.

TOTAL combined NITROGEN in 100,000 parts of the WATERS.

	COMPANIES OR LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	1894. Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
Inner Circle.	THAMES.													
	(Unfiltered water)	·409	·368	·291	·233	·235	·238	·195	·231	·186	·268	·261	·394	·276
	Chelsea - -	·349	·308	·301	·233	·204	·171	·157	·146	·158	·221	·243	·340	·236
	West Middlesex -	·341	·367	·300	·208	·208	·178	·137	·139	·170	·238	·241	·362	·240
	Southwark - -	·384	·345	·280	·190	·204	·210	·138	·130	·177	·231	·245	·381	·243
	Grand Junction -	·365	·324	·298	·227	·231	·204	·157	·147	·178	·237	·241	·380	·242
	Lambeth - -	·372	·348	·305	·231	·225	·201	·172	·151	·172	·233	·236	·383	·252
	LEE.													
	(Unfiltered water)	·355	·351	·293	·288	·263	·241	·203	·141	·195	·282	·344	·433	·282
	New River -	·337	·324	·297	·222	·236	·248	·159	·168	·162	·232	·275	·372	·253
	(Unfiltered water)	·574	·395	·337	·229	·252	·271	·194	·132	·170	·286	·407	·389	·303
	East London -	·447	·432	·332	·216	·214	·198	·100	·087	·124	·188	·272	·316	·244
	DEEP WELLS.													
	Kent - -	·488	·502	·509	·491	·524	·483	·507	·464	·445	·496	·495	·525	·494
Outer Circle.	Colne Valley -	·515	·517	·486	·478	·521	·587	·567	·549	·570	·591	·599	·612	·549
	Tottenham - -	·061	·062	·124	·063	·077	·048	—	·075	·081	·079	·078	·103	·077
	East London -	·037	·031	·016	·019	·029	·049	·032	·032	·077	·075	·126	·085	·051

TABLE I.

CHLORINE in 100,000 parts of the WATERS.

	COMPANIES OR LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	1894. Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
Inner Circle.	THAMES.													
	(Unfiltered water)	2·3	2·2	1·9	1·7	1 8	1·8	1·9	1·8	1·9	1·9	1·7	1·8	1·9
	Chelsea - -	2·2	2·2	1·9	1·7	1 8	1·7	1·8	1·8	1·9	1·9	1·8	1·7	1·9
	West Middlesex -	2·2	2·2	1·9	1·7	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·9	1·9	1·7	1·7	1·9
	Southwark -	2·1	2·2	1·9	1·7	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·9	1·9	1·8	1·7	1·9
	Grand Junction -	2·1	2·2	1·9	1·7	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·9	1·9	1·8	1·7	1·9
	Lambeth - -	2·2	2·2	1·9	1·7	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·9	1·9	1·7	1·8	1·9
	LEE.													
	(Unfiltered water)	2·0	1·8	1·8	1·6	1·7	1·7	1·7	1·7	1·7	1·7	1·8	1·7	1·7
	New River - -	1·9	1·9	1·8	1·6	1·6	1·7	1·7	1·7	1·8	1·7	1·7	1·7	1·7
	(Unfiltered water)	2·3	2·2	2·1	1·9	2·0	2·0	2·0	2·0	2·0	2·1	2·2	2·1	2·1
	East London -	2·3	2·3	2·1	1·9	2·0	2·0	2·0	2·2	2·1	2·1	2·1	2·2	2·1
	DEEP WELLS.													
	Kent - -	2·3	2·3	2·2	2·1	2·1	2·3	2·3	2·3	2·2	2·2	2·2	2·2	2·2
Outer Circle.	Colne Valley -	2·3	2·3	2·2	2·1	2·1	2·4	2·3	2·2	2·3	2·3	2·2	2·4	2·3
	Tottenham - -	3·0	3·0	2·8	2·8	2·8	3·0	—	2·9	2·9	2·8	2·8	2·9	2·9
	East London -	2·1	2·1	2·0	2·0	2·1	2·1	2·0	2·0	2·8	2·6	2·7	2·5	2·3

TABLE K.

DEGREES of HARDNESS (1 deg. = 1 part of carbonate of lime, or its equivalent) in 100,000 parts of the WATERS.

	COMPANIES OR LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	1894.											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
Inner Circle.	THAMES.													
	(Unfiltered water)	18·6	21·2	20·0	18·9	19·7	17·1	16·6	16·9	17·7	19·7	18·0	23·0	19·0
	Chelsea	20·0	19·7	19·7	18·9	17·7	16·9	16·9	16·0	16·3	18·9	18·3	22·7	18·5
	West Middlesex	20·0	19·4	19·7	18·3	18·0	16·6	16·0	15·4	16·9	19·4	18·0	22·7	18·4
	Southwark	18·3	20·6	20·3	18·6	18·3	17·7	17·1	17·7	17·1	19·7	18·6	22·7	18·9
	Grand Junction	18·6	20·0	19·7	19·1	18·9	18·3	17·1	17·4	17·1	19·7	18·6	22·7	18·9
	Lambeth	18·9	20·3	20·0	19·4	18·9	18·0	17·7	17·4	17·4	19·7	18·6	22·4	19·1
	LEE.													
	(Unfiltered water)	20·0	21·8	19·1	19·7	20·3	19·4	18·6	17·4	18·3	22·1	20·9	23·6	20·1
	New River	21·8	20·9	20·0	19·1	19·1	18·9	19·1	18·3	20·0	21·2	20·6	22·7	20·1
	(Unfiltered water)	22·7	24·8	23·0	20·9	22·4	22·4	20·0	18·0	18·3	22·7	24·2	25·7	22·1
	East London	22·1	23·0	22·4	19·4	19·7	18·3	16·3	16·3	18·3	19·7	21·8	22·7	20·0
	DEEP WELLS.													
	Kent	26·0	25·1	24·8	24·8	25·1	25·4	26·0	26·0	25·7	25·4	25·1	26·0	25·5
Outer Circle.	Colne Valley	6·4	8·3	8·3	6·3	6·7	6·4	6·4	6·0	10·3	8·1	7·7	7·9	7·4
	Tottenham	22·1	22·7	23·9	23·3	22·1	22·1	—	23·6	26·6	23·6	24·2	23·9	23·5
	East London	17·7	17·7	20·6	18·0	19·1	17·7	16·3	17·7	22·1	22·1	21·2	22·7	19·4

TABLE L.

AVERAGES FOR 1894.

The numbers in the Table relate to 100,000 parts of each Water.

	COMPANIES OR LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	Temperature in Centigrade Degrees.	Total Solid Matters.	Organic Carbon.	Organic Nitrogen.	Ammonia.	Nitrogen, as Nitrates and Nitrites.	Total combined Nitrogen.	Chlorine.	Total Hardness.	Proportional Amount of Organic Elements, that in the Kent Company's Water during the nine years ending December 1876 being taken as 1.
Inner Circle.	THAMES.										
	(Unfiltered water)	10°9	30·09	·307	·051	·011	·217	·276	1·9	19·0	6·1
	Chelsea	11·7	28·27	·182	·022	0	·214	·236	1·9	18·5	3·6
	West Middlesex	10·9	28·12	·207	·024	0	·216	·240	1·9	18·4	3·9
	Southwark	12·6	29·90	·217	·027	0	·216	·243	1·9	18·9	4·1
	Grand Junction	12·3	28·96	·202	·024	0	·226	·242	1·9	18·9	3·8
	Lambeth	11·9	29·21	·226	·023	0	·229	·252	1·9	19·1	4·2
	LEE.										
	(Unfiltered water)	11·6	30·59	·136	·027	·005	·251	·282	1·7	20·1	2·8
	New River	11·5	29·85	·083	·011	0	·242	·253	1·7	20·1	1·6
	(Unfiltered water)	11·6	34·26	·289	·045	·014	·246	·303	2·1	22·1	4·8
	East London	11·8	32·19	·153	·021	0	·223	·244	2·1	20·0	2·9
	DEEP WELLS.										
	Kent	12·0	37·92	·033	·006	0	·468	·494	2·2	25·5	0·7
Outer Circle.	Colne Valley	—	18·95	·102	·020	·046	·492	·549	2·3	7·4	2·1
	Tottenham	—	41·20	·066	·013	·048	·025	·077	2·9	23·5	1·4
	East London	—	32·12	·078	·016	·018	·020	·051	2·3	19·4	1·6

Note.—The numbers in these Tables may be converted into grains per imperial gallon by multiplying them by 7 and then moving the decimal point one place to the left.

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Bacterioscopic Examination.

An overwhelming amount of evidence has been accumulated showing that cholera and typhoid fever are, the first generally, and the second frequently, propagated through the agency of drinking water. The fact that, in an epidemic of cholera, the disease generally travels from the mouth of a river up stream is only apparently inconsistent with this statement. In the first instance, the disease almost invariably arrives, in this country at least, at the mouths of rivers by sea. The choleraic dejections are thrown into the river and are carried up stream as far as the tide reaches, but there are few tidal rivers which are not navigable by barges far above the range of the tide. The bargemen almost invariably dip their drinking water out of the river, even in the tidal reaches, and consume it without any filtration. They thus become infected, and convey the zymotic poison up stream as far as the river is navigable and still further by means of canals. The use of raw or imperfectly filtered water, from such sources, for dietetic purposes is, therefore, in times of epidemic especially, fraught with extreme danger. It has been established, however, by laborious bacteriological research, carried on chiefly in Germany, and especially at the Lawrence experimental station of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, that *efficient* sand filtration is, practically, a perfect safeguard against the introduction of the cholera and typhoid bacilli into drinking water. To attain this desirable result, however, it has been no less convincingly shown that the filtration must be efficient; and that it is so in the case of the river water supplied to London is conclusively shown by the continued prevalence of a low rate of mortality from typhoid fever in the Metropolis, thus confirming my observations of the small number of ordinary river microbes found in the filtered waters of the various Companies, which is a much more severe test of efficient filtration than the mere observations of clearness or turbidity. It appears, however, from my most recent bacterioscopic determinations, that it is especially difficult to secure efficient filtration during severe winter weather.

The bacterioscopic examination of water supplied to vast communities like London has consequently become an investigation of the highest importance from a hygienic point of view, and I am therefore each year devoting an increased amount of attention to the bacteriological character of the various waters supplied to the Metropolis.

The samples of water submitted to this examination during the year 1894 were collected at the works of the respective companies immediately after the water left the filters and before it was pumped into the distributing mains; and, wherever possible, separate observations were made upon the effluent of each individual filter at the time in use, so as to ascertain which filter, if any, was not doing its work efficiently. It is of little use examining bacterioscopically the filtered water as delivered in London, because this is a mixture of the effluents from all the filters; and moreover the multiplication of ordinary river or harmless microbes is, except during very cold weather, so rapid that the number is generally increased manyfold between the filtration works and the standpipes in London. By the examination of the water as it issues from the filters, the utmost freedom from microbes, or maximum degree of sterility, of each sample of water is

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determined. This utmost freedom from bacterial life, after all sources of contamination have been passed, is obviously the most important moment in the history of the water; for the smaller the number of microbes found in a given volume at that moment, the less is the probability of pathogenic organisms being present; and, although the non-pathogenic may afterwards multiply indefinitely, this is of no consequence in the primary absence of the pathogenic. In this determination of maximum sterility, it is of course of the utmost importance that multiplication should be prevented during the few hours which, in the absence of suitable arrangements at the works of the different companies, must necessarily elapse before the samples can be submitted to cultivation in my laboratory. This is secured by immediately sealing hermetically the glass tubes containing the samples, and then packing them in ice. At the freezing point of water, microbes either do not multiply at all, or do so with extreme slowness.

Although the collection of samples for microbe cultivation on the works of the seven different water companies drawing their supplies from rivers, these works being situated at wide distances apart, entails great additional labour which can only be performed by an expert in bacteriology, it is the only trustworthy method by which the efficient filtration and comparative bacterial purity of the metropolitan waters can be ascertained. Whenever this examination proves any filter to be working unsatisfactorily, the attention of the engineer in charge is at once directed to the circumstance.

Of collateral interest also is the contemporaneous bacterial condition of the Thames and Lee at the intakes of the companies drawing from these rivers, and I have therefore submitted to bacterioscopic examination samples of the unfiltered water passing the intakes of the various companies at the time the filtered samples were collected. In addition, I have frequently examined the water which is pumped by some of the companies from the gravel flanking the Thames at Hampton, and also samples of Thames and Lee water after more or less prolonged storage in subsidence reservoirs but before filtration. I have undertaken this heavy additional work at the request of the Associated Metropolitan Water Companies, who have unreservedly placed their plant at my disposition for this purpose, and have afforded me every facility, at present in their power, for carrying on this important inquiry.

It is very desirable, however, that small bacteriological laboratories should be established at Hampton for the examination of the Thames-derived waters, and at Green Lanes and Lea Bridge for the examination of the very important supplies drawn from the Lee by the New River and East London Companies.

The deep-well water of the Kent Company does not require filtration, and the samples for microbe cultivation were therefore taken from the water as it was discharged from the pumps.

In connexion with this work, my best thanks are due to my Assistant, Mr. W. T. Burgess, F.I.C., for his very valuable help in the conduct of this investigation.

The results of these examinations made during the year 1894 are contained in the following tables; and in order that the conditions, as regards storage and filtration, under which the seven Companies drawing from rivers work, I have added in each case the amount of

storage before filtration, the depth of sand on the filter beds, and the rate of filtration. These additional data are taken from the monthly reports of the Water Examiner:— *Professor Frankland's Report.*

TABLE 1.—MICROBE DETERMINATIONS in UNFILTERED WATER.

SOURCE OF SAMPLE.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.	
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.
	°		°		°		°	
Thames at Hampton - -	5·2	56,630	6·9	6,947	8·0	9,480	14·0	2,520
Ditto after storage for 14·7 days (Chelsea Company).	—	—	—	—	—	—	12·5	1,170
Ditto after storage for 6 days (Lambeth Company).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gravel water (Southwark Company).	—	—	—	—	—	—	9·6	230
Ditto (Grand Junction Company).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water from artificially laid gravel (Grand Junction Company).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lea at Hertford - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New River Company's Chadwell Spring.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mixture of Lea water and Chadwell Spring.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New River Cut at Green Lanes.	6·9	9,450	5·2	1,395	8·9	1,300	11·7	2,220
Ditto after passing through first reservoir.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto after passing through second reservoir, and just before filtration.	—	—	6·2	1,053	7·8	420	12·7	460
Lea at Angel Road - -	5·3	56,050	5·7	8,947	7·6	4,920	11·8	4,020
Ditto after storage for 15·1 days (East London Co.)	5·3	888	5·3	1,079	6·8	580	12·2	1,420

SOURCE OF SAMPLE.	MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.	
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.
	°		°		°		°	
Thames at Hampton - -	12·5	2,880	14·1	1,840	16·7	2,860	18·7	2,080
Ditto after storage for 14·7 days (Chelsea Company).	12·5	2,040	14·1	10,020	18·2	520	18·2	440
Ditto after storage for 6 days (Lambeth Company).	—	—	—	—	—	680	—	—
Gravel water (Southwark Company).	10·7	120	—	—	—	—	16·7	324
Ditto (Grand Junction Company.	—	—	13·2	550	—	—	—	—
Water from artificially laid gravel (Grand Junction Company).	12·5	180	13·9	1,490	—	—	—	—
Lea at Hertford - - -	—	—	13·4	6,960	14·7	6,660	16·9	7,380
New River Company's Chadwell Spring.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mixture of Lea water and Chadwell Spring.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New River Cut at Green Lanes.	—	—	14·2	1,840	16·7	1,560	17·7	1,260
Ditto after passing through first reservoir.	—	—	—	—	16·4	780	—	—
Ditto after passing through second reservoir, and just before filtration.	12·2	380	14·2	200	16·6	260	17·7	360
Lea at Angel Road - -	12·0	4,280	15·3	3,380	16·7	4,320	19·2	3,960
Ditto after storage for 15·1 days (East London Co.)	12·3	300	15·3	520	17·2	1,120	19·2	1,060

Source of Sample.	September.		October.		November.		December.		Mean Microbes per c.c.
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	
	°		°		°		°		
Thames at Hampton - -	13·8	3,080	12·3	3,800	12·3	20,080	5·5	16,300	10,708
Ditto after storage for 14·7 days (Chelsea Company).	16·1	460	12·5	520	12·2	660	5·4	720	1,339
Ditto after storage for 6 days (Lambeth Company).	—	—	—	260	—	3,440	—	6,020	2,600
Gravel water (Southwark Company).	16·0	50	13·7	60	—	—	—	—	157
Ditto (Grand Junction Company).	—	—	—	—	12·7	360	—	—	455
Water from artificially laid gravel (Grand Junction Company).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	835
Lea at Hertford - -	12·7	18,200	12·4	8,060	—	—	—	—	9,452
New River Company's Chadwell Spring.	11·5	300	12·4	1,940	—	—	—	—	1,120
Mixture of Lea water and Chadwell Spring.	—	—	12·6	4,060	—	—	—	—	4,060
New River Cut at Green Lanes.	13·7	1,360	12·7	2,520	11·3	1,170	6·7	5,120	2,654
Ditto after passing through first reservoir.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	780
Ditto after passing through second reservoir, and just before filtration.	14·5	520	13·0	1,000	—	—	6·0	2,400	705
Lea at Angel Road - -	14·3	2,080	13·5	4,920	10·6	7,860	6·7	9,400	9,478
Ditto after storage for 15·1 days (East London Co.)	14·7	1,360	13·5	880	11·0	2,780	6·4	840	1,071

These results of the bacterioscopic examination of the unfiltered waters used by the Metropolitan Water Companies are again both interesting and instructive. They demonstrate, in the first place, how very much the bacterial quality of the water may differ from its chemical quality; thus, in chemical composition, the water pumped from the gravel near the banks of the Thames does not differ materially from the Thames water itself, and it is also generally turbid; but, whilst the raw Thames water contained, during the year 1894, on the average 10,708 microbes per c.c., the water abstracted from the natural gravel beds by the Southwark Company contained on the average only 157 per c.c., and that pumped from the same source by the Grand Junction Company only 455 per c.c. Indeed, the gravel water not unfrequently exceeded in bacterial purity the filtered Thames water sent into London. This enormous amelioration of Thames water, as regards bacterial life, led the Grand Junction Company to lay down artificial beds of gravel upon which Thames water was either pumped or permitted to flow, and through which it was allowed slowly to percolate. The use of such artificially laid gravel was commenced in 1893, but has not been altogether successful. During the past year I have only had the opportunity of examining two samples from this source, one in May, which contained only 180 microbes per c.c., whilst the Thames at the same time contained 2,880; and another in June, when the sample contained 1,490, whilst the Thames contained 1,840 per c.c.

In the second place, the table shows the great bacterial inferiority of the Lee at the New River Company's intake above Hertford, as compared with its condition at the East London Company's intake at Angel Road, which is about 17 miles lower down the river. Thus in June the Lee at the New River Company's intake contained no less than 6,960 microbes per c.c., whilst at Angel Road it contained

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scarcely half as many. In July the river at the New River intake contained 6,660 microbes per c.c., whilst at Angel Road, it contained only 4,320. Again in September the Lee at the New River intake contained the enormous number of 18,200 microbes per c.c., whilst at Angel Road it contained, on the same day, only 2,080 in the same volume; and again in October, whilst the water at the New River intake contained 8,060, at the Angel Road intake it contained only 4,920 microbes per c.c. This result is extremely surprising, and the observations are too numerous to make it referable to accident. I would therefore draw the attention of the Lee Conservancy Board to this unexpected condition of the higher portion of the river. It was on every occasion enormously inferior bacterially to the Thames at Hampton. This bacterially impure water abstracted from the Lee above the Hertford sewer outfall by the New River Company becomes immediately mixed with the purer water of the Chadwell Spring, by which the number of microbes was, in October, reduced from 8,060 to 4,060 per c.c. It then flows 25 miles to Green Lanes through the New River Cut, and frequently receives, on its way, water pumped from various deep wells. The New River Cut obviously acts as an elongated storage reservoir, for the water becomes depopulated of microbes to a very great extent during its flow. Thus in October, when the mixture of river Lea and Chadwell Spring water contained at the head of the Cut 4,060 microbes per c.c., the water arriving on the same day at Green Lanes contained only 2,520, and by storage in two consecutive reservoirs this number was further reduced to 1,000 before the water entered the filter beds. Although the storage capacity of these two reservoirs is but small, the table shows that, in every case, it caused a very great reduction in the number of bacteria and, on the average of the whole year, whilst the water arriving at Green Lanes contained 2,654 microbes per c.c. the same water, after passing through these two reservoirs, contained only 705 per c.c.

This table also shows, in a very striking manner, the very great bacterial amelioriation which the Lea water taken in at Angel Road experiences by a storage of 15 days in the reservoirs of the East London Company. For, whilst the average number of microbes at the intake was 9,478, the average number passing from the storage reservoirs to the filters was only 1,071 per c.c. In like manner, the storage of the Chelsea Company for nearly 15 days, and that of the Lambeth Company for 6 days effect, as shown in the table, a very great reduction in the number of microbes; thus, in April, when the raw Thames water contained 2,520 microbes per c.c. the stored water of the Chelsea Company contained only 1,170. In July, when the river contained 2,860 microbes per c.c., the stored water of the Chelsea Company contained only 520 and that of the Lambeth Company only 680. In October, when the Thames water contained 3,800 microbes per c.c., the stored water of the Chelsea Company contained only 520 and that of the Lambeth Company only 260. In November, when the Thames contained 20,080 microbes per c.c., the Chelsea Company's stored water contained only 660 and that of the Lambeth Company 3,440. And again in December, when the Thames contained 16,300 microbes per c.c., the Chelsea Company's stored water contained 720, and that of the Lambeth Company 6,020. Taking the average of the whole year, the Thames contained 10,708, the Chelsea stored water 1,839, and the Lambeth stored water 2,600 microbes per c.c.

In the third place the table exhibits the very great variations which occur in the raw river waters in the course of the year. These varia-

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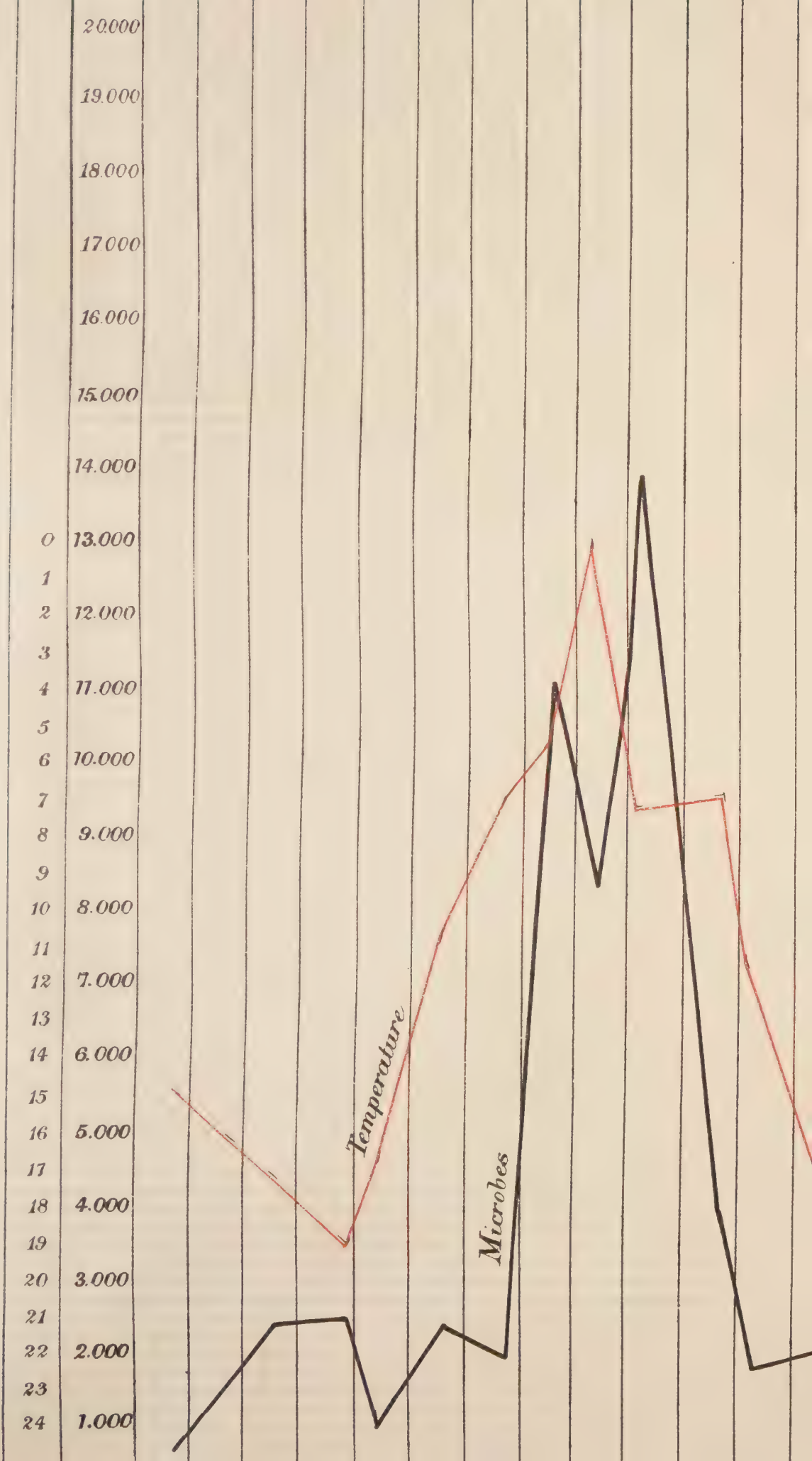
tions have been attributed at different times to changes of temperature or exposure to varied amounts of sunshine; low temperature appearing to favour either the multiplication or preservation of microbes, whilst exposure to sunshine has been recently shown, by Dr. Marshall Ward, to be very inimical to bacterial life.

Another condition which might naturalty be expected to exercise considerable influence upon the amount of microbial life in river water is the amount of rainfall or, in other words, the volume of water flowing in the river; for the larger the volume the more thoroughly must the larger, and especially the smaller, affluents have been washed out into the main stream. It is interesting to study the action of these three conditions of temperature, sunshine, and volume of water separately. But this is rendered somewhat difficult by the circumstance that, as a rule, the intensity of these agents varies *pari passu;* thus low temperature, little sunshine, and large volume of water are apt to prevail simultaneously in winter; whilst high temperature, much sunshine, and small volume of water generally occur together in Summer. In the following tables and diagrams, I have endeavoured to bring the number of microbes in raw Thames water into contrast with each of these conditions in succession. The following table exhibits the comparison of the number of microbes per c.c., with the temperature of the water, from the commencement of these observations in May 1892 to the end of the year 1894.

Comparison of Number of Microbes with the Temperature of Thames Water.

Date.	Temperature C.	No. of Microbes per c.c.	Date.	Temperature C.	No. of Microbes per c.c.
1892.	°		1893.	°	
May 20th	14·8	631	September 25th	13·8	1,158
June 20th	16·2	1,658	October 19th	12·5	13,790
July 13th	17·2	2,268	November 9th	5·6	1,789
August 25th	19·1	2,421	December 7th	5·4	6,316
September 12th	16·6	947	1894.		
October 17th	10·5	2,316	January 15th	5·2	56,630
November 22nd	6·7	1,868	February 13th	6·9	6,947
December 15th	5·6	11,158	March 13th	8·0	9,480
1893.			April 13th	14·0	2,520
January 9th	0	8,210	May 3rd	12·5	2,880
February 4th	7·6	13,947	June 11th	14·1	1,840
March 20th	7·2	3,737	July 16th	16·7	2,860
April 5th	11·6	1,763	August 11th	18·7	2,080
May 16th	17·6	2,052	September 7th	13·8	3,080
June 20th	20·4	2,789	October 10th	12·2	3,800
July 19th	18·2	2,132	November 5th	12·3	20,080
August 10th	21·3	1,895	December 10th	5·5	16,300

The inferences to be drawn from the figures in this table are exhibited much more clearly by the annexed Diagram A. in which the ordinates represent respectively the temperature of the water in centigrade degrees and the number of microbes per c.c. whilst the abscissæ record


20.000
19.000
18.000
17.000
16.000
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0
13.000
1
2
12.000
3
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15
16
5.000
17
18
4.000
19
20
3.000
21
22
2.000
23
24
1.000
Temperature
Microbes

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the dates when the samples were taken ; and, as the effect of temperature, if any, would cause the number of degrees and microbes to be inversely related to each other, the degrees of temperature in the table count from above downwards whilst the numbers representing microbes count from below upwards. By this arrangement the curve of temperature ought, more or less, to coincide, in direction at all events, with the curve representing the number of microbes, if these data depend upon each other to any material extent, in the manner just indicated. The diagram shows that whilst there is, to some extent, a general rise in the number of microbes when the temperature falls, there are many very striking exceptions; thus in May, June, July, August, and September 1892, when the temperature was more or less high, the number of microbes per c.c. was small; but in October and November the number of microbes per c.c. still remained small, although the temperature in these months was much lower. In December, however, in the same year, the temperature remained much the same as in November, but the microbes underwent an enormous increase. Again in the following year the temperature in January, on the day when the sample was collected, was even lower, being at the freezing point, but the microbes were considerably less numerous. On the other hand, in February, when the temperature was higher, the microbes were much more numerous than even in the previous December. In March, whilst the temperature remained practically the same as in February, the number of microbes per c.c. fell from 13,947 to 3,737. Again in April, whilst the temperature was still moderate (11°·6 C.), the number of microbes fell still further to less than 2,000 per c.c. In May, June, July, and August the temperature was high and the number of microbes uniformly small; but, in September, there was a great reduction of temperature accompanied, however, also by a considerable diminution in the number of microbes. In October, there was again, as in February, an enormous development of bacteria, whilst the temperature was only slightly lower than in the previous month, when the number was remarkably small. In November again, with a much lower temperature, there was a reduction in the number of microbes from 13,790 in the previous month to 1,789 per c.c. During the following months of December 1893, and January, February, and March 1894, whilst the temperature remained low and nearly constant, the microbes were sometimes as low as 6,316 and sometimes as high as 56,630 ; but during the following months, April, May, June, July, August, September, and October the increase of temperature and diminution of microbes and *vice versâ* marched very much *pari passu*. In November, however, with no alteration of temperature as compared with the previous month, the number of microbes increased from 3,800 to 20,080 per c.c.; whilst in December there was a diminution alike in temperature and number of microbes. This table, therefore, demonstrates that, whilst coincidences between a high number of microbes and a low temperature and the reverse are not wanting, some other condition entirely overbears the effect, if any, of temperature.

The next table and diagram B. exhibit in like manner the comparison between sunshine and the number of microbes in Thames water. For the records of sunshine I am indebted to the kindness of Professor E. J. Stone, F.R.S., the Radcliffe Observer at Oxford, and to Mr. James B. Jordan, of Staines. Finding the Oxford observations differed but little from those taken at Staines, and as Staines is nearer to, although higher up the river than the place where my samples were collected, I have used the Staines records only in the table, except on a few dates

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when Mr. Jordan's observations had been intermitted. The samples were always collected at about half-past 2 p.m., and the record of sunshine includes the two previous days and the day of collection up to half-past 2 p.m. I have also worked out the comparison omitting in one case the record of the first day's sunshine and in the second place taking only the hours of sunshine on the day and up to the time of collection. But the results of these last two comparisons are so similar to those obtained by the three days record, that it is not necessary to give them.

COMPARISON of NUMBER of MICROBES with HOURS of SUNSHINE during Three previous Days.

DATE.	Hours of Sunshine during Three Days at Staines.	No. of Microbes per c.c.	DATE.	Hours of Sunshine during Three Days at Staines.	No. of Microbes per c.c.
1892.	H. M.		1893.	H. M.	
May 20th - -	13 10	631	September 25th -	14 5	1,158
June 20th - -	23 30	1,658	October 19th -	11 5	13,790
July 13th - -	11 10	2,268	November 9th -	7 45	1,789
August 25th -	9 55	2,481	December 7th -	5 45	6,316
September 12th -	3 15	947	1894.		
October 17th -	9 15	2,316	January 15th -	2 45	56,630
November 22nd -	0	1,868	February 13th -	7 0	6,947
December 15th -	5 20	11,158	March 13th - -	13 40	9,480
1893.			April 13th - -	16 20	2,520
January 9th - -	0	8,210	May 3rd - -	7 30	2,880
February 4th -	1 20	13,947	June 11th - -	6 35	1,840
March 20th - -	21 30	3,737	July 16th - -	8 45	2,860
April 5th - -	24 30	1,763	August 11th - -	13 55	2,080
May 16th - -	14 30	2,052	September 7th -	11 50	3,080
June 20th - -	27 25	2,789	October 10th - -	0	3,800
July 19th - -	15 55	2,132	November 5th -	9 50	20,080
August 10th -	29 55	1,895	December 10th -	2 15	16,300

The table and diagram demonstrate that, whilst during the months May to November 1892, there was an enormous variation in the amount of sunshine, namely, from 23½ hours in June to none in November, there was practically no corresponding variation in the number of microbes. In December of that year, there was much more sunshine preceding the taking of the sample than in the previous month, but the number of microbes instead of being simultaneously diminished, increased from less than 2,000 to over 11,000 per c.c.; and, although there was no sunshine on the three days previous to the taking of the sample in January 1893, the number of microbes actually decreased to the extent of about 3,000 per c.c. In the following month of February, however, nearly 14,000 microbes per c.c. coincided with but little more than an hour of sunshine. In the month of March again an enormous increase of sunshine was followed by a corresponding decrease of microbes and this relation was continued to the following month; but in May, whilst there was a

DIAGRAM B.

1892. 1893. 1894.

MAY. JUNE. JULY. AUG. SEP. OCT. NOV. DEC. JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY. JUNE JULY. AUG. SEP. OCT. NOV. DEC. JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY. JUNE. JULY. AUG. SEP. OCT. NOV. DEC.

SUNSHINE	MICROBES PER C.C.
	24.000
	23.000
	22.000
	21.000
	20.000
	19.000
	18.000
	17.000
0	16.000
1	
2	15.000
3	
4	14.000
5	
6	13.000
7	
8	12.000
9	
10	11.000
11	
12	10.000
13	
14	9.000
15	
16	8.000
17	
18	7.000
19	
20	6.000
21	
22	5.000
23	
24	4.000
25	
26	3.000
27	
28	2.000
29	
30	1.000

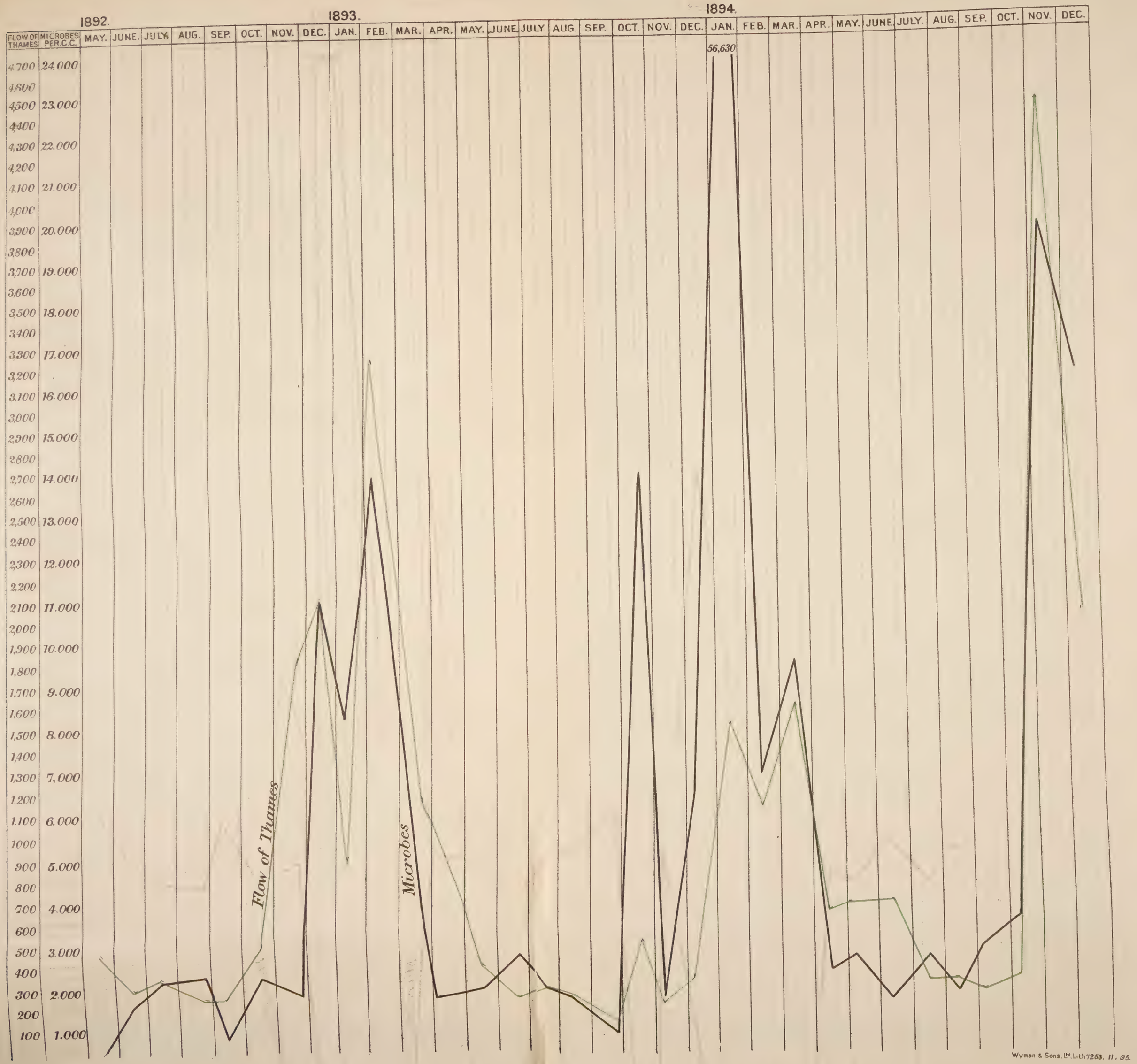
56,630

Sunshine

Microbes

7258. 11.95.

DIAGRAM C.



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great diminution of sunlight, there was practically no increase of microbes; and in June, with an enormous increase of sunlight, there was the anomaly of an increase, though slight, in the number of bacteria. In the following July and August, there were enormous alternations of sunshine and gloom with no corresponding differences in the number of microbes, whilst in September, with a great diminution of sunshine, there was observed one of the smallest numbers of microbes recorded. In the following month of October, however, a small diminution of sunshine was accompanied by a very large increase of microbes. On the other hand, in the following month of November, with a still smaller amount of sunshine, there was an enormous reduction in the number of microbes; but in December a small diminution of sunshine was followed by a large increase of microbes.

In January 1894, a small amount of sunshine was followed by an enormous number (56,630) of microbes. In the following month of February, however, this number was reduced to about 7,000, although the amount of sunshine was not much greater. In the following month of March there was a rise both of sunshine and number of bacteria, whilst in April, there was an increase of sunshine and a great diminution in the number of microbes. In May, however, there was a great decrease of sunshine but, practically, no increase of microbes. In June there was rather less sunshine than in the previous month, but also fewer microbes, whilst in July an increase of sunlight was accompanied by an increase of microbes. In August, September, and October, with each diminution of sunshine, there was a corresponding increase of microbes; but in November, with a great increase in the amount of sunlight, there was also an increase of microbes from 3,800 to 20,080 per c.c., whilst in the following month of December, a considerable diminution of sunlight was followed by a marked decrease of microbes.

It is thus evident, as in the case of temperature, that there is some other condition which entirely masks or overbears the influence, if any, of sunlight in the destruction of microbes in the river water. This condition is the amount of rainfall higher up the river, or in other words, the volume of water flowing along the river bed.

The following table and diagram C. show this very conclusively. They compare the volume of water in the river, as gauged at Teddington Weir, with the number of microbes found in the raw Thames water at Hampton on the same day. In this diagram the numbers representing the flow of the river in millions of gallons per 24 hours and the number of microbes per c.c. of water both run from the bottom of the diagram upwards. For the gaugings of the Thames at Teddington Weir, I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. C. J. More, the Engineer to the Thames Conservancy Board. Comparing the numbers in the table and the curves on the diagram we find, with very few exceptions, a remarkably close relation between these numbers respectively; thus during the months of May, June, July, August, September, and October 1892, the river was low and the number of microbes small. In December of the same year, the flow of the river had risen to 2,115 millions of gallons, and the microbes to 11,158 per c.c.; whilst in January 1893, the flow had decreased to 915 millions of gallons and the microbes to 8,210 per c.c. In February of the same year the flow of water over Teddington Weir had risen to 3,255 millions of gallons and the number of microbes simultaneously to 13,945 per c.c.; whilst in March, with a reduced flow of 1,175 millions of gallons, the number of microbes came down to 3,727, and this was followed in April by the further diminution of

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microbes to 1,763 per c.c., whilst the flow of the river was simultaneously reduced to 985 millions of gallons. In the following months of May, June, July, August, and September, the river remained low and so did the number of microbes; but in October, with an increase of flow, from 159 million gallons to 543 millions, the number of microbes increased from 1,158 to 13,790. In the following month of November, the flow of the river was reduced to 249 millions of gallons and the microbes to 1,789 per c.c., whilst in December the flow of the river increased to 375 million gallons and the microbes to 6,316 per c.c.

In January 1894, the flow of the river increased to 1,510 millions of gallons, and the microbes to the enormous number of 56,630 per c.c. In the following months of February, March, April, May, and June, the two curves follow each other with remarkable regularity, whilst in July, August, September, and October, both the flow of the river and the number of microbes remained low, there being a slight increase in both from September to October. Then came the tremendous flood of November, the highest on record, as I am informed by the engineer to the Thames Conservancy Board, the flow of the river over Teddington Weir on the 18th having reached nearly 20,136 millions of gallons The sample for microbe cultivation was, however, taken on the 5th, when the flow only amounted to 4,462 millions of gallons per day, but this increase from 396 millions of gallons per day in October to 4,462 millions of the 5th of November, was accompanied by an increase in the number of microbes from 3,800, on the 10th of October, to 20,080 per c.c. on the 5th of November; whilst in December the flow of the river had fallen to 2.058 millions of gallons per day, and the number of microbes to 16,300 per c.c. The only exception of any importance to the rule that the number of microbes follows the flow of the river occurring during the 32 months through which these observations have been continued, happened in November 1892, when the flow of the river increased from 501 millions of gallons in October, to 1,845 millions in November, whilst the microbes actually diminished in number from 2,316 to 1,868 per c.c. Neither the sunshine nor the temperature records of these two months, however, afford any explanation of this anomalous result, for there was a good deal of sunshine in October before the collection of the sample, and the temperature was higher, whilst in November no ray of sunshine reached the Thames during the three days preceding the taking of the sample, and the temperature was nearly four degrees Centigrade lower than in the preceding month. Between October 17th and November 22nd, 1892, when the sample for microbe cultivation was collected, however, the river had several times been in such high flood as to be bank full. Thus, between October 30th and November 2nd, the flow had never been less than 3,000 millions of gallons per day, and on November 2nd it reached 4,240 millions. Again, on the 17th, the flow was 3,305 millions, and on the 18th, 4,165 millions. It then gradually receded to 1,845 millions on the day when the sample was drawn. Thus the Thames basin had been twice very thoroughly washed out immediately before the time when the November sample was taken. There had previously been no such floods after the 5th of January in that year. This condition of things affords a fairly satisfactory explanation of the anomalous result yielded by this sample.

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COMPARISON of NUMBER of MICROBES with VOLUME of THAMES at TEDDINGTON WEIR.

DATE.	Flow of River.	No. of Microbes per c.c.	DATE.	Flow of River.	No. of Microbes per c.c.
1892.	Gallons.		1893.	Gallons.	
May 20th	480,000,000	631	September 25th	159,300,000	1,158
June 20th	335,000,000	1,658	October 19th	542,700,000	13,790
July 13th	385,200,000	2,268	November 9th	249,300,000	1,789
August 25th	276,300,000	2,421	December 7th	375,000,000	6,316
September 12th	270,000,000	947	1894.		
October 17th	501,300,000	2,316	January 15th	1,510,000,000	56,630
November 22nd	1,845,000,000	1,868	February 13th	1,140,000,000	6,947
December 15th	2,105,000,000	11,158	March 13th	1,600,000,000	9,480
1893.			April 13th	690,000,000	2,520
January 9th	915,000,000	8,210	May 3rd	740,700,000	2,880
February 4th	3,255,000,000	13,947	June 11th	745,200,000	1,840
March 20th	1,175,000,000	3,737	July 16th	369,900,000	2,860
April 5th	985,000,000	1,763	August 11th	360,900,000	2,080
May 16th	420,000,000	2,052	September 7th	336,600,000	3,080
June 20th	277,200,000	2,789	October 10th	396,000,000	3,800
July 19th	333,000,000	2,132	November 5th	4,462,200,000	20,080
August 10th	264,600,000	1,895	December 10th	2,058,300,000	16,300

These results therefore demonstrate that the number of microbes in Thames water is determined mainly by the rate of flow of the river, or, in other words, by the rainfall, and but slightly, if at all, by either the presence or absence of sunshine, or a high or low temperature. With regard to the effect of sunshine, the interesting researches of Dr. Marshall Ward leave no doubt that this agent is a powerful germicide, but it is probable that the germicidal effect is greatly diminished, if not entirely prevented, when the solar rays have to pass through a comparatively thin stratum of water before they reach the living organisms. If this be so, however, it can be no matter of surprise that the effect of sunshine upon bacterial life in the great mass of Thames water should be nearly, if not quite imperceptible.

The following tables register the bacterial condition of the water issuing from the filter beds of the various Metropolitan Companies during the year 1894.

The Chelsea Company.

Amount of storage	13·5 days.
Average thickness of sand upon filters	4 feet.
Average rate of filtration per square foot per hour	1·75 gallon.
Maximum percentage of microbes removed	99·96
Minimum percentage of microbes removed	99·14
Average percentage of microbes removed	99·59

Table 2.—Microbe Determinations in the Chelsea Company's Water.

Source of Sample.	January.		February.		March.		April.	
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.
	°		°		°		°	
Thames unfiltered water -	5·2	56,630	6·9	6,947	8·0	9,480	14·0	2,520
Chelsea Company's supply -	3·2	64	6·0	8	7·3	20	12·9	10

Source of Sample.	May.		June.		July.		August.	
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.
	°		°		°		°	
Thames unfiltered water -	12·5	2,880	14·1	1,840	16·7	2,860	18·7	2,080
Chelsea Company's supply -	12·4	6	14·5	12	18·4	36	18·5	18

Source of Sample.	September.		October.		November.		December.		Mean Microbes per c.c.
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	
	°		°		°		°		
Thames unfiltered water	13·8	3,980	12·3	3,800	12·3	20,080	5·5	16,300	10,708
Chelsea Company's supply -	16·2	22	12·4	9	11·7	8	5·3	22	20

This table shows that the Chelsea Company delivered during the whole year water of a very high degree of bacterial purity, rivalling in many cases, deep-well water in this respect. In the month of November, when the Thames at the intake contained no less than 20,080 microbes per c.c., this Company's water, which was being pumped from the general filter wells into the supply mains, contained only eight.

West Middlesex Company.

Amount of storage - - - - - -	6·3 days.
Average thickness of sand on filter - - -	2·6 feet.
Average rate of filtration per square foot per hour -	1·3 gallon.
Maximum percentage of microbes removed - -	99·98
Minimum percentage of microbes removed - -	99·04
Average percentage of microbes removed - -	99·65

Table 3.—Microbe Determinations in the West Middlesex Company's Water.

Source of Sample.	January.		February.		March.		April.	
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.
	°		°		°		°	
Thames unfiltered water -	5·2	56,630	6·9	6,947	8·0	9,480	14·0	2,520
West Middlesex Company's supply.	5·5	112	6·3	12	7·0	6	12·8	10

Source of Sample.	May.		June.		July.		August.	
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.
	°		°		°		°	
Thames unfiltered water	12·5	2,880	14·1	1,840	16·7	2,860	18·7	2,080
West Middlesex Company's supply.	12·0	26	14·3	10	17·2	6	17·5	20

Source of Sample.	September.		October.		November.		December.		Mean Microbes per c.c.
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	
	°		°		°		°		
Thames unfiltered water	13·8	3,080	12·3	3,800	12·3	20,080	5·5	16,300	10,708
West Middlesex Company's supply.	14·2	8	12·3	14	11·3	4	5·3	6	20

Except in the month of January, when the number of microbes was 112 per c.c., this Company delivered water of a high degree of bacterial purity, rivalling that of the deep-well water of the Kent Company, the average number of microbes per c.c. during the whole year amounting to only 20 per c.c.; and in November it was only 4 per c.c., when the raw water at the intake contained 20,080.

Southwark and Vauxhall Company.

Amount of storage	1·6 days.
Average thickness of sand on filters	2·5 feet.
Average rate of filtration per square foot per hour	1·5 gallon.
Maximum percentage of microbes removed	99·94
Minimum percentage of microbes removed	92·59
Average percentage of microbes removed	98·31

Table 4.—Microbe Determinations in the Southwark Company's Water.

Source of Sample.	January.		February.		March.		April.	
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.
	°		°		°		°	
Thames unfiltered water	5·2	56,630	6·9	6,947	8·0	9,480	14·0	2,520
Southwark:—								
No. 4 filter	6·0	48	7·3	4	7·4	48	11·7	22
No. 8 „	6·3	404	7·1	240	—	—	13·9	86
No. 3 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 2 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source of Sample.	May.		June.		July.		August.	
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.
Thames unfiltered water -	12·5	2,880	14·1	1,840	16·7	2,860	18·7	2,080
Southwark :—								
No. 4 filter - -	11·5	16	—	—	—	—	17·6	10
No. 8 „ - -	12·1	30	14·9	60	17·0	68	17·8	92
No. 3 „ - -	—	—	14·5	32	17·3	212	—	—
No. 2 „ - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source of Sample.	September.		October.		November.		December.		Mean Microbes per c.c.
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	
Thames unfiltered water -	13·8	3,080	12·3	3,800	12·3	20,080	5·5	16,300	10,708
Southwark :—									
No. 4 filter - -	—	—	12·4	8	11·8	40	—	—	25
No. 8 „ - -	14·3	40	—	—	—	—	5·1	52	119
No. 3 „ - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	5·2	206	150
No. 2 „ - -	15·1	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	16

The filtration plants of the Chelsea and West Middlesex Companies deliver the filtered water into general receptacles or wells, from which the samples for bacterioscopic examination were drawn, and there was consequently no opportunity at these works for obtaining separate samples from each of the filter beds. At the Southwark Company's works, however, I have been able to obtain samples from several of the separate filters, and the above Table, giving the results of the examination of these samples, shows several cases in which effective bacterial filtration was not attained. Thus, in January, No. 8 filter was delivering water which contained 404 bacteria, or their spores, in each c.c.; and again, in the following month, the same filter was passing water containing 240 microbes per c.c. In July, the water being delivered by No. 3 filter contained 212; and again, in December, the same filter delivered water containing 206 microbes per c.c. Except in July, all these trangressions of the standard of 100 microbes per c.c. occurred when the raw river water was, bacterially, very impure, containing as it did in January, 56,630; in February, 6,947; and in December, 16,300 microbes per c.c. The very small storage possessed by this Company is, no doubt, mainly responsible for these abnormal results. The Act of Parliament obtained last session will enable the Company soon to remedy this defect. Already they have considerably increased the area of their filters, and their bacterial record for 1894 is a considerable improvement upon that of 1893.

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Grand Junction Company.

Amount of storage	3·4 days.
Average thickness of sand on filters	1·9 foot.
Average rate of filtration per square foot per hour	1·9 gallons.
Maximum percentage of microbes removed	99·85
Minimum percentage of microbes removed	84·89
Average percentage of microbes removed	98·06

TABLE No. 5.—MICROBE DETERMINATIONS in the GRAND JUNCTION COMPANY'S WATER.

SOURCE OF SAMPLE.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.	
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.
	°		°		°		°	
Thames unfiltered water	5·2	56,630	6·9	6,947	8·0	9,480	14·0	2,520
Grand Junction Company's Hampton filter well.	5·3	464	7·0	184	7·6	128	12·8	150
Grand Junction Company's Kew filter well.	5·4	352	6·5	44	7·4	20	13·2	24
Grand Junction Company's Kew South filter well.	6·0	168	6·8	28	7·8	62	14·2	22

SOURCE OF SAMPLE.	MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.	
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.
	°		°		°		°	
Thames unfiltered water	12·5	2,880	14·1	1,840	16·7	2,860	18·7	2,080
Grand Junction Company's Hampton filter.	12·5	40	14·7	52	17·7	104	—	—
Grand Junction Company's Kew filter.	12·3	74	14·7	278	17·5	54	17·9	60
Grand Junction Company's Kew South filter.	12·4	20	14·7	26	17·8	34	18·2	144

SOURCE OF SAMPLE.	SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		Mean Microbes per c.c.
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	
	°		°		°		°		
Thames unfiltered water	13·8	3,080	12·3	3,800	12·3	20,080	5·5	16,300	10,708
Grand Junction Company's Hampton filter.	14·2	60	12·4	52	12·3	124	5·8	48	128
Grand Junction Company's Kew filter.	13·8	28	13·3	46	11·7	14	5·8	24	85
Grand Junction Company's Kew South filter.	14·0	28	—	—	12·0	6	6·5	24	51

The small amount of storage possessed by this Company renders it difficult for them at all times to maintain efficient bacterial filtration, and six of the samples collected at the Hampton Works during the year contained an excess of microbes, or their spores, over 100 per c.c., and four out of the 23 samples collected at the Kew Works also contained an abnormal number of microbes. Notwithstanding, however, the much less favourable condition of the raw river water, the record of this Company for the past year is better than that for the year 1893. Most of the abnormal results occurred when the raw river water was bacterially in a very bad condition.

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Lambeth Company.

Amount of storage - - - - 6·0 days.
Average thickness of sand on filters - - 2·8 feet.
Average rate of filtration per square foot per hour - 2·37 gallons.
Maximum percentage of microbes removed - 99·92
Minimum percentage of microbes removed - - 98·70
Average percentage of microbes removed - - 99·34

TABLE No. 6.—MICROBE DETERMINATIONS in the LAMBETH COMPANY'S WATER.

SOURCE OF SAMPLE.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.	
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.
	°		°		°		°	
Thames unfiltered water -	5·2	56,630	6·9	6,947	8·0	9,480	14·0	2,520
Lambeth Company's supply -	4·5	292	7·3	44	7·5	8	13·2	40

SOURCE OF SAMPLE.	MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.	
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.
	°		°		°		°	
Thames unfiltered water -	12·5	2,880	14·1	1,840	16·7	2,860	18·7	2,080
Lambeth Company's supply	12·4	14	14·6	24	17·8	24	17·8	12

SOURCE OF SAMPLE.	SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		Mean Microbes per c.c.
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	
	°		°		°		°		
Thames unfiltered water -	13·8	3,080	12·3	3,800	12·3	20,080	5·5	16,300	10,708
Lambeth Company's supply -	14·9	26	12·4	17	12·0	68	5·2	38	51

This table shows that, only on one occasion during the entire year, did the number of microbes exceed 100 per c.c.; and this occurred in January, when the Thames was bacterially exceedingly impure. On all other occasions, when my samples were drawn the numbers never approached the limit of 100 per c.c., and in March, when the raw Thames water contained 9,480 microbes per c.c., the filtered water delivered by this company contained only eight. This is consequently a very good record of efficient filtration.

New River Company.

Average amount of storage - - - 4·5 days.
Average thickness of sand on filters - - 1·8 foot.
Average rate of filtration per square foot per hour - 2·17 gallons.
Maximum percentage of microbes removed - - 100·
Minimum percentage of microbes removed - - 91·58
Average percentage of microbes removed - - 98·63.

TABLE No. 7.—MICROBE DETERMINATIONS in the NEW RIVER COMPANY'S WATER.

SOURCE OF SAMPLE.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.	
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.
	°		°		°		°	
New River Cut	6·9	9,450	5·2	1,395	8·9	1,300	11·7	2,220
New River Company's supply—								
Main Well	5·8	244	6·0	4	7·1	14	12·7	24
No. 1 Well	—	—	—	—	—	—	12·6	12
No. 2 Well	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 3 Well	7·2	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 4 Well	—	—	—	—	7·2	12	12·8	0
No. 7 Well	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 6 Well	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SOURCE OF SAMPLE.	MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.	
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.
	°		°		°		°	
New River Cut	12·2	380	14·2	1,840	16·7	1,560	17·7	1,260
New River Company's supply—								
Main Well	12·3	8	14·2	14	16·7	60	17·2	20
No. 1 Well	11·8	4	13·9	156	—	—	—	—
No. 2 Well	—	—	13·8	20	—	—	—	—
No. 3 Well	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 4 Well	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 7 Well	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 6 Well	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SOURCE OF SAMPLE.	SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		Mean Microbes per c.c.
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	
	°		°		°		°		
New River Cut	13·7	1,360	12·7	2,520	11·3	1,170	6·7	5,120	2,465
New River Company's supply—									
Main Well	14·3	12	12·7	10	10·7	36	5·7	30	40
No. 1 Well	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57
No. 2 Well	13·8	24	—	—	10·6	10	5·6	8	16
No. 3 Well	—	—	—	—	—	—	6·1	10	35
No. 4 Well	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
No. 7 Well	14·5	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
No. 6 Well	—	—	—	—	11·2	32	—	—	32

Professor Frankland's Report.

From this table it is seen that on two occasions only, did the filtered water delivered by this company contain a number of microbes in excess of 100 per c.c., and one of these occurred in January, when the water of the New River Cut contained an abnormally large number. On all other occasions, the filtered water was bacterially of excellent quality; and in April, when the New River Cut contained 2,220 microbes per c.c., the filtered water in the main well contained only 24, whilst that of No. 1 filter well contained only 12, and the water delivered into No. 4 filter well was absolutely sterile.

East London Company.

Average amount of storage	15·0 days.
Average thickness of sand on filters	2·0 feet.
Average rate of filtration per square foot per hour	1·33 gallon.
Maximum percentage of microbes removed	99·91
Minimum percentage of microbes removed	87·87
Average percentage of microbes removed	97·76

TABLE 8.—MICROBE DETERMINATION in EAST LONDON COMPANY'S WATER.

SOURCE OF SAMPLE.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.	
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.
	°		°		°		°	
Lee at East London Co.'s intake.	5·3	56,050	5·7	8,947	7·6	4,920	11·8	4,020
East London supply:								
No. 1 Essex Well	5·5	128	5·7	128	6·6	332	12·0	12
No. 2 Essex Well	—	—	—	—	6·7	344	—	—
No. 11 Bed	—	—	—	—	—	—	12·0	80
No. 12 Bed	—	—	5·3	52	—	—	11·8	240
Middlesex Well	—	—	—	—	6·6	166	—	—

SOURCE OF SAMPLE.	MAY.		JUNE.		JULY		AUGUST.	
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.
	°		°		°		°	
Lee at East London Co.'s intake.	12·0	4,280	15·3	3,380	16·7	4,320	19·2	3,560
East London supply:								
No. 1 Essex Well	11·8	22	15·2	112	16·5	524	17·2	24
No. 2 Essex Well	12·1	4	14·2	12	16·4	66	17·2	24
No. 11 Bed	11·6	38	—	—	—	—	17·3	32
No. 12 Bed	11·7	42	15·4	4	—	—	—	—
Middlesex Well	11·4	68	14·2	60	13·5	66	17·4	60

Source of Sample.	September.		October.		November.		December.		Mean Microbes per c.c.
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	
	°		°		°		°		
Lee at East London Co.'s intake.	14·3	2,080	13·5	4,920	10·6	7,860	6·7	9,400	9,478
East London supply:									
No. 1 Essex Well - -	14·3	12	13·3	14	10·3	28	6·2	50	116
No. 2 Essex Well - -	14·3	12	13·3	16	10·7	8	7·5	20	56
No. 11 Bed - - -	14·3	24	—	—	10·6	30	6·4	88	49
No. 12 Bed - -	14·5	52	—	—	10·7	20	6·1	82	70
Middlesex Well - -	14·5	100	13·3	12	10·6	20	6·5	48	67

This table shows that, up to and including the month of July, this company's filters were working somewhat irregularly. Except in the months of May, August, September, October, November, and December, there was always at least one sample containing a number of microbes often exceeding considerably 100 per c.c. In January and February, the raw river water was, bacterially, exceptionally impure; but, in the other months, in which the failures occurred, this was not the case. After the month of July, the limit of microbes was never surpassed; on several occasions the number was very low, and in November, when the Lea at the company's intake contained 7,860 microbes per c.c., the filtered water in No. 2 Essex well contained only eight.

Kent Company.

This Company supplies only deep-well water, which is delivered in a clear and bright condition to consumers as it is pumped from the wells. It requires neither storing nor filtration. The water probably arrives at the wells absolutely free from microbes, the small number per c.c. usually found being in all probability derived from accidental and unavoidable contamination by the pumping machinery. The number per c.c. during the year was generally under 10. The maximum of 50 occurred in May, and 45 were found in this water in September; but in August the water being delivered was absolutely sterile, and the mean number of microbes per c.c. for the entire year was only 15 as compared with 13 in the year 1893.

Table 9.—Microbe Determinations in Kent Company's Water.

Source of Sample.	January.		February.		March.		April.	
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.
	°		°		°		°	
Kent Co.'s new well at Deptford.	11·5	6	11·4	6	10·5	14	11·4	7

Source of Sample.	May.		June.		July.		August.	
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.
	°		°		°		°	
Kent Co.'s new well at Deptford.	11·3	50	11·3	14	—	—	11·3	0

Source of Sample.	September.		October.		November.		December.		Mean Microbes per c.c.
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	
Kent Co.'s new well at Deptford.	° 11·3	45	° 11·3	4	° 11·3	6	° 11·3	8	15

These bacteriological investigations have now been continued for 32 months; and I have supplemented them by an extensive series of experiments upon the effect of varying thicknesses of sand in the retention of microbes during filtration. These experiments, which were carried on continuously for more than a year, have shown that there are other conditions, besides thickness of the stratum of sand, which exercise a very powerful influence upon the result; for, even if it were admitted that thickness of filtering material had little or no influence upon effective bacterial purification, it could scarcely be conceded that the efficiency was *indirectly proportional* to the thickness of sand, and yet this conclusion would be almost inevitable, if efficient bacterial filtration depended exclusively or mainly upon thickness of filtering material, as is exemplified in the following series of results obtained with the experimental filters constructed at Lea Bridge by the East London Water Company for the express purpose of these trials. The samples referred to in this table were collected on the 15th of March 1894, when the river water at that time being supplied to the filters contained 1,680 microbes per c.c.

Thickness of Sand on Filter.	Temperature C.	No. of Microbes c.c. in Filtered Water.
	°	
1 foot	6·3	40
2 feet	6·3	106
3 „	6·2	446
4 „	6·4	842
5 „	6·4	1,424

These numbers are purely accidental, and the thickness of sand has nothing to do with them, as is seen from the results yielded by another set of samples obtained from the same filters on 19th August 1894, when they were being supplied with river water containing 1,700 bacteria per c.c.

Thickness of Sand on Filter.	Temperature C.	No. of Microbes c.c. in Filtered Water.
	°	
1 foot	20·3	60
2 feet	19·7	112
3 „	19·4	348
4 „	19·4	72
5 „	19·7	16

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It is thus evident that the effect, if any, of thickness of sand varying between 1 and 5 feet is completely masked by other influences affecting the passage of bacteria through the filtering material.

Although every facility was willingly afforded me by the East London Water Company, these experiments were carried on under great disadvantages, on account of the difficulty of access to the Lea Bridge Works from my laboratory at Reigate. I have, therefore, discontinued them, partly for this reason, but chiefly because they are entirely superseded by an exhaustive and exceedingly important investigation carried out at the Lawrence Experiment Station by the State Board of Health of Massachusetts, under the direction of Mr. George W. Fuller, the official biologist to the Board. More than five years have already been spent in the prosecution of these American experiments, and 11,000 samples of water had been submitted to bacterial cultivation up to the 30th of September 1892, the date of the last published report.

The Massachusetts experimental filters were worked at rates up to three million gallons per acre daily, which renders the results available for application to public water supplies; and it was found that, at these rates, all the disease-producing germs which were intentionally, and in known numbers, added to the unfiltered water were substantially removed. The filters were so constructed and arranged as to allow direct comparison of the bacterial purification of water under different rates of filtration, with sand of different degrees of fineness, with different depths of the same sand, and with intermittent and continuous filtration.

The actual efficiency of these filters was tested by the application of the bacilli of typhoid fever, of *B. coli communis*, of *B. prodigiosus*, and by observations on the passage of these bacilli through the filters. It was found, in the case of *bacillus prodigiosus*, that more results, under more nearly parallel conditions, could be obtained than by working only with typhoid fever germs. It was also proved, by a long series of experiments, that the life histories of *B. prodigiosus* and *B. typhi abdominalis*, in the water of the Merrimack river at Lawrence, are quite similar; that is to say, neither species multiplies, but both continue to live, although in greatly diminished numbers, for at least three weeks, which was a sufficiently long time for all the requirements of the experiments.

During the earlier portions of the year 1893, very large numbers of *B. typhi abdominalis* and other species were applied in single doses to the several filters at different times, and the effluents were examined for several days. It has thus been ascertained that the species of bacteria above named "can be so grown that, when placed in the river water "along with their culture medium, the numbers of bacteria of these "species equal those of other species originally present in the water; "while the food material added need not increase the organic matter "beyond the limits of variation of the organic matter naturally present "in the river water."

The general plan of the experiments was to apply *B. typhi abdominalis* or *B. prodigiosus* in small repeated doses for 10 hours each day, and to examine the effluents four times daily at the time when the water containing these doses was coming through the under-drains. These results were considered to give a thoroughly reliable test of the degree of bacterial purification effected by the filter, and these are the data which have been largely used in deducing the laws of water filtration. The author of the report remarks, in reference to the degree of bacterial purification effected, that it is to be kept in mind, that many of the results were obtained under much more severe conditions than would

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occur in the actual filtration of a public water supply. Thus in some cases, the number of germs applied was several hundred thousand per c.c.; whilst, in some filters, the sand was less suitable than would be recommended for the filtration of a public water supply. These conditions were introduced in order to arrive at the conditions necessary for efficient filtration, but the results so obtained would obviously be less perfect than might otherwise have been secured. Some of the following results were obtained at a rate of 1,500,000 gallons per acre daily of water containing abundance of the bacilli of typhoid fever, and 99·93 per cent. of these bacilli were removed at rates of filtration varying from even two millions to three millions of gallons per acre daily; whilst from 99·89 to 99·98 per cent. of *B. prodigiosus* were similarly removed; this bacillus behaving in regard to filtration, as already stated, exactly like *B. typhi abdominalis*. These results, as the author remarks, leave no room for doubt as to the efficiency of sand filtration, when properly conducted, as a safeguard against water-carried diseases.

Amongst the subjects investigated by means of these experimental filters were:—

1. The effect upon bacterial purification of rate of filtration of water.
2. The effect of size of sand grains upon bacterial purification.
3. The effect of depth of material upon bacterial purification.
4. The effect of scraping the filters upon bacterial purification.

Effect of Rate of Filtration.

The rates of filtration varied from three hundred thousand gallons to three million gallons per acre per day. The microbe used in these experiments was *B. prodigiosus*, and at the rate of three hundred thousand gallons per acre per day the percentage of bacteria removed varied from 99·982 to 99·998 per cent. When the rate was one million gallons per acre per day the percentage of bacteria removed varied from 99·85 to 99·995 per cent. At the rate of one million five hundred thousand gallons per acre per day, the percentage of microbes removed was from 99·81 to 99·99 per cent. At the rate of two million gallons per acre per day, the bacterial purification effected varied from 99·85 to 99·98 per cent.; whilst, at the rate of three million gallons per acre per day, the percentage of organisms removed varied from 99·45 to 99·95 per cent. Although these results show that slightly more bacteria passed the filters at the higher than at the lower rate, the number so escaping removal was, in all cases, so insignificant as to lead to the conclusion that rate of filtration between these limits is, practically, without effect upon the bacterial purity of the filtered water.

Effect of size of Sand Grains upon Bacterial Purification.

When the size of the sand grains was 0·2 millimetre in diameter, 99·87 per cent. of the *B. prodigiosus* were removed. When the size of the sand was reduced to 0·14 millimetre in diameter, the percentage of microbes removed was 99·96; whilst, with sand 0·09 millimetre in diameter, the percentage removed was 99·98 The rate of filtration in these experiments was two million gallons per acre daily.

Here again, whilst it is evident that with sizes between the limits just mentioned, the finer the sand the higher the percentage of bacteria removed, yet the differences between these limits are not great. The sand used for water filtration in England is, however, much coarser than any of these sands experimented with.

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Effect of depth of Sand upon Bacterial Purification.

In these experiments, the depth of sand varied from one foot to five feet, and the rate of filtration from five hundred thousand gallons to three million gallons per acre daily. With one foot of sand 99·985 per cent. of the *B. prodigiosus* was removed when the rate of filtration was five hundred thousand gallons per acre daily. When the rate was increased to two million gallons daily the percentage removed was reduced to 99·88; whilst, when the rate was increased to three million gallons per acre daily, the bacterial purification effected was reduced to 99·47 per cent.

When the approximate depth of sand was two feet, 99·982 per cent. of the microbes were removed, when the rate of filtration was five hundred thousand gallons per acre daily. At two million gallons per acre daily, the microbes removed amounted to 99·89 per cent.; whilst, at the rate of three million gallons per acre daily, the numbers removed were reduced to 99·69 per cent.

With sand of the approximate depth of five feet, the experiments were confined to the rate of two million gallons per acre daily, and the percentage of microbes removed amounted to 99·87 per cent.

It is thus evident, that the depth of material within these limits exerts but little influence upon the percentage of bacteria removed, except at the higher rate of three million gallons per acre daily, in which case the filter two feet deep removed somewhat more than the filter one foot deep. Practically, it may be said that these experiments indicate that, with any moderate rate of filtration, depth of sand within the limits just specified exercises no appreciable influence upon the bacterial purity of the effluent. And this result is quite borne out by the results of my experience gained in the bacterioscopic examination of the filtered waters of the seven Companies supplying the Metropolis and drawing from rivers. Thus, the New River Company, with 1·8 foot of sand, on the average, in its filters, compares favourably with the Chelsea Company, the sand on whose filters averages more than twice that depth. Placed in the order of thickness of sand on their filters, the Metropolitan Companies range as follows:—Chelsea, Lambeth, West Middlesex, Southwark, East London, Grand Junction, and New River. Placed in the order of efficient bacterial filtration they range as follows:—Chelsea and West Middlesex equal, New River, Lambeth, East London, Southwark, and Grand Junction.

In connexion with these comparisons however, it deserves to be recorded that during the whole of the year 1894 the Chelsea Company never once infringed the standard of 100 microbes per c.c.; the West Middlesex and Lambeth only once each, the New River twice, the Southwark four times, the East London six times, and the Grand Junction eight times. Inasmuch however, as the Chelsea, West Middlesex, and Lambeth Companies admit of only one average sample of their filtered water being taken, they are placed in a more favourable light than the remaining Companies whose individual filters are separately tested.

Effect of Scraping Filters upon Bacterial Life.

The effect of scraping ten filters was investigated at the Lawrence Experimental Station over the period from 16th September to 27th November, when the filters were running under nearly the same conditions before and after scraping. During this time, the number of ordinary river bacteria in the water passed upon the filters averaged 13,600, and the number of *B. prodigiosus*, for the ten hours of daily

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application, 6,400 per c.c. Many of the results were obtained when the water was passing the filters at the rate of three million gallons per acre daily. The total number of scrapings amounted to 42, and the number of river bacteria in the filtered water three days before scraping amounted, on the average, to 44; the maximum being 109 and the minimum 20 per c.c.; the average percentage of bacteria removed before scraping was therefore 99·68. During the three days after scraping, the average number of river bacteria in the filtered water increased to 75 per c.c., the maximum being 233 and the minimum 28. Thus the average percentage of bacteria removed during the three days after scraping was 99·45.

There were altogether 32 experiments made with *B. prodigiosus*, which, during three days before scraping, was removed to the extent on the average of 2·8 per c.c., the maximum being 13, corresponding to 99·96 per cent., and the minimum zero. During the three days after scraping, the average number left in the filtered water was 6·7, the maximum being 34 and the minimum 0·4; thus 99·89 per cent. of this bacillus were removed on the average.

These results show that there is an increase in the number of bacteria in the filtered water after scraping; and during the following days the effluent usually contains a greater number than at any other time. It was noticed that the increase was greater in shallow than in deep filters, and with high than low rates of filtration; but, even at the time of least purification, there was still an average removal of more than 99·4 per cent. of water bacteria, and of nearly 99·9 per cent. of the *B. prodigiosus*. The bacteriologist (Mr. Fuller) remarks that "with "coarser sands than have been employed in these experiments the effect "of scraping upon the bacterial contents of the effluent would probably "become more marked."

The report of the State Board of Health of Massachusetts for the year 1893 has not yet reached me, but under date of 14th August 1894, Mr. W. G. Fuller writes, "this latter report will interest you, in that we "give results of filtration at rates of five million gallons (U.S. gallon "equal 231 cubic inches) per acre daily and more. These and later "results go to show that filters may be operated satisfactorily at these "high rates, provided a uniform rate is maintained. We also learn that "scraping the surface does not interfere with the bacterial efficiency, "provided there is no mechanical disturbance of the main body of the "sand. These two points I believe are of utmost importance in actual "practice, and outweigh, to a large extent, differences in size and depth "of material and in the average rate of filtration."

The knowledge of sand filtration gained through these very valuable experiments instituted by the Massachusetts State Board of Health, and from my own bacteriological investigation of the Metropolitan water supply, affords fairly conclusive data for the guidance of the engineers of the London Water Companies in all ordinary seasons; but the severe weather which has recently prevailed in England, has brought to light some entirely novel phenomena affecting the filtration of water, which will require to be carefully studied and which are at the present moment engaging my earnest attention.

I am, &c.,
E. FRANKLAND.

The Right Hon.
George John Shaw-Lefevre, M.P.,
President of the Local Government Board.

No. 36.

REPORT for the year 1894 by MR. ALLEN STONEHAM, the Auditor appointed under the METROPOLIS WATER ACT, 1871.

Mr. Stoneham's Report.

Local Government Board,
Whitehall, S.W.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for the information of the Local Government Board, abstracts of the accounts of the Metropolitan Water Companies for the year ended 31st December 1895.

A comparison of the capital expenditure on works of the several undertakings for the year 1893 with that of the year 1894 shows that the outlay during the latter year amounted to 250,789*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* as hereunder :—

Name of Company.	Total Expenditure for the Year.		—
	1893.	1894.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New River - - -	3,599,104 8 5	3,631,621 17 6	32,517 9 1
East London - - -	2,549,661 19 6	2,609,959 11 10	60,297 12 4
Southwark and Vauxhall -	2,450,178 3 6	2,512,163 15 1	61,985 11 7
Lambeth - - -	1,783,665 19 6	1,812,401 6 7	28,735 7 1
Grand Junction - - -	1,632,566 3 10	1,636,770 5 10	4,204 2 0
Chelsea - - -	1,215,826 19 9	1,226,796 13 4	10,969 13 7
West Middlesex - -	1,352,539 11 6	1,390,090 12 5	37,551 0 11
Kent - - -	946,554 0 6	961,082 10 7	14,528 10 1
	15,530,097 6 6	15,780,886 13 2	250,789 6 8

In addition to the sum of 4,204*l.* 2*s.* shown above as having been expended by the Grand Junction Company that Company have received from the West Middlesex Company the sum of 24,907*l.* the proceeds of the sale of the Kilburn reservoir to the latter mentioned Company, and this sum has also been expended for their works.

By the Southwark and Vauxhall Waterworks Act, 1891, s. 8, the Company was authorised to raise a sum not exceeding 300,000*l.* by the issue of debentures at a rate of interest not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum. Of this sum the Company had raised on the 30th September 1894 (the close of the financial year) 175,000 at 4 per cent., and had received thereon by way of premium 41,769*l.*, which latter sum has been carried to the capital account and does not rank for dividend. A further sum of 83,231*l.* consequently remains to be raised.

The Act of 1891 (s. 21) earmarked the money thus authorised for special works, and the undermentioned statement will show how this expenditure is proceeding.

Mr. Stoneham's Report.

	Expenditure.	
	Authorised.	Actual Outlay.
	£	£
Construction of additional filter beds and filtration - -	30,000	77,405
Storage reservoir at Nunhead - - - -	85,000	68,368
Additional engine power - - - -	40,000	10
Completion of Streatham works - - - -	30,000	14,914
High pressure service - - - -	20,000	5,592
Extension of mains and service - - - -	40,000	36,592
General purposes of the undertaking - - -	55,000	—
	300,000	202,881

An analysis of the revenue accounts for the year 1894 gives the following results, and, for the purpose of comparison, the corresponding figures for the year 1893 are inserted in italics :—

		Net Income.	Cost of Maintenance.	Gross Profits.	Interest on Loan Capital and Dividends on Preference Stocks.	Net Profit available for Dividends.	Dividends paid within the Year.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New River -	1894	518,256 19 0	209,816 7 0	308,440 12 0	60,000 0 0	248,440 12 0	245,915 7 1
	1893	*513,200 2 7*	*213,669 6 2*	*304,530 16 5*	*60,000 0 0*	*244,530 16 5*	*241,141 12 0*
East London -	1894	292,225 6 3	120,236 18 6	171,988 7 9	30,414 12 8	141,573 15 1	137,561 2 5
	1893	*287,615 0 10*	*121,915 19 0*	*165,699 1 10*	*28,759 12 9*	*136,939 9 1*	*137,561 2 2*
Southwark & Vauxhall.	1894	222,556 15 8	98,579 16 6	123,976 19 2	61,364 6 2	62,612 13 0	61,743 0 0
	1893	*219,350 12 6*	*99,643 7 0*	*120,207 5 6*	*59,864 6 2*	*60,342 19 4*	*64,293 15 0*
Lambeth -	1894	238,071 15 3	95,751 10 6	132,370 4 9	12,800 0 0	119,520 4 9	129,626 0 0
	1893	*235,913 13 9*	*93,811 10 1*	*142,102 5 8*	*11,900 0 0*	*130,202 5 8*	*129,626 0 0*
Grand Junction -	1894	187,282 6 1	77,809 8 7	109,422 17 6	11,200 0 0	98,272 17 6	97,460 0 0
	1893	*184,419 1 4*	*77,317 13 0*	*107,101 8 4*	*11,200 0 0*	*95,901 8 4*	*96,607 13 3*
Chelsea -	1894	144,589 3 1	48,147 18 3	96,441 4 10	21,861 4 2	74,580 0 8	74,598 18 0
	1893	*143,409 19 10*	*45,945 10 9*	*97,464 9 1*	*21,575 7 0*	*75,889 2 1*	*74,541 19 0*
West Middlesex -	1894	230,110 14 5	92,002 16 3	138,107 18 2	8,983 2 6	129,124 15 8	115,506 12 0
	1893	*226,341 12 0*	*90,057 9 5*	*136,784 2 7*	*8,977 10 0*	*127,806 12 7*	*115,506 12 0*
Kent -	1894	150,472 13 0	50,035 15 0	100,436 18 0	1,470 0 0	98,966 18 0	94,390 0 0
	1893	*146,265 19 6*	*54,206 5 7*	*92,059 13 11*	*1,468 5 10*	*90,591 8 1*	*88,556 11 6*
Total -	1894	1,983,565 12 9	792,380 10 7	1,181,185 2 2	208,093 5 6	973,091 16 8	956,800 19 6
	1893	*1,962,516 2 4*	*796,567 1 0*	*1,165,949 1 4*	*203,745 1 9*	*962,203 19 7*	*947,335 4 11*

In the year 1894 Parliament granted increased money powers to three Companies, subject to conditions well-known as the auction clauses, and to amended and more stringent sinking fund clauses, viz., the East London Company 500,000*l.*; the Southwark and Vauxhall Company 750,000*l.*; and the West Middlesex Company 500,000*l.*

The sinking fund clauses, as embodied in these Acts, will probably be taken as the model on which similar conditions will be imposed on other companies seeking increased capital powers, and it may be convenient as well as interesting to trace out the genesis of the clauses.

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In 1878 Parliament authorised the Grand Junction Company, by Act 41 & 42 Vict. c. 134, to raise further capital not exceeding 300,000*l.* by the issue of ordinary shares or stock, or new preference shares or stock. The stock so issued was to be offered for sale by public auction or tender, and any premium received thereon, after deducting therefrom the expenses of and incident to such issue "shall not be considered "profits of the Company, but shall be expended in extending and "improving the works of the Company, or in paying off money borrowed "or owing on mortgage by the Company, and shall not be considered "a part of the capital of the company entitled to dividend."

An examination of this provision shows that it failed in its purpose to limit the profits of the Company. Its effect, it is true, was to displace the provisions of the Companies Clauses Act, 1845, usually inserted in respect of the distribution of new capital, which required (s. 58), "if the then existing shares be at a premium * * * * "that such new shares shall be offered to the then existing share-"holders at par," and was effective in causing the premiums to be expended in the improvement of the works of the undertaking, and thus prevented the money value of the shares beyond the *par* value going directly into the pockets of the shareholders. But it did permit, if even it did not require, the earnings of the premiums to contribute to the profit fund of the Company from which the dividends payable to the shareholders were derived.

The public was in no way benefited by this attempt of Parliament to curtail profits of the Company. The profits of the shareholders were merely made to assume another form.

In 1886 a further and more successful advance was made. In that year the Southwark and Vauxhall Company was authorised to raise additional capital to the extent of 300,000*l.*, the East London Company 350,000*l.*, and Lambeth Company 150,000*l.*, and in 1888 the Kent Company obtained powers to raise 100,000*l.* These moneys were to be raised by the issue of debentures at rates not exceeding 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. per annum, respectively, and subject to the auction clauses and to a provision creating sinking funds, viz.:—

"From and after the expiration of three years from the issue from time to time of any debenture stock under the powers of this Act, there shall be carried to a sinking fund in each year such percentage on such amount of the debenture stock as shall be equal to the excess of the average percentage of the dividend or interest paid for that year on all the capital of the Company, whether share capital or borrowed above the interest, together with an additional one per centum per annum added thereto for management on such debenture stock issued, such sinking fund to be held and applied by the Chamberlain of the City of London as trustee for the purpose of purchasing and extinguishing the share capital of the Company, or for such other purposes as Parliament may from time to time determine."

Under this clause the East London Company (the first Company which came under its operation) claimed that the stock purchased by the Chamberlain of the City of London should at once be cancelled, and with this view the City Authorities in a weak moment concurred, and stock to the extent of 1,046*l.* was actually cancelled. The effect of this action, if uncorrected, would have created a sort of tontine amongst the shareholders, and the same amount of profit would have been divisible over an increasingly smaller area of capital.

The cancelled stock has been replaced in accordance with the Act of 1894, to be hereafter mentioned, and the Corporation Officers now hold

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the stock purchased, and apply the dividends thereon to the purchase of additional stock.

But the provision was also defective in another direction, inasmuch as the earnings of the premiums received on the issue of stock authorised by the Act of 1886, were left as a contribution to the profit fund of the Company for dividend purposes, in addition to an allowance of one per cent. on the amount of debenture stock issued for the management thereof.

In 1891 the Southwark and Vauxhall Company obtained power to raise a further sum of 300,000*l.* by the issue of debenture stock and subject to the auction clauses. The sinking fund clause was strengthened, and in the amended form it ran as under, viz.:—

"From and after the expiration of three years from the issue from time to time of any debenture stock under the powers of this Act, there shall be carried to a sinking fund in each year such percentage on such amount of debenture stock and any premiums received thereon as shall be equal to the excess of the average percentage of the dividend or interest paid for that year on all the capital of the Company, whether share capital or borrowed above the interest, together with an additional one per centum per annum added thereto for management on such debenture stock, such sinking fund to be held and applied by the Chamberlain of the City of London as trustee for the purpose of purchasing and holding shares or stock of the Company and of investing the dividends thereon with a view to ultimately extinguishing the capital of the Company, or for such other purposes as Parliament may from time to time determine."

The defect of this clause was that the profit fund of the Company received a contribution from the earnings of the premiums (on which no interest was paid) equivalent to the interest paid on a like amount of debenture stock.

In 1894, as already stated, three Companies applied to Parliament for increased capital powers, and these powers were granted subject to yet more stringent conditions. These clauses were in each case identical in their scope, and for the sake of convenience I quote the East London Act, 1894 (57 & 58 Vict. c. 142.), viz.:—

"12. The Company may from time to time raise by the creation and issue of debenture stock any sum or sums not exceeding in the whole five hundred thousand pounds and may create and issue debenture stock accordingly and the provisions of Part III. of the Companies Clauses Act 1863 as amended by the Companies Clauses Act 1869 shall so far as applicable apply to the debenture stock so to be created and issued but notwithstanding anything contained in the said Acts the interest of all debenture stock at any time after the passing of this Act created and issued by the Company shall rank pari passu with the interest of all mortgages at any time after the passing of this Act granted by the Company and shall have priority over all principal moneys secured by such mortgages. The Company shall attach to the debenture stock to be created under this Act interest at such uniform rate as in the opinion of the Governor for the time being of the Bank of England or of some person to be nominated by him shall be best calculated to secure the issue of such stock at par to be payable half-yearly at the same time and in the same manner as the existing debenture stock of the Company. The Company shall not raise the money by this Act authorised to be raised by creating new shares of the Company instead of borrowing or convert into share capital the debenture stock authorised to be raised under the powers of this Act Provided that fourteen days before applying for such opinion as above

mentioned notice in writing of any application for that purpose shall be given to the clerks of the London County Council and the Essex County Council and to the town clerk of the city of London. *Mr. Stoneham's Report.*

" 13. All debenture stock created under the powers of this Act shall be issued subject to the condition (to be expressed on the certificate of such stock) that the stock may be redeemed at par by the Company at any time after the expiration of twenty-five years from the date at which it is issued the Company giving six months previous notice to the registered holder of such stock of the intention so to redeem the same.

" 14. Notwithstanding anything in any Acts relating to the Company contained the Company shall when any stock created under the powers of this Act is to be issued offer the same subject to the power of redemption conferred by the last preceding section of this Act for sale by public auction or by tender in such manner at such times and subject to such conditions of sale as the Company shall from time to time determine Provided that at any such sale by auction no single lot shall comprise more than one hundred pounds nominal value of such stock and that the Company shall at any such sale by auction or by tender fix the reserved price to be put upon such stock and notice of the amount of such reserved price shall be sent by the Company in a sealed letter to the Board of Trade not less than twenty-four hours before the day of auction or the last day for the reception of tenders as the case may be and such letter may be opened after such day of auction or last day for the reception of tenders and not sooner and provided that no priority of tender shall be allowed to any holder of shares or stock in the Company.

" 15. It shall be one of the conditions of any sale of stock under this Act that the whole nominal amount thereof together with any premiums given by any purchaser at such sale shall be paid to the Company within three months after such sale.

" 16. The intention to sell any such stock by auction or by tender shall be communicated in writing to the clerks of the London County Council and the Essex County Council and to the town clerks of the city of London and the borough of West Ham and to the secretary of the committee of the London Stock Exchange at least twenty-eight days before the day of auction or the last day for the reception of tenders as the case may be and notice of such intention shall be duly advertised four times during such period in two or more London daily newspapers and one Essex newspaper.

" 17. When any stock created under the powers of this Act has been offered for sale by auction or tender and not sold the same shall be offered at the reserved price put upon the same respectively for the purpose of sale by auction or tender to the holders of ordinary shares or ordinary stock in the Company in manner provided by the Companies Clauses Act 1863 with respect to new shares or stock and the provisions of sections 17 to 21 of that Act shall apply accordingly as if the debenture stock were new stock within the meaning of those sections Provided always that any stock so offered and not accepted within the time prescribed by the said Act shall again be offered for sale by public auction or by tender in the manner and subject to the provisions of this Act with respect to the sale of stock.

" 18. Any sum of money which shall arise from the issue of any stock by way of premium after deducting therefrom the expenses of and incident to such issue shall not be considered as profits of the Company but shall be expended in extending and improving the works of the Company or in paying off money borrowed or owing on mortgage by the Company and shall not be considered as part of the capital of the Company entitled to dividend.

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" 19. It shall not be lawful for the Company to create and issue any greater nominal amount of stock under the powers of this Act than will be sufficient to produce including any premiums which may be obtained on the sale thereof the total amount of five hundred thousand pounds but in the event of such stock being issued at less than par value and resulting in a deficiency in the nominal amount of the additional capital hereby authorised to be raised the Company may issue such additional amount of debenture stock as shall be equivalent to the deficiency so resulting.

" **20.**—(1) From and after the expiration of three years from the issue from time to time of any debenture stock under the powers of this Act there shall be carried to a sinking fund in each year such percentage on such amount of debenture stock and any premiums received thereon as shall be equal to the excess of the average percentage of the dividend or interest paid for that year on all the capital of the Company whether ordinary stock or debenture stock with any premiums received thereon above the rate of interest at which the debenture stock under this Act was issued together with an additional one per centum per annum added thereto for management such sinking fund to be held and applied by the Chamberlain of the City of London as trustee for the purpose of purchasing and holding stock of the Company and of investing the dividends thereon with a view to ultimately extinguishing the capital of the Company or for such other purposes as Parliament may from time to time determine. No stock so purchased and held shall confer any right of voting at any meeting of the Company:

" Provided that in the event of any debenture stock created under this Act being issued below par the percentage to be carried to the sinking fund shall in respect of such debenture stock so issued below par be calculated on the amount of money raised by such debenture stock instead of on the nominal amount of such debenture stock.

" (2) In the event of the undertaking of the Company being acquired by a public authority the allowance of one per centum for management shall not be deemed to have increased the capital value of the undertaking or be the subject of compensation or purchase.

" (3) As from the expiration of the current year ending the twenty-fifth day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four section 20 of the Act of 1886 shall be read and have effect as if the amount to be paid to the sinking fund under that section at the expiration of the periods of three years from the issue of debenture stock under that Act from time to time were to be held and applied in manner provided in sub-section (1) of this section.

" (4) Whereas the Chamberlain of the City of London as trustee of the sinking fund under section 20 of the Act of 1886 has cancelled the certificates of certain stock of the Company purchased by him out of moneys paid to him by the Company under that section Therefore notwithstanding the cancellation of such certificates all stock so purchased by the said Chamberlain shall be deemed to be and continue subsisting stock of the Company but no dividend or interest shall be deemed to have been or to be due or payable thereon or to have accrued or to accrue in respect thereof from the time of such cancellation up to the twenty-fifth day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four and the Company are hereby empowered and required to forthwith issue to the Chamberlain of the City of London as such trustee as aforesaid fresh certificates of the same stock and shall from and after the twenty-fifth day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four pay to the holder of such stock the dividend or interest to accrue on such stock as from such twenty-fifth day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four and the Chamberlain shall hold

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and apply such stock and interest as provided by section 20 of the Act of 1886 as amended by this Act."

Under this Act the East London Company raised 100,000*l.* by the creation and issue of debentures terminable after 25 years. The Governor of the Bank of England determined the rate of interest at 3 per cent., and the Company received thereon 3,658*l.* by way of premium, which sum has been carried to the capital account to be expended on the works of the undertaking. As already pointed out the cancelled stock has been replaced and the doubtful meaning of the Act of 1886 has been cleared up.

The effects of these clauses are (*a*) that the money is raised at the cheapest rate, and (*b*) that the whole of the earnings of any premiums, calculated on the assumption that such premiums earn the same rate of profit as the capital money of the Company, together with the whole excess of the earnings of the debenture stock beyond the interest payable thereon, plus one per cent. for management, calculated in a like manner, are henceforth to be paid to the Chamberlain of London, to be invested in the capital of the Company, which moneys, together with the accruing dividends, are to be held by him as trustee to form a sinking fund for the ultimate extinction of the capital.

It remains to be seen what effect these clauses will have on the capital stocks of the Companies, but some indistinct idea of the probable results may perhaps be gathered from an examination of what has occurred under the imperfect clauses of the Act of 1886.

There is, however, considerable ground to fear that the efficacy of the amended and more stringent clause in building up sinking funds will be impaired in consequence of the large expenditure the Companies are undertaking to improve and enlarge their works and storage reservoirs.

By the courtesy of Sir Richmond Cotton, the Chamberlain of the City of London, I am enabled to give particulars, moneys received, and of the investments made and held by him in respect of the several sinking funds:—

Receipts by Chamberlain.				Payments by Chamberlain.		
Date.	From Company.	Dividends on Stock.	Total.	Date.	Stock bought.	Cost of Stock.
As to the East London Company:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£	£ s. d.
March 1891	678 15 0	12 0 0	690 15 0	April 1891	308	678 9 0
May 1892	1,472 0 0	—	1,472 0 0	May 1892	738	1,483 12 8
March 1894	2,276 5 0	39 10	2,315 14 10	March 1894	1,017	2,275 0 9
April 1894	2,203 2 6	—	2,203 2 6	May 1894	979	2,244 0 10
November 1894	727 0 8	77 6 11	804 7 7	December 1894	308	726 9 2
£	7,357 3 2	128 16 9	7,485 19 11		3,350	7,407 12 5
As to the Lambeth Company:						
February 1894	774 9 0	3 16 9	788 5 9	March 1894	300	759 1 0
As to the Southwark and Vauxhall Company:						
June 1894	312 10 0	—	312 10 0	June 1894	186	312 7 9
October 1894	280 0 0	—	280 0 0	November 1894	163	278 13 2
£	8,724 2 2	142 13 6	8,866 15 8		3,999	8,757 14 4

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The same conditions as to the formation of a sinking fund have been imposed on the West Middlesex Company.

This Company had, as was stated in previous reports, reduced the rates charged to the water consumer and had accumulated considerable profits which were indivisible since the shareholders were receiving a full statutory dividend of 10 per cent. per annum. Of this balance of accumulated profit the Company by its Act of 1894 was authorised to transfer 60,000*l.* to the capital account, and to raise 440,000*l.* by the creation and issue of a terminable debenture stock.

In this Company, therefore, three years after the Company have exercised the borrowing powers, the sinking fund clause will come into effective operation and a considerable payment to the Chamberlain may be reasonably anticipated ; but the capitalization of profits, which will necessarily augment the profit fund, will defer the date of that payment and will enable the Company still further to reduce the water-rate payable in not the least wealthy district of the Metropolis.

In my report for the year 1892 I pointed out that the New River Company had raised the whole of the capital authorised and had provided the necessary money for the extension of its works by the sale of other property, and by this means the capital account was kept in credit. On the 30th June 1894, however, the capital account was overdrawn by the sum of 33,590*l.* and on the 31st December 1894 the overdrawn balance was increased to 56,251*l.* Some portion of these balances included liabilities incurred on those dates and not then paid The condition of the capital account continually obliges the Company to have recourse to its bankers to enable a dividend to be paid in anticipation of the collection of the rates which have accrued due. Indirectly, however, the money so borrowed is temporarily employed for capital purposes, and it is for consideration whether a Company whose borrowing powers are defined and limited by statute is justified in raising money for even temporary purposes on its ordinary credit, and also whether the Company's capital powers of extending its area of supply are not limited to the work which can be done with the capital moneys authorised to be raised under statutes governing the Company.

A difference has arisen with the Kent Company as to the correct interpretation of s. 30 of the Kent Water Works Act, 1877 (40 & 41 Vict. c. 217.), which provides that "the Company may create and issue "debenture stock subject to the provisions of Part III. of the Companies "Clauses Act, 1863 ; but notwithstanding anything herein contained, the "interest of all debenture stock at any time after the passing of this "Act created and issued by the Company shall rank pari passu with "the interest of all mortgages at any time after the passing of this Act "granted by the Company, and shall have priority over all principal "moneys secured by such mortgages. The prescribed rate of interest "upon such debenture shall be such rate not exceeding five per centum "per annum as the Company from time to time think fit."

The Company contend that tenders were rightly accepted for debenture stock at the rate of five per centum per annum for 20,000*l.*, on which they received by way of premium 14,500*l.*, and the transaction was so shown in the accounts of the Company submitted to me for audit. Assuming as the Company contend that a further sum of 20,000*l.* could in like manner and at a like rate be raised by the creation and issue of debentures, it follows the Company would raise 69,000*l.*, to be expended in the extension of the undertaking, whereas the amount authorised to be raised is 40,000*l.* only. The effect of so raising the

money is to defer the date when the Company would be obliged to raise capital under an Act of more recent date which would be subject to the sinking fund clauses. *Mr. Stoneham's Report.*

It will be observed that the Company created and issued debenture stock at five per cent., the maximum rate authorised at a time when the money was actually obtainable at a much lower rate.

My contention is (1) that the whole of the 34,500*l.* raised is part of the sum of 40,000*l.* authorised to be raised, and (2) that the sum of 5,500*l.* is that the balance of money authorised to be raised instead of 20,000*l.* as claimed by the Company.

I have required the Company to amend the account accordingly, and have received notice that the Company regard themselves aggrieved, and desire to arbitrate the question as provided by the Metropolitan Water Act, 1871.

The question for decision from my point of view is: Whether the directors of the Company as business men are not bound to raise the money at the lowest rate possible, having regard to the interests both of the Company and of the consumers of water.

I am, &c.

ALLEN STONEHAM.

The Secretary,
Local Government Board, S.W.

STATEMENT of SHARE and LOAN CAPITAL of

COMPANY.	SHARE CAPITAL.						LOAN		
	Ordinary.	Ordinary 10 °/₀.	Ordinary 7½ °/₀.	Ordinary 7 °/₀.	Preference 5 °/₀.	Preference 4½ °/₀.	Bonds 3½ °/₀.	Debentures 5 °/₀.	Debentures 4½ °/₀.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
NEW RIVER (to 31st December 1894).	2,019,958	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
EAST LONDON (to 25th December 1894).	..	1,720,560	..	..	..	..	..	..	654,740
SOUTHWARK AND VAUXHALL (to 30th September 1894).	..	902,300	126,500	..	489,200	..	..	..	260,665
LAMBETH (to 30th September 1894).	..	1,043,800	406,200	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND JUNCTION (to 30th September 1894).	..	846,000	154,000	200,000 *100,000*	..	..	..	..	..
CHELSEA (to 30th September 1894).	..	746,021	..	..	150,000	162,619 *110*	..	..	175,785 *34,215*
WEST MIDDLESEX (to 30th September 1894).	..	1,155,066	..	..	..	..	..	..	200,000
KENT (to 31st December 1894).	..	708,000	..	160,000	..	..	42,000	*34,500 *5,500	.. †100,000
TOTAL capital issued - -	2,019,958	7,121,747	686,700	360,000	639,200	162,619	42,000	34,500	1,291,190
Capital unissued - -	..	..	..	*100,000*	..	*110*	..	*5,500*	*134,215*
TOTAL capital authorised -	2,019,958	7,121,747	686,700	460,000	639,200	162,729	42,000	40,000	1,425,405

* The Kent Company does not accept this view, *see* report.
† Subject to auction and sinking fund clause.

METROPOLITAN WATER COMPANIES, 1894.

CAPITAL.							
Debentures 4½ %.	Debentures 4 %.	Debentures 3 %.	Premiums on Debentures treated as part of Capital authorised.	Total Capital raised. *Unissued.*	Premiums on Stock raised under the Auction Clauses and otherwise.	TOTAL CAPITAL.	Total Expenditure on Works.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
..	1,500,000	..	..	3,519,958	55,412	3,575,370	3,631,622
..	..	100,000 §*396,342*	93,358	2,568,658 *396,342*	105,172	2,673,830	2,609,959
94,316	566,649 *83,231* **†	.. §*750,000*	77,139	2,516,769 *833,231*	9,282	2,526,051	2,512,164
..	330,000 †*20,000*	..	..	1,780,000 *20,000*	43,655	1,823,655	1,812,401
..	280,000 †*45,000*	..	..	1,480,000 *145,000*	151,688	1,631,688	1,636,770
..	..	..	..	1,234,425 *34,325*	8,990	1,243,415	1,226,797
..	..	.. §*440,000*	..	1,355,066 *440,000*	‡77,570	1,432,636	1,390,090
..	..	..	..	944,500 **105,500*	‡25,712	970,212	961,083
94,316	2,676,649	100,000	170,497	15,399,376	477,481	15,876,857	15,780,886
..	*148,231*	*1,586,342*	..	*1,974,398*	..	..	..
94,316	2,824,880	1,686,342	170,497	17,373,774	..	..	..

‡ Consists of 17,500*l.* premiums, 52,500*l.* accumulated profits, and 7,500*l.* repair and renewal fund transferred to capital account (*see* West Middlesex Waterworks Act, 1894. s. 16.)

§ Rates of interest to be settled by Governor of Bank of England and moneys raised to be redeemable at par after 25 years.

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STATEMENT of INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the

PARTICULARS OF SERVICE.	NEW RIVER.*	EAST LONDON.*	SOUTHWARK AND VAUXHALL.†
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Water Rates receivable	538,973 17 10	297,663 6 8	231,024 0 8
Losses on collection of Rates	29,133 19 4	7,932 2 9	9,444 17 10
Net Income from Water Rates	509,839 18 6	289,731 3 11	221,579 2 10
Rents and Extra Receipts	8,035 1 1	1,866 6 6	1,270 7 9
Interest	381 19 5	627 15 10	Deduct 292 14 11
Total Net Income of the year	518,256 19 0	292,225 6 3	222,556 15 8
Balances, inclusive of Reserves, brought forward	234,350 6 1	87,828 0 1	40,160 14 3
Total	752,607 5 1	380,053 6 4	262,717 9 11
Expenditure for—			
Maintenance of Works and Pumping	71,333 8 5	44,937 12 5	47,807 2 5
Salaries of Engineer's Department	12,241 8 4	13,186 5 1	8,081 7 5
Rents of Houses, Lands, and Water Rights	17,651 19 3	8,874 5 4	3,741 9 4
Rates and Taxes	65,015 14 9	28,395 12 11	23,987 0 10
Allowances for Directors	9,356 3 6	2,167 16 3	2,058 6 8
„ „ Company's Auditors	84 0 0	65 0 8	64 16 9
Salaries of Secretary's Department	10,022 10 0	4,153 11 6	4,273 7 4
Superannuations	4,157 9 6	2,252 18 10	..
Commission to Collectors	14,204 14 11	7,440 1 6	3,587 17 8
Stationery and General Charges	3,872 4 2	3,545 1 1	2,356 11 11
Law and Parliamentary Charges	1,554 1 6	2,056 12 1	2,123 2 0
Official Auditor and Water Examiner	322 12 8	231 17 8	218 14 2
Chamberlain of London	..	2,930 3 2	280 0 0
Total Expenditure for Maintenance	209,816 7 0	120,236 18 6	98,579 16 6
Interest on Loan Capital	60,000 0 0	30,414 12 8	36,904 6 2
Dividends on Preference Capital	..	..	24,460 0 0
Dividends on Share Capital	245,915 7 1	137,561 2 5	61,743 0 0
Transferred to Capital Account	..	..	..
Balances carried forward and subject to the payment of Dividends on Share Capital for one half-year; and to the costs of Collection of Rates still uncollected and of Losses for a like period	236,875 11 0	91,840 12 9	41,030 7 3
Total	752,607 5 1	380,053 6 4	262,717 9 11
Dividends paid at the Rate of	12*l.* 2*s.* 6·4*d.* % or £1,290 per share in June a/c. 12*l.* 4*s.* 5·13*d.* % or £1,320 per share in Dec. a/c.	8 % on Ordinary Share Capital.	6 % on Ordinary Share Capital.

* Accounts are made up to 31st December 1893.

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METROPOLITAN WATER COMPANIES for the Year 1894.

LAMBETH.†	GRAND JUNCTION.†	CHELSEA.†	WEST MIDDLESEX.†	KENT.*	TOTAL.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
255,127 15 5	201,247 17 8	145,741 5 7	250,689 11 5	155,586 17 11	2,076,054 13 2
17,610 9 1	14,766 8 8	2,917 1 8	23,633 9 10	5,693 8 8	111,131 17 10
237,517 6 4	186,481 9 0	142,824 3 11	227,056 1 7	149,893 9 3	1,964,922 15 4
280 6 3	739 3 4	523 2 2	637 0 0	209 11 6	13,560 18 7
274 2 8	61 13 9	1,241 17 0	2,417 12 10	369 12 3	5,081 18 10
238,071 15 3	187,282 6 1	144,589 3 1	230,110 14 5	150,472 13 0	1,983,565 12 9
82,150 16 8	56,230 18 8	75,624 6 0	201,915 19 2	100,375 15 2	878,636 16 1
320,222 11 11	243,513 4 9	220,213 9 1	432,026 13 7	250,848 8 2	2,862,202 8 10
50,779 18 7	29,199 0 7	15,358 5 10	32,324 2 11	20,966 10 4	312,706 1 6
5,602 19 1	8,718 3 0	4,670 5 6	8,956 3 8	5,311 11 2	66,768 3 3
3,715 12 0	4,314 10 0	3,092 5 0	4,961 11 8	382 9 6	46,734 2 1
20,232 10 11	19,604 8 8	12,205 1 9	24,706 10 11	11,309 14 2	205,456 14 11
2,887 10 0	2,062 10 0	2,059 15 10	3,707 13 8	3,000 0 0	27,299 15 11
97 9 0	127 17 6	81 1 8	129 15 3	150 0 0	800 0 10
2,412 14 4	2,365 6 1	2,698 9 11	3,809 15 9	2,763 11 10	32,499 6 9
856 5 6	3,583 13 5	1,992 4 7	3,134 3 5	101 16 8	16,078 11 11
5,676 12 0	4,662 2 2	2,915 12 5	6,479 13 9	4,223 7 5	49,190 1 10
1,041 18 8	1,822 15 4	1,339 8 4	1,856 5 11	1,273 10 9	17,107 16 2
1,511 6 8	1,206 1 0	1,626 6 0	1,813 3 0	468 14 5	12,359 6 8
162 4 2	143 0 10	109 1 5	123 16 4	84 8 9	1,395 16 0
774 9 7	..	..	..	..	3,984 12 9
95,751 10 6	77,809 8 7	48,147 1 3	92,002 16 3	50,035 15 0	792,380 10 7
12,800 0 0	11,200 0 0	7,043 2 4	8,983 2 6	1,470 0 0	168,815 3 8
..	..	14,818 1 10	..	..	39,278 1 10
129,626 0 0	97,460 0 0	74,598 18 0	115,506 12 0	94,390 0 0	956,800 19 6
..	..	..	60,000 0 0	..	60,000 0 0
82,045 1 5	57,043 16 2	75,605 8 8	155,534 2 10	104,952 13 2	844,927 13 3
320,222 11 11	243,513 4 9	220,213 9 1	432,026 13 7	250,848 8 2	2,862,202 8 10
9½ % on Ordinary Share Capital.	8½ % on Ordinary Share Capital.	10 % on Ordinary Share Capital.	10 % on Ordinary Share Capital.	11½ % on Ordinary Stock in June a/c. 12 % on Ordinary Stock in Dec. a/c.	..

† Accounts are made up to 30th September 1893.

Summary of the Accounts of the Metropolitan Water Companies for Thirteen Years, 1881–94

Year. 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. or 1st Oct. to 30th Sept.	Ordinary Capital. (1.) Raised. (2.) *Authorised.*	Preference and Loan Capital. (1.) Raised. (2.) *Authorised.*	Total Capital.* (1.) Raised. (2.) *Authorised.*	Capital Expenditure.‡	Income.	Working Expenses.	Gross Profit on Trading.	Interest and Preference Dividends, less Interest received.	Net Profit.	Dividends.	Balances.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1880	9,019,287	3,434,981	12,454,268	12,582,807	1,445,497	554,931	890,566	145,888	744,678	758,479	715,506
1881	9,123,159	3,451,833	12,574,992	12,770,067	1,505,750	571,243	934,507	146,605	787,902	803,430	– 15,528
1882	9,304,284	3,524,841	12,919,125	13,041,159	1,560,508	576,048	984,460	147,638	836,822	817,502	+ 19,320
1883	9,539,238	3,519,111	13,058,349	13,225,603	1,606,079	576,464	1,029,615	145,631	883,984	853,317	+ 30,667
1884	9,654,970	3,568,615	13,223,585	13,425,570	1,647,373	592,952	1,054,421	149,618	904,803	874,605	+ 30,198
1885	9,785,245	3,666,435	13,451,680	13,703,205	1,653,609	625,978	1,027,631	151,345	{ 876,286 ‡3,746 }	891,655	– 11,623
1886	9,867,347	3,867,703	13,735,050	13,940,408	1,691,023	627,954	1,063,069	157,573	905,496	892,785	+ 12,711
1887	9,992,415	3,962,643	13,955,058	14,215,718	1,729,076	648,951	1,080,125	162,020	918,105	898,831	+ 19,274
1888	10,042,915	4,101,408	14,144,323	14,488,464	1,743,171	647,682	1,095,489	168,873	926,616	903,144	+ 23,472
1889	10,078,694	4,246,689	14,325,383	14,705,531	1,777,704	668,137	1,109,567	174,488	935,079	916,807	+ 18,272
1890	10,128,963	4,430,914	14,559,877	14,951,394	1,819,754	682,592	1,137,162	177,279	959,883	927,044	+ 32,839
1891	10,131,745	4,576,179	14,707,924	15,126,382	1,863,479	761,139	1,102,340	184,425	917,915	945,900	– 27,985
1892	10,173,865	4,725,613	14,899,478	15,314,204	1,911,571	750,599	1,160,971	199,424	961,547	944,404	+ 17,144
1893	10,188,351	4,784,843	14,973,194	15,530,097	1,962,516	796,567	1,165,949	203,745	962,204	947,835	+ 14,369
1894	10,188,405 *100,000*	5,205,971 *1,874,398*	15,399,376†* *1,974,398*	15,780,886†	1,983,566	792,380	1,191,186	208,093	983,093	956,801	+ 26,292
Total	—	—	—	—	24,455,179	9,318,686	15,136,492	2,376,757	{ 12,759,735 ‡3,746 }	12,574,060	—
Average Annual Increase	—	—	—	—	38,433	16,961	21,473	4,443	17,029	14,166	—

* Exclusive of 477,481*l.*, received as premiums of capital raised, and inclusive of 170,487*l.* which is under the Statutes governing the Companies to be reckoned as part of the capital authorised.

† Including 75,285*l.* discount on shares issued between 1809-58.

‡ Derived from income tax on the New River account.

APPENDIX C.

The Local Government Act, 1888, and County Councils.

No. 37.

ADJUSTMENT OF FINANCIAL RELATIONS, OTHER THAN THOSE AFFECTING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE LOCAL TAXATION LICENCES AND ESTATE DUTY (LATE PROBATE DUTY) GRANT AND OF THE RESIDUE OF THE ENGLISH SHARE OF THE LOCAL TAXATION (CUSTOMS AND EXCISE) DUTIES.

ADJUSTMENTS made by the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD between the COUNTIES of WARWICK and STAFFORD and the COUNTY BOROUGH of BIRMINGHAM in consequence of the extension of the County Borough.

Warwick County and Birmingham County Borough.

The annual contribution of 600*l.* payable by the County Borough to the County, under an order of the Local Government Act Commissioners of the 16th December 1891, to be deemed to have been increased to 611*l.* 2*s.*, from the 9th November, 1891; the County Borough to pay to the County the arrears of such increase from that date.

The County Borough to pay to the County the following amounts:—

I. The sum of 4,000*l.*, with interest, from the 9th November 1891, at the rate of $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum.

II. The balance of the mortgage debt on the Saltley Police Station, amounting to 1,020*l.*, with interest, from the 27th June 1894, at the rate of $3\frac{7}{8}$ per cent. per annum.; the instalments of principal paid by the County in respect of such debt, amounting to 360*l.*; and the interest paid by the County on such debt to the 27th June 1894, amounting to 136*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*

III. The sum of 4,620*l.* in respect of main roads with interest, from the 9th November 1891, at the rate of $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum.

The County to pay to the County Borough the sum of 1,206*l.* in respect of the share of the Local Government District of Saltley and the Hamlet of Little Bromwich in the County Lunatic Asylum, with interest, from the 9th November 1891, at the rate of $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum.

The said sums of 4,000*l.*, 1,020*l.*, 4,620*l.*, and 1,206*l.* to be deemed to be capital for the purposes of sub-sections (6) and (7) of section 62 of the Local Government Act, 1888.

Stafford County and Birmingham County Borough.

The County Borough, out of the proceeds of the Exchequer Contribution Account, to pay to that account of the County an annual sum of 261*l.* as from the 31st March 1892.

The County to pay to the County Borough a capital sum of 120*l.* (without interest) out of the Technical Education Funds.

The County Borough to pay to the County the following capital sums (with interest, from 9th November 1891, at the rate of 3¼ per cent. per annum) :—

		£
In respect of	salaries	915
,,	police	720
,,	county bridges	354
,,	main roads	6,143
,,	registration	30
,,	gaol pensions, &c.	300

The County to pay to the County Borough the following capital sums (with interest, from the 9th November 1891, at the rate of 3¼ per cent. per annum) :—

		£
In respect of	lunatic asylums	512
,,	police stations	774
,,	industrial schools	164
,,	a cash balance	12

No. 38.

Sums paid into and out of the Local Taxation (England) Account, 1894–95.

No. 38.—SUMS PAID INTO AND OUT OF THE

STATEMENT showing the AMOUNT of the LOCAL TAXATION LICENCE DUTIES, (ENGLAND) ACCOUNT, in respect of the Financial Year ended 31st March,

Names of Counties and of County Boroughs deemed for the purposes of the Local Government Act, 1888, to be situate therein.	Amount of Local Taxation Licence Duties certified by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to have been collected in each Administrative County and County Borough during the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1895.	Share of Probate Duty Grant and Estate Duty for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1895, apportioned on the basis of Discontinued Grants, in pursuance of Section 22 of the Local Government Act, 1888.	Total of Two preceding Columns (being the Total Amount Distributable to, or on behalf of, the Counties and County Boroughs in respect of the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1895).
1.	2.	3.	4.
ENGLAND.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
BEDFORD County	20,313 19 0	9,578 3 11	29,892 2 11
BERKS County	31,255 19 11	11,624 2 0	42,880 1 11
Reading County Borough	6,694 1 6	2,608 3 9	9,302 5 3
BUCKINGHAM County	28,236 5 5	11,802 15 6	40,039 0 11
CAMBRIDGE County	16,306 17 5	7,422 13 9	23,729 11 2
CHESTER County	58,493 7 2	29,135 17 10	87,629 5 0
Birkenhead County Borough	8,308 13 6	4,210 10 11	12,519 4 5
Chester County Borough	5,779 7 11	2,055 0 9	7,834 8 8
*Stockport County Borough	6,398 11 4	3,949 13 5	10,348 4 9
CORNWALL County	30,441 2 1	13,801 17 6	44,242 19 7
CUMBERLAND County	31,642 8 8	12,711 11 3	44,353 19 11
DERBY County	45,913 11 4	20,075 9 0	65,989 0 4
Derby County Borough	10,856 14 10	3,793 16 7	14,650 11 5
DEVON County	60,237 12 7	24,337 7 6	84,575 0 1
Devonport County Borough	4,187 12 6	1,882 1 6	6,069 14 0
Exeter County Borough	5,662 2 11	2,308 9 11	7,970 12 10
Plymouth County Borough	8,170 7 2	3,431 6 11	11,601 14 1
DORSET County	25,678 16 5	13,611 4 3	39,290 0 8
DURHAM County	63,016 10 3	25,928 17 9	88,945 8 0
Gateshead County Borough	5,642 14 10	3,097 19 5	8,740 14 3
South Shields County Borough	6,683 1 7	2,186 18 1	8,869 19 8
Sunderland County Borough	11,059 5 0	4,815 1 5	15,874 6 5

* The County Borough of Stockport is, for the purposes of the Local Government Act, 1888, deemed to be situate in the Counties of Chester and Lancaster. In this statement the total receipts and payments in respect of the Borough are shown under Chester County.

Local Taxation (England) Account, 1894–95.

Probate Duty Grant, and Estate Duty, paid into the Local Taxation
1895, and also the Payments therefrom in respect of the same Financial Year.

Amount entered in Column 4, apportioned between the Counties and County Boroughs, according to Agreements or Awards.	Sums paid out of the Local Taxation (England) Account on behalf of the Counties and County Boroughs.		Total Amount paid to the Councils of Counties and County Boroughs out of the Local Taxation (England) Account, in respect of the Local Taxation Licences, Probate Duty Grant, and Estate Duty for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1895.	Share of Discontinued Grants certified by the Local Government Board as having been received during the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1888, in pursuance of Section 22 of the Local Government Act, 1888.
	To Exchequer for Costs of Revising Barristers.†	To Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District, calculated on the Proportion certified by the Secretary of State in pursuance of Section 24 (2) (k.) of the Local Government Act, 1888.		
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
—	82 16 1	—	29,809 6 10	16,779
42,647 1 8	81 8 2	—	42,565 13 6	20,363
9,535 5 6	27 19 2	—	9,507 6 4	4,569
—	93 18 11	—	39,945 2 0	20,676
—	70 14 7	—	23,658 16 7	13,003
89,038 7 8	324 4 3	—	88,714 3 5	51,040
13,522 14 7	51 5 3	—	13,471 9 4	7,376
5,911 18 3	21 17 8	—	5,890 0 7	3,600
9,477 4 2	45 2 5	—	9,432 1 9	6,919
—	202 1 7	—	44,040 18 0	‡24,178
—	102 8 8	—	44,251 11 3	22,268
67,312 19 1	209 7 3	—	67,103 11 10	35,168
13,326 12 8	49 9 6	—	13,277 3 2	6,646
84,867 2 7	337 7 0	—	84,529 15 7	42,634
6,613 0 6	17 15 2	—	6,595 5 4	3,297
7,715 3 10	22 12 7	—	7,692 11 3	4,044
11,021 14 1	43 5 10	—	10,978 8 3	6,011
—	146 2 4	—	39,143 18 4	23,844
89,196 12 0	246 8 9	—	88,950 3 3	45,422
9,445 19 1	30 11 6	—	9,415 7 7	5,427
7,542 8 9	30 11 5	—	7,511 17 4	3,831
16,245 8 6	45 15 2	—	16,199 13 4	8,435

† The costs of revising barristers have been certified by the Treasury under Section 9 (2) of the County Electors Act, 1888. No sum was payable out of the Account to the Exchequer in respect of the financial year for costs of county election petitions or defaulting medical officers of health.

‡ Including 47*l.* in respect of the Scilly Islands.

STATEMENT showing the Amount of the Local Taxation Licence Duties, &c., paid into the Local

Names of Counties and of County Boroughs deemed for the purposes of the Local Government Act, 1888, to be situate therein.	Amount of Local Taxation Licence Duties certified by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to have been collected in each Administrative County and County Borough during the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1895.	Share of Probate Duty Grant and Estate Duty for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1895, apportioned on the basis of Discontinued Grants, in pursuance of Section 22 of the Local Government Act, 1888.	Total of Two preceding Columns (being the Total Amount Distributable to, or on behalf of, the Counties and County Boroughs in respect of the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1895).
1.	2.	3.	4.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ELY, ISLE OF, County	8,710 2 9	4,592 8 10	13,302 11 7
ESSEX County	67,009 18 2	36,291 8 6	103,301 6 8
West Ham County Borough	11,042 2 3	10,341 8 4	21,383 10 7
GLOUCESTER County	44,252 0 4	25,791 17 9	70,043 18 1
*Bristol County Borough	22,981 9 5	12,736 13 7	35,718 3 0
Gloucester County Borough	6,231 1 2	1,279 5 3	7,510 6 5
HEREFORD County	17,647 1 7	10,715 17 9	28,362 19 4
HERTFORD County	36,865 4 7	14,124 8 0	50,989 12 7
HUNTINGDON County	8,571 0 3	4,265 18 5	12,836 18 8
KENT County	105,769 8 0	49,465 18 10	155,235 6 10
Canterbury County Borough	3,828 11 8	981 17 1	4,810 8 9
LANCASTER County	152,565 17 3	81,293 18 8	233,859 15 11
Barrow-in-Furness County Borough.	3,441 19 8	1,761 1 1	5,203 0 9
Blackburn County Borough	11,307 13 11	3,842 7 1	15,150 1 0
Bolton County Borough	9,499 1 7	4,574 3 6	14,073 5 1
Bootle County Borough	2,760 15 9	2,798 17 0	5,559 12 9
Burnley County Borough	6,247 13 1	2,237 14 2	8,485 7 3
Bury County Borough	4,874 10 4	2,809 13 11	7,684 4 3
Liverpool County Borough	70,528 9 11	39,805 10 10	110,334 0 9
Manchester County Borough	45,674 10 0	28,030 14 9	73,705 4 9
Oldham County Borough	10,821 2 3	3,881 3 5	14,702 5 8
Preston County Borough	10,988 0 4	3,871 9 4	14,859 9 8
Rochdale County Borough	6,901 4 1	3,025 9 6	9,926 13 7
St. Helens County Borough	6,516 18 9	2,189 15 2	8,706 13 11
Salford County Borough	11,585 15 11	10,240 18 11	21,826 14 10
Stockport County Borough	See under Chester County.	—	—
Wigan County Borough	6,439 14 10	2,059 0 8	8,498 15 6
LEICESTER County	27,701 10 3	11,015 0 3	38,716 10 6
Leicester County Borough	15,996 12 9	5,707 17 5	21,704 10 2

* The City of Bristol is, for the purposes of the Local Government Act, 1888, deemed to be situate in the Counties of Gloucester and Somerset. In this statement the total receipts and payments in respect of the City are shown under Gloucester County

Taxation (England) Account in respect of the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1895, &c.—*cont.*

Amount entered in Column 4, apportioned between the Counties and County Boroughs, according to Agreements or Awards.	Sums paid out of the Local Taxation (England) Account on behalf of the Counties and County Boroughs.		Total Amount paid to the Councils of Counties and County Boroughs out of the Local Taxation (England) Account, in respect of the Local Taxation Licences, Probate Duty Grant, and Estate Duty for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1895.	Share of Discontinued Grants certified by the Local Government Board as having been received during the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1888, in pursuance of Section 22 of the Local Government Act, 1888.
	To Exchequer for Costs of Revising Barristers.	To Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District, calculated on the Proportion certified by the Secretary of State in pursuance of Section 24 (2) (k.) of the Local Government Act, 1888.		
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
—	35 18 2	—	13,266 13 5	8,045
98,578 0 10	267 0 6	16,415 0 2	81,896 0 2	63,575
26,106 16 5	79 19 6	14,838 4 10	11,188 12 1	18,116
73,415 2 6	191 14 6	—	73,223 8 0	45,182
35,898 3 10	110 1 7	—	35,788 2 3	22,312
3,995 1 4	18 12 7	—	3,976 8 9	2,241
—	60 9 3	—	28,302 10 1	18,772
—	110 17 11	4,243 10 9	46,635 3 11	24,743
—	25 19 7	—	12,810 19 1	7,473
156,400 10 7	324 17 6	11,614 10 6	144,461 2 7	86,654
3,645 5 0	10 12 7	—	3,634 12 5	1,720
221,045 8 9	596 9 10	—	220,448 18 11	142,410
5,210 13 4	14 5 5	—	5,196 7 11	3,085
10,758 5 7	44 2 1	—	10,714 3 6	6,731
12,134 9 11	42 5 7	—	12,092 4 4	8,013
9,620 9 10	13 10 9	—	9,606 19 1	4,903
6,427 3 1	31 14 3	—	6,395 8 10	3,920
7,391 4 8	19 17 2	—	7,371 7 6	4,922
112,262 15 6	154 14 2	—	112,108 1 4	69,731
96,684 5 3	172 10 10	—	96,511 14 5	49,104
11,327 17 2	49 0 8	—	11,278 16 6	6,799
10,297 6 0	39 5 6	—	10,258 0 6	6,782
8,145 11 9	30 10 10	—	8,115 0 11	5,300
6,816 8 4	22 16 10	—	6,793 11 6	3,836
29,504 19 6	65 7 0	—	29,439 12 6	17,940
—	—	—	—	—
5,329 5 2	18 0 0	—	5,311 5 2	3,607
38,226 11 11	105 13 10	—	38,120 18 1	19,296
22,194 8 9	90 0 1	—	22,104 8 8	9,999

STATEMENT showing the Amount of the Local Taxation Licence Duties, &c., paid into the Local

Names of Counties and of County Boroughs deemed for the purposes of the Local Government Act, 1888, to be situate therein.	Amount of Local Taxation Licence Duties certified by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to have been collected in each Administrative County and County Borough during the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1895.	Share of Probate Duty Grant and Estate Duty for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1895, apportioned on the basis of Discontinued Grants, in pursuance of Section 22 of the Local Government Act, 1888.	Total of Two preceding Columns (being the Total Amount Distributable to, or on behalf of, the Counties and County Boroughs in respect of the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1895).
1.	2.	3.	4.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
LINCOLN:			
Parts of Holland County -	9,630 6 5	4,369 4 10	13,999 11 3
Parts of Kesteven County -	14,483 9 0	7,376 9 0	21,859 18 0
Parts of Lindsey County -	24,828 17 4	12,759 10 3	37,588 7 7
Grimsby County Borough -	4,819 7 11	1,271 16 10	6,091 4 9
Lincoln County Borough -	4,960 13 9	1,473 7 0	6,434 0 9
LONDON County - -	428,226 7 4	358,538 3 3	786,764 10 7
MIDDLESEX County - -	52,299 1 8	45,894 3 4	98,193 5 0
MONMOUTH County - -	21,661 4 0	9,502 5 6	31,163 9 6
Newport County Borough -	5,350 16 10	2,805 14 0	8,156 10 10
NORFOLK County - - -	47,248 10 7	18,200 16 0	65,449 6 7
Great Yarmouth County Borough.	6,799 17 2	1,826 2 7	8,625 19 9
Norwich County Borough -	12,712 8 9	4,015 17 9	16,728 6 6
NORTHAMPTON County - -	23,896 19 1	12,423 5 8	36,320 4 9
Northampton County Borough	5,792 8 9	2,168 1 4	7,960 10 1
NORTHUMBERLAND County -	33,115 12 8	15,825 10 4	48,941 3 0
Newcastle-upon-Tyne County Borough.	20,744 17 2	8,280 1 11	29,024 19 1
NOTTINGHAM County - - -	27,936 14 0	11,651 10 1	39,588 4 1
Nottingham County Borough -	22,551 5 1	8,902 17 9	31,454 2 10
OXFORD County - - -	21,536 4 11	10,239 4 8	31,775 9 7
Oxford County Borough -	7,024 4 6	2,306 4 3	9,330 8 9
PETERBOROUGH, Soke of, County -	4,801 15 1	2,036 4 0	6,837 19 1
RUTLAND County - - -	3,440 3 9	1,551 11 1	4,991 14 10
SALOP County - - -	36,994 10 1	14,376 2 10	51,370 12 11
SOMERSET County - - -	48,992 7 5	26,579 13 0	75,572 0 5
Bath County Borough - -	7,567 10 9	2,709 4 6	10,276 15 3
Bristol County Borough -	See under Gloucester County.	—	—
SOUTHAMPTON County - -	58,928 14 11	18,149 19 11	77,078 14 10
Portsmouth County Borough -	14,676 8 0	6,460 4 11	21,136 12 11
Southampton County Borough	8,775 1 8	3,078 11 3	11,853 12 11

Taxation (England) Account in respect of the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1895, &c.—*cont.*

Amount entered in Column 4, apportioned between the Counties and County Boroughs, according to Agreements or Awards.	Sums paid out of the Local Taxation (England) Account on behalf of the Counties and County Boroughs.		Total Amount paid to the Councils of Counties and County Boroughs out of the Local Taxation (England) Account, in respect of the Local Taxation Licences, Probate Duty Grant, and Estate Duty for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1895.	Share of Discontinued Grants certified by the Local Government Board as having been received during the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1888, in pursuance of Section 22 of the Local Government Act, 1888.
	To Exchequer for Costs of Revising Barristers.	To Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District, calculated on the Proportion certified by the Secretary of State in pursuance of Section 24 (2) (k.) of the Local Government Act, 1888.		
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
—	29 13 11	—	13,969 17 4	7,654
—	56 6 0	—	21,803 12 0	12,922
37,627 7 6	112 0 0	—	37,515 7 6	22,352
3,886 8 10	28 8 7	—	3,858 0 3	2,228
8,599 16 9	21 15 6	—	8,578 1 3	2,581
—	1,274 17 6	490,776 11 6	294,713 1 7	628,084
—	186 18 6	58,174 19 3	39,831 7 3	80,397
30,498 0 8	133 0 10	—	30,364 19 10	16,646
8,821 19 8	20 3 3	—	8,801 16 5	4,915
69,491 5 7	199 18 2	—	69,291 7 5	31,884
7,972 14 8	24 11 2	—	7,948 3 6	3,199
13,339 12 7	51 2 4	—	13,288 10 3	7,035
38,492 3 0	109 8 6	—	38,382 15 0	21,763
5,788 11 10	27 9 5	—	5,761 2 5	3,798
51,977 8 1	119 12 9	—	51,857 15 4	27,723
25,988 14 0	66 17 2	—	25,921 16 10	14,505
40,455 14 1	121 14 9	—	40,333 19 4	20,411
30,586 12 10	109 13 6	—	30,476 19 4	15,596
32,628 19 10	71 18 8	—	32,557 1 2	17,937
8,476 18 6	22 19 9	—	8,453 18 9	4,040
—	19 5 6	—	6,818 13 7	3,567
—	11 11 5	—	4,980 3 5	2,718
—	124 18 11	—	51,245 14 0	25,184
77,702 11 6	251 15 5	—	77,450 16 1	46,562
8,110 4 0	26 14 5	—	8,083 9 7	4,746
—	—	—	—	—
77,078 14 10	204 13 11	—	76,874 0 11	31,795
21,136 12 11	88 2 1	—	21,048 10 10	11,317
11,853 12 11	35 16 4	—	11,817 16 7	5,393

STATEMENT showing the Amount of the Local Taxation Licence Duties, &c., paid into the Local

Names of Counties and of County Boroughs deemed for the purposes of the Local Government Act, 1888, to be situate therein.	Amount of Local Taxation Licence Duties certified by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to have been collected in each Administrative County and County Borough during the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1895.	Share of Probate Duty Grant and Estate Duty for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1895, apportioned on the basis of Discontinued Grants, in pursuance of Section 22 of the Local Government Act, 1888.	Total of Two preceding Columns (being the Total Amount Distributable to, or on behalf of, the Counties and County Boroughs in respect of the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1895).
1.	2.	3.	4.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
STAFFORD County	84,715 4 3	34,058 5 8	118,773 9 11
Hanley County Borough	4,576 9 2	2,588 15 7	7,165 4 9
Walsall County Borough	7,081 19 6	2,173 4 1	9,255 3 7
West Bromwich County Borough.	4,902 8 0	2,148 13 2	7,051 1 2
Wolverhampton County Borough.	9,632 9 5	3,257 16 2	12,890 5 7
SUFFOLK, East, County	23,078 7 3	7,697 5 3	30,775 12 6
Ipswich County Borough	6,355 14 10	2,382 14 1	8,738 8 11
SUFFOLK, West, County	17,942 7 11	4,706 0 10	22,648 8 9
SURREY County	66,224 13 9	32,474 3 9	98,698 17 6
Croydon County Borough	10,709 16 4	7,740 13 0	18,450 9 4
SUSSEX, East, County	37,987 19 4	16,291 17 11	54,279 17 3
Brighton County Borough	16,357 10 10	5,760 19 3	22,118 10 1
Hastings County Borough	7,530 3 3	2,002 10 5	9,532 13 8
SUSSEX, West, County	23,976 9 7	7,589 18 11	31,566 8 6
WARWICK County	39,013 5 11	17,105 7 0	56,118 12 11
Birmingham County Borough	44,081 14 6	23,940 12 9	68,022 7 3
Coventry County Borough	7,226 2 10	1,801 11 8	9,027 14 6
WESTMORLAND County	9,733 2 8	3,599 14 11	13,332 17 7
WIGHT, Isle of, County	12,602 17 0	5,172 19 10	17,775 16 10
WILTS County	33,300 0 0	20,328 6 9	53,628 6 9
WORCESTER County	38,273 11 8	17,182 19 8	55,456 11 4
Dudley County Borough	5,323 16 8	1,703 19 5	7,027 16 1
Worcester County Borough	6,286 13 7	1,902 1 1	8,188 14 8
YORK, East Riding, County	19,762 1 6	6,858 13 11	26,620 15 5
Kingston-upon-Hull County Borough.	16,448 10 5	9,192 6 1	25,640 16 6
YORK, North Riding, County	37,539 1 5	13,703 13 9	51,242 15 2
Middlesbrough County Borough	5,287 3 4	2,391 16 9	7,679 0 1

Taxation (England) Account in respect of the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1895, &c.—*cont.*

Amount entered in Column 4, apportioned between the Counties and County Boroughs, according to Agreements or Awards.	Sums paid out of the Local Taxation (England) Account on behalf of the Counties and County Boroughs.		Total Amount paid to the Councils of Counties and County Boroughs out of the Local Taxation (England) Account, in respect of the Local Taxation Licences, Probate Duty Grant, and Estate Duty for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1895.	Share of Discontinued Grants certified by the Local Government Board as having been received during the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1888, in pursuance of Section 22 of the Local Government Act, 1888.
	To Exchequer for Costs of Revising Barristers.	To Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District, calculated on the Proportion certified by the Secretary of State in pursuance of Section 24 (2) (k.) of the Local Government Act, 1888.		
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
120,221 4 1	383 5 6	—	119,837 18 7	59,663
8,214 1 3	22 4 3	—	8,191 17 0	4,535
7,631 5 11	31 16 4	—	7,599 9 7	3,807
7,750 16 5	26 2 7	—	7,724 13 10	3,764
11,317 17 4	36 7 4	—	11,281 10 0	5,707
31,225 15 11	94 11 2	—	31,131 4 9	13,484
8,288 5 6	28 1 7	—	8,260 3 11	4,174
22,648 8 9	61 18 6	—	22,586 10 3	8,244
98,698 17 6	182 5 7	24,858 8 10	73,658 3 1	56,888
18,450 9 4	43 18 9	10,977 19 6	7,428 11 1	13,560
55,374 18 6	105 6 10	—	55,269 11 8	28,540
22,723 0 11	43 7 11	—	22,679 13 0	10,092
7,833 1 7	18 13 0	—	7,814 8 7	3,508
31,566 8 6	64 17 8	—	31,501 10 10	13,296
52,587 2 5	157 6 2	—	52,429 16 3	29,965
74,864 4 2	242 10 7	—	74,621 13 7	41,939
5,717 8 1	27 16 0	—	5,689 12 1	3,156
—	26 15 5	—	13,306 2 2	6,306
—	48 7 11	—	17,727 8 11	9,062
—	171 8 10	—	53,456 17 11	35,611
55,456 11 4	146 14 4	—	55,309 17 0	30,101
7,027 16 1	21 6 5	—	7,006 9 8	2,985
8,188 14 8	22 13 2	—	8,166 1 6	3,332
27,214 18 3	50 8 0	—	27,164 10 3	12,015
26,206 12 9	79 19 10	—	26,126 12 11	16,103
51,869 2 4	70 16 8	—	51,798 5 8	24,006
8,186 0 8	24 8 1	—	8,161 12 7	4,190

STATEMENT showing the Amount of the Local Taxation Licence Duties, &c., paid into the Local

Names of Counties and of County Boroughs deemed for the purposes of the Local Government Act, 1888, to be situate therein.	Amount of Local Taxation Licence Duties certified by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to have been collected in each Administrative County and County Borough during the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1895.	Share of Probate Duty Grant and Estate Duty for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1895, apportioned on the basis of Discontinued Grants, in pursuance of Section 22 of the Local Government Act, 1888.	Total of Two preceding Columns (being the Total Amount Distributable to, or on behalf of, the Counties and County Boroughs in respect of the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1895).
1.	2.	3.	4.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
YORK, West Riding, County -	124,656 8 0	61,712 16 8	186,369 4 8
Bradford County Borough -	15,487 19 7	8,092 17 2	23,580 16 9
Halifax County Borough -	7,232 3 1	2,747 9 6	9,979 12 7
Huddersfield County Borough	8,469 7 3	3,919 19 9	12,389 7 0
Leeds County Borough - -	26,244 12 4	14,143 4 9	40,387 17 1
Sheffield County Borough -	28,868 1 0	12,869 2 3	41,737 3 3
YORK County Borough - -	8,224 19 10	2,257 13 9	10,482 13 7
WALES.			
ANGLESEY County - - -	4,646 3 10	1,436 4 11	6,082 8 9
BRECON County - - -	7,169 15 1	2,931 17 1	10,101 12 2
CARDIGAN County - -	5,550 16 8	2,509 8 8	8,060 5 4
CARMARTHEN County - -	12,632 2 2	5,198 13 7	17,830 15 9
CARNARVON County - - -	11,182 12 6	4,768 16 8	15,951 9 2
DENBIGH County - - -	13,001 12 9	6,235 6 8	19,236 19 5
FLINT County - - -	9,647 6 9	4,469 2 10	14,116 9 7
GLAMORGAN County - - -	45,857 11 3	14,996 1 7	60,853 12 10
Cardiff County Borough - -	13,380 7 10	4,885 5 8	18,265 13 6
Swansea County Borough -	9,599 10 5	3,720 3 10	13,319 14 3
MERIONETH County - -	4,084 8 5	2,162 7 2	6,246 15 7
MONTGOMERY County - -	6,382 3 9	4,307 0 5	10,689 4 2
PEMBROKE County - -	9,363 1 2	3,303 9 6	12,666 10 8
RADNOR County - - -	3,282 18 5	1,536 14 3	4,819 12 8
TOTAL - - £	3,178,448 9 9	*1,632,833 17 1	4,811,282 6 10

* The total amount of Probate Duty Grant and Estate Duty paid into the Local Taxation (England) Account for 1894–95 was £1,712,033 17*s.* 1*d.*, but £79,200 of this sum was required to be paid during the financial year ended 31st March, 1895, to the Cattle Pleuro-Pneumonia Account for Great Britain, under section 18 (2) of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

Taxation (England) Account in respect of the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1895, &c.—*cont.*

Amount entered in Column 4, apportioned between the Counties and County Boroughs, according to Agreements or Awards.	Sums paid out of the Local Taxation (England) Account on behalf of the Counties and County Boroughs.		Total Amount paid to the Councils of Counties and County Boroughs out of the Local Taxation (England) Account, in respect of the Local Taxation Licences, Probate Duty Grant, and Estate Duty for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1895.	Share of Discontinued Grants certified by the Local Government Board as having been received during the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1888, in pursuance of section 22 of the Local Government Act, 1888.
	To Exchequer for Costs of Revising Barristers.	To Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District, calculated on the Proportion certified by the Secretary of State in pursuance of Section 24 (2) (k.) of the Local Government Act, 1888.		
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
181,931 0 4	512 5 10	—	181,418 14 6	108,108
26,080 8 1	84 0 1	—	25,996 8 0	14,177
9,997 9 5	35 10 0	—	9,961 19 5	4,813
13,250 9 11	34 18 10	—	13,215 11 1	6,867
40,681 8 11	136 18 1	—	40,544 10 10	24,776
42,951 9 3	112 13 8	—	42,838 15 7	22,544
7,741 2 2	24 9 2	—	7,716 13 0	3,955
—	40 3 2	—	6,042 5 7	2,516
—	42 10 4	—	10,059 1 10	5,136
—	49 0 2	—	8,011 5 2	4,396
—	85 18 2	—	17,744 17 7	9,107
—	78 17 10	—	15,872 11 4	8,354
—	76 11 11	—	19,160 7 6	10,923
—	51 8 11	—	14,065 0 8	7,829
59,693 12 9	284 14 3	—	59,408 18 6	26,270
20,493 7 6	61 12 8	—	20,431 14 10	8,558
12,252 0 4	52 8 1	—	12,199 12 3	6,517
—	38 11 2	—	6,208 4 5	3,788
—	26 9 3	—	10,662 14 11	7,545
—	95 7 0	—	12,571 3 8	5,787
—	17 12 6	—	4,892 0 2	2,692
—	12,756 9 0	631,899 5 4	4,166,626 12 6	2,860,384

No. 39.

STATEMENT showing the **PAYMENTS OUT OF THE ENGLISH SHARE** of the Proceeds of the **LOCAL TAXATION (CUSTOMS AND EXCISE) DUTIES** for the Financial Year ended 31st March 1895, in aid of **POLICE PENSION FUNDS.**

Names of Counties, Boroughs, &c. in which Police Authorities act.	Sums paid out of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties in aid of Police Pension Funds, in respect of the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1895.
ENGLAND.	£ s. d.
*Paid to the Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 (1) of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890	150,000 0 0
BEDFORD County	888 9 7
Bedford Borough	241 8 0
Luton Borough	65 2 0
BERKS County	1,114 4 4
Reading County Borough	317 9 4
Windsor Borough	67 13 6
BUCKINGHAM County	1,070 7 7
Wycombe Borough	35 17 3
CAMBRIDGE County	478 14 5
Cambridge Borough	331 17 5
CHESTER County	2,525 18 9
Birkenhead County Borough	878 3 2
Chester County Borough	271 2 9
Congleton Borough	38 1 1
Macclesfield Borough	140 8 2
Stalybridge Borough	89 10 0
Stockport County Borough	318 15 8
CORNWALL County	1,723 7 8
Penzance Borough	75 11 9
Truro Borough	85 16 6

Names of Counties, Boroughs, &c. in which Police Authorities act.	Sums paid out of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties in aid of Police Pension Funds, in respect of the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1895.
	£ s. d.
CUMBERLAND County	1,281 5 9
Carlisle Borough	311 15 7
DERBY County	1,718 5 4
Chesterfield Borough	97 13 5
Derby County Borough	555 18 3
Glossop Borough	69 5 8
DEVON County	3,053 3 7
Barnstaple Borough	119 15 10
Devonport County Borough	399 4 2
Exeter County Borough	280 4 6
Plymouth County Borough	679 9 2
Tiverton Borough	43 8 7
DORSET County	1,603 4 2
Weymouth Borough	141 10 8
DURHAM County	3,474 3 3
Durham Borough	50 1 0
Gateshead County Borough	359 7 0
Hartlepool Borough	153 12 11
South Shields County Borough	375 11 5
Sunderland County Borough	779 7 7
ELY, ISLE OF, County	490 11 6
ESSEX County	2,558 2 8
Colchester Borough	204 7 4
GLOUCESTER County	2,083 9 6
Bristol County Borough	3,169 7 10

* The Metropolitan Police District comprises the whole of the Administrative Counties of London (excluding the City of London) and Middlesex, the county boroughs of Croydon and West Ham, and parts of the Administrative Counties of Essex, Hertford, Kent, and Surrey.

STATEMENT showing the Payments, &c. in aid of Police Pension Funds—*continued.*

Names of Counties, Boroughs, &c. in which Police Authorities act.	Sums paid out of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties in aid of Police Pension Funds, in respect of the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1895.
	£ s. d.
HEREFORD County	628 8 0
Hereford Borough	247 15 0
HERTFORD County	1,351 3 5
St. Alban's Borough	79 9 10
HUNTINGDON County	396 10 9
KENT County	2,818 14 2
Canterbury County Borough	121 16 4
Dover Borough	303 15 10
Folkestone Borough	175 2 11
Gravesend Borough	363 2 8
Maidstone Borough	127 18 4
Margate Borough	149 2 2
Ramsgate Borough	174 1 3
Rochester Borough	220 1 10
Tunbridge Wells Borough	315 6 0
LANCASTER County	10,542 16 3
Accrington Borough	64 4 6
Ashton-under-Lyne Borough	167 2 1
Bacup Borough	56 4 0
Barrow-in-Furness County Borough.	130 18 8
Blackburn County Borough	706 4 6
Blackpool Borough	78 12 8
Bolton County Borough	637 13 8
Bootle County Borough	144 13 3
Burnley County Borough	197 5 7
Clitheroe Borough	21 19 10
Lancaster Borough	164 12 8
Liverpool County Borough	9,482 4 0
Manchester County Borough	5,697 19 10
Oldham County Borough	648 0 9
Preston County Borough	650 18 11
LANCASTER—*continued.*	
Rochdale County Borough	408 11 2
St. Helens County Borough	146 9 11
Salford County Borough	1,695 4 11
Southport Borough	118 6 3
Stockport County Borough. See under Chester County.	—
Warrington Borough	128 3 5
Wigan County Borough	499 19 3
LEICESTER County	1,021 10 2
Leicester County Borough	871 4 4
*LINCOLN County (Joint Fund)	1,959 17 6
Boston Borough	148 14 8
Grantham Borough	34 17 10
Grimsby County Borough	193 4 6
Lincoln County Borough	227 4 7
Louth Borough	19 12 3
MONMOUTH County	757 16 7
Newport County Borough	275 1 3
NORFOLK County	2,388 14 11
Great Yarmouth County Borough.	333 16 6
King's Lynn Borough	194 13 11
Norwich County Borough	614 2 5
NORTHAMPTON County	1,351 8 8
Northampton County Borough	490 10 8
NORTHUMBERLAND County	1,119 10 8
Berwick-on-Tweed Borough	64 3 11
Newcastle-upon-Tyne County Borough.	1,268 16 5
Tynemouth Borough	331 6 6

* There is a Joint Pension Fund for the Administrative Counties of the parts of Holland, Kesteven, and Lindsey.

STATEMENT showing the Payments, &c. in aid of Police Pension Funds—*continued.*

Names of Counties, Boroughs, &c. in which Police Authorities act.	Sums paid out of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties in aid of Police Pension Funds, in respect of the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1895. £ s. d.
NOTTINGHAM County	1,153 8 8
Newark Borough	124 3 5
Nottingham County Borough	1,264 11 5
OXFORD County	892 10 6
Banbury Borough	39 14 2
Oxford County Borough	142 18 8
PETERBOROUGH, SOKE OF, County	107 17 3
Peterborough Borough	93 1 3
RUTLAND County	84 12 8
SALOP County	965 5 0
Shrewsbury Borough	129 16 3
SOMERSET County	2,941 3 3
Bath County Borough	673 5 8
Bridgwater Borough	156 13 0
Bristol County Borough. See under Gloucester County.	—
SOUTHAMPTON County	2,109 15 7
Portsmouth County Borough	1,393 0 2
Southampton County Borough	715 1 2
Winchester Borough	148 7 2
STAFFORD County	3,754 5 8
Hanley County Borough	124 17 8
Newcastle - under - Lyme Borough.	57 19 1
Wa.sall County Borough	304 14 6
Wolverhampton County Borough.	619 7 6
*SUFFOLK County (Joint Fund)	1,627 19 6
Ipswich County Borough	301 18 9
SURREY County	1,404 17 9
Guildford Borough	76 7 6
Reigate Borough	122 16 8
SUSSEX, EAST, County	1,394 2 2
Brighton County Borough	1,159 4 7
Eastbourne Borough	138 4 9
Hastings County Borough	331 3 1
Hove Urban District	317 0 6
SUSSEX, WEST, County	860 5 4
WARWICK County	1,904 9 4
Birmingham County Borough	3,936 15 4
Coventry County Borough	416 3 11
Leamington Borough	239 11 10
WESTMORLAND County	246 11 6
Kendal Borough	24 16 0
WIGHT, ISLE OF, County	316 9 4
Ryde Borough	44 14 11
WILTS County	1,231 15 0
Salisbury Borough	87 10 4
WORCESTER County	1,591 8 10
Kidderminster Borough	147 15 0
Worcester County Borough	214 8 0
YORK, EAST RIDING, County	860 4 0
Beverley Borough	34 17 6
Kingston-upon-Hull County Borough.	1,703 3 2

* There is a Joint Pension Fund for the Administrative Counties of East and West Suffolk.

STATEMENT showing the Payments, &c. in aid of Police Pension Funds—*continued.*

Names of Counties, Boroughs, &c. in which Police Authorities act.	Sums paid out of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties in aid of Police Pension Funds, in respect of the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1895.	Names of Counties, Boroughs, &c. in which Police Authorities act.	Sums paid out of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties in aid of Police Pension Funds, in respect of the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1895.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
YORK, NORTH RIDING, County -	1,335 5 5	CARNARVON County - -	345 2 7
Middlesbrough County Borough.	353 1 5	DENBIGH County - - -	551 10 6
Scarborough Borough -	175 1 0		
YORK, WEST RIDING, County -	7,131 19 4	FLINT County - - -	217 17 6
Bradford County Borough -	1,361 14 10		
Dewsbury Borough - -	135 19 8	GLAMORGAN County - -	2,008 17 2
Doncaster Borough - -	122 0 5	Cardiff County Borough -	702 4 9
Halifax County Borough -	448 18 10	Neath Borough - -	23 7 7
Huddersfield County Borough	347 1 8	Swansea County Borough -	541 1 1
Leeds County Borough -	2,211 17 5		
Rotherham Borough - -	103 9 6	MERIONETH County - -	262 15 6
Sheffield County Borough -	1,792 4 7		
Wakefield Borough - -	396 10 11	MONTGOMERY County - -	275 9 10
York County Borough -	483 6 11		
		PEMBROKE County - -	336 15 8
WALES.			
		RADNOR County - -	155 16 1
ANGLESEY County - -	126 2 5		
			299,795 15 0
BRECON County - - -	211 15 9	Paid to Her Majesty's Exchequer in respect of the River Tyne Police Force, in accordance with the provisions of sect. 17 (2) of the Police Act, 1890 - -	204 5 0
CARDIGAN County - -	156 17 10		
CARMARTHEN County - -	369 0 11	TOTAL - £	300,000 0 0
Carmarthen Borough -	52 15 9		

No. 40.

Statement showing the **Payments out of the Residue** of the English Share of the Proceeds of the **Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties** for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1895.

Names of Counties and of County Boroughs deemed for the purposes of the Local Government Act, 1888, to be situate therein.	Share of the Residue of the Proceeds of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1895, distributed in the same manner as the English Share of the Local Taxation Probate Duty, now the Estate Duty.*	Total Amounts paid to the Councils in respect of the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1895, such Amounts having been apportioned, where necessary, between the Counties and County Boroughs, in accordance with the Adjustments made for the distribution of the Sums payable.
1.	2.	3.
ENGLAND.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bedford County	4,430 9 2	4,430 9 2
Berks County	5,376 16 1	5,269 0 5
Reading County Borough	1,206 8 8	1,314 4 4
Buckingham County	5,459 9 1	5,459 9 1
Cambridge County	3,433 8 3	3,433 8 3
Chester County	13,477 0 0	13,929 8 2
Birkenhead County Borough	1,947 12 4	2,192 7 1
Chester County Borough	950 11 5	780 15 8
†Stockport County Borough	1,826 18 11	1,086 16 8
Cornwall County	6,384 3 0	6,384 3 0
Cumberland County	5,879 16 4	5,879 16 4
Derby County	9,286 0 8	9,264 19 7
Derby County Borough	1,754 17 3	1,775 18 4
Devon County	11,257 8 4	11,382 17 11
Devonport County Borough	870 11 4	886 19 7
Exeter County Borough	1,067 16 2	1,034 16 2
Plymouth County Borough	1,587 3 10	1,478 6 6
Dorset County	6,295 19 2	6,295 19 2
Durham County	11,993 11 7	12,649 17 7
Gateshead County Borough	1,432 19 9	1,014 11 4
South Shields County Borough	1,011 11 4	1,057 11 2
Sunderland County Borough	2,227 4 10	1,943 7 5

* The discontinued Grants upon which the figures in this column were arrived at are shown in column 9 of the Statement on page 186, *et seq.*

† The County Borough of Stockport is, for the purposes of the Local Government Act, 1888, deemed to be situate in the Counties of Chester and Lancaster. In this Statement the figures relating to the Borough are shown under Chester County.

STATEMENT showing the Payments out of the Residue, &c., 31st March, 1895—*cont.*

Names of Counties and of County Boroughs deemed for the purposes of the Local Government Act, 1888, to be situate therein. 1.	Share of the Residue of the Proceeds of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1895, distributed in the same manner as the English Share of the Local Taxation Probate Duty, now the Estate Duty. 2.			Total Amounts paid to the Councils in respect of the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1895, such Amounts having been apportioned, where necessary, between the Counties and County Boroughs, in accordance with the Adjustments made for the distribution of the Sums payable. 3.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
ELY, Isle of, County	2,124	5	4	2,124	5	4
ESSEX County	16,786	16	10	16,790	14	6
West Ham County Borough	4,783	9	10	4,779	12	2
GLOUCESTER County	11,930	4	2	12,126	3	5
*Bristol County Borough	5,891	8	8	5,326	17	2
Gloucester County Borough	591	14	8	847	8	7
HEREFORD County	4,956	14	1	4,956	14	1
HERTFORD County	6,533	6	8	6,533	6	8
HUNTINGDON County	1,973	4	7	1,973	4	7
KENT County	22,880	16	0	22,821	1	11
Canterbury County Borough	454	3	3	513	17	4
LANCASTER County	37,603	1	0	39,447	17	3
Barrow-in-Furness County Borough.	814	11	9	1,119	3	0
Blackburn County Borough	1,777	6	1	1,996	11	4
Bolton County Borough	2,115	16	4	1,969	14	2
Bootle County Borough	1,294	12	6	1,969	14	2
Burnley County Borough	1,035	1	4	1,307	3	5
Bury County Borough	1,299	12	10	1,172	17	5
Liverpool County Borough	18,412	6	4	15,820	6	7
Manchester County Borough	12,965	16	1	13,438	15	6
Oldham County Borough	1,795	5	3	2,256	4	2
Preston County Borough	1,790	15	5	1,620	10	7
Rochdale County Borough	1,399	9	1	1,253	9	0
St. Helens County Borough	1,012	17	9	1,316	2	5
Salford County Borough	4,737	0	4	3,733	9	10
Stockport County Borough. (See under Chester County.)	—			—		
Wigan County Borough	952	8	5	796	16	9
LEICESTER County	5,095	1	4	4,830	14	10
Leicester County Borough	2,640	4	3	2,904	10	9

* The City of Bristol is, for the purposes of the Local Government Act, 1888, deemed to be situate in the Counties of Gloucester and Somerset. In this Statement the figures relating to the City are shown under Gloucester County.

STATEMENT showing the Payments out of the Residue, &c., 31st March, 1895—*cont.*

Names of Counties and of County Boroughs deemed for the purposes of the Local Government Act, 1888, to be situate therein.	Share of the Residue of the Proceeds of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1895, distributed in the same manner as the English Share of the Local Taxation Probate Duty, now the Estate Duty.	Total Amounts paid to the Councils in respect of the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1895, such Amounts having been apportioned, where necessary, between the Counties and County Boroughs, in accordance with the Adjustments made for the distribution of the Sums payable.
1.	2.	3.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
LINCOLN:		
Parts of Holland County -	2,021 0 5	2,021 0 5
Parts of Kesteven County -	3,412 0 6	3,412 0 6
Parts of Lindsey County -	5,901 19 11	5,792 16 11
Grimsby County Borough -	588 6 0	697 9 0
Lincoln County Borough -	681 10 2	681 10 2
LONDON County - - -	165,844 4 2	165,844 4 2
MIDDLESEX County - -	21,228 13 1	21,228 13 1
MONMOUTH County - -	4,395 6 10	4,440 12 11
Newport County Borough -	1,297 15 11	1,252 9 10
NORFOLK County - -	8,418 18 0	8,913 0 11
Great Yarmouth County Borough.	844 13 9	805 1 3
Norwich County Borough -	1,857 11 6	1,403 1 1
NORTHAMPTON County - -	5,746 9 5	5,905 13 2
Northampton County Borough -	1,002 17 1	843 13 4
NORTHUMBERLAND County -	7,320 3 11	7,433 9 5
Newcastle-upon-Tyne County Borough.	3,830 0 3	3,716 14 9
NOTTINGHAM County - -	5,389 9 7	5,561 12 11
Nottingham County Borough -	4,118 1 10	3,945 18 6
OXFORD County - - -	4,736 4 6	4,454 2 7
Oxford County Borough -	1,066 15 1	1,348 17 0
PETERBOROUGH, Soke of, County -	941 17 2	941 17 2
RUTLAND County - -	717 13 8	717 13 8
SALOP County - - -	6,649 15 7	6,649 15 7
SOMERSET County - -	12,294 11 11	12,258 19 1
Bath County Borough - -	1,253 3 5	1,401 14 7
Bristol County Borough. (See under Gloucester County.)	—	—
SOUTHAMPTON County - -	8,395 8 0	8,395 8 0
Portsmouth County Borough -	2,988 4 7	2,988 4 7
Southampton County Borough -	1,424 0 2	1,424 0 2

STATEMENT showing the Payments out of the Residue, &c., 31st March, 1895—*cont.*

Names of Counties and of County Boroughs deemed for the purposes of the Local Government Act, 1888, to be situate therein. 1.	Share of the Residue of the Proceeds of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1895, distributed in the same manner as the English Share of the Local Taxation Probate Duty, now the Estate Duty. 2.	Total Amounts paid to the Councils in respect of the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1895, such Amounts having been apportioned, where necessary, between the Counties and County Boroughs, in accordance with the Adjustments made for the distribution of the Sums payable. 3.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
STAFFORD County - - -	15,753 17 8	16,464 18 0
Hanley County Borough -	1,197 9 2	869 7 1
Walsall County Borough -	1,005 4 7	864 16 9
West Bromwich County Borough.	993 17 6	938 8 3
Wolverhampton County Borough.	1,506 18 5	1,319 17 3
SUFFOLK, East County - -	3,560 8 5	3,770 4 5
Ipswich County Borough -	1,102 2 9	892 6 9
SUFFOLK, West County - -	2,176 16 2	2,176 16 2
SURREY County - - -	15,021 3 1	15,021 3 1
Croydon County Borough -	3,580 9 9	3,580 9 9
SUSSEX, East County - -	7,535 18 6	6,596 6 10
Brighton County Borough -	2,664 15 5	3,035 11 6
Hastings County Borough -	926 5 7	1,495 1 2
SUSSEX, West, County -	3,510 15 7	3,510 15 7
WARWICK County - - -	7,912 3 10	8,740 7 4
Birmingham County Borough -	11,073 18 0	10,294 4 2
Coventry County Borough -	833 6 8	784 17 0
WESTMORLAND County - -	1,665 1 9	1,665 1 9
WIGHT, ISLE OF, County - -	2,392 16 0	2,392 16 0
WILTS County - - - -	9,403 0 2	9,403 0 2
WORCESTER County - -	7,948 2 1	7,948 2 1
Dudley County Borough -	788 3 8	788 3 8
Worcester County Borough -	879 16 2	879 16 2
YORK, East Riding, County - -	3,172 10 8	4,535 17 1
Kingston-upon-Hull County Borough.	4,251 19 3	2,911 4 5
YORK, North Riding, County -	6,338 14 8	6,650 17 5
Middlesbrough County Borough	1,106 7 3	876 15 2

STATEMENT showing the Payments out of the Residue, &c., 31st March, 1895—*cont.*

Names of Counties and of County Boroughs deemed for the purposes of the Local Government Act, 1888, to be situate therein. 1.	Share of the Residue of the Proceeds of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1895, distributed in the same manner as the English Share of the Local Taxation Probate Duty, now the Estate Duty. 2.	Total Amounts paid to the Councils in respect of the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1895, such Amounts having been apportioned, where necessary, between the Counties and County Boroughs, in accordance with the Adjustments made for the distribution of the Sums payable. 3.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
YORK, West Riding, County	28,545 13 8	28,455 6 9
Bradford County Borough	3,743 8 1	4,895 18 9
Halifax County Borough	1,270 17 3	1,407 3 4
Huddersfield County Borough	1,813 4 4	1,822 14 1
Leeds County Borough	6,542 1 0	6,009 9 4
Sheffield County Borough	5,952 13 11	5,240 14 0
YORK County Borough	1,044 6 2	975 15 11
WALES.		
ANGLESEY County	664 6 11	664 6 11
BRECON County	1,356 3 0	1,356 3 0
CARDIGAN County	1,160 15 1	1,160 15 1
CARMARTHEN County	2,404 13 8	2,404 13 8
CARNARVON County	2,205 17 1	2,205 17 1
DENBIGH County	2,884 3 11	2,884 3 11
FLINT County	2,067 4 7	2,067 4 7
GLAMORGAN County	6,936 10 9	7,293 8 9
Cardiff County Borough	2,259 14 5	2,539 19 4
Swansea County Borough	1,720 16 0	1,083 13 1
MERIONETH County	1,000 4 3	1,000 4 3
MONTGOMERY County	1,992 4 10	1,992 4 10
PEMBROKE County	1,528 0 11	1,528 0 11
RADNOR County	710 16 4	710 16 4
TOTAL of the Residue of the Duties £	755,278 3 0	755,278 3 0

No. 41.

Certificates as to Remuneration of Teachers in Poor Law Schools.

Amounts certified under Section 24 (2) (*a*) of the Local Government Act, 1888, as payable during the year ended the 31st of March, 1895, by the Councils of Administrative Counties and County Boroughs to the Guardians of Unions and Parishes in England and Wales in substitution for the Local Grants towards the Remuneration of Teachers in Poor Law Schools.

Union or Parish.	Amount.	Union or Parish.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Aberystwith	13 6 8	Blything	22 16 0
Abingdon	20 0 0	Bodmin	29 9 0
Alderbury	38 19 4	Bolton	206 13 4
Alton	34 10 0	Boston	86 8 0
Ampthill	16 7 6	Bourn	9 12 2
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	13 6 8	Bradfield	32 1 11
Ashton-under-Lyne	76 8 0	Brecknock	13 6 8
Aston	195 17 7	Brentford	304 17 8
Atcham	46 15 10	Bridgend and Cowbridge	111 9 0
Auckland	44 0 0	Bridgewater	13 6 8
Aylesbury	10 0 0	Bridgnorth	40 18 8
Aylsham	23 19 8	Bridport	20 13 4
		Brighton (Parish)	367 18 10
		Bristol (Incorporation)	172 6 8
Bakewell	20 0 0	Bucklow	16 13 4
Barnsley	35 10 1	Builth	56 10 0
Barnstaple	40 17 6	Burton-on-Trent	46 16 3
Barton Regis	225 2 8		
Basford	33 12 2	Caistor	81 10 0
Basingstoke	62 0 0	Camberwell (Parish of St. Giles).	732 9 10
Bath	101 10 5	Cannock	12 0 0
Bedford	94 12 0	Cardiff	421 13 1
Bedminster	108 4 1	Carlisle	22 8 0
Bedwellty	68 19 0	Carmarthen	26 13 4
Belper	43 6 8	Carnarvon	20 0 0
Bethnal Green (Parish of St. Matthew)	498 3 4	Chard	27 10 0
Bideford	26 0 0	Cheadle	13 0 0
Billericay	14 15 4	Chelsea (Parish of St. Luke)	226 12 11
Birkenhead	299 12 11	Cheltenham	34 5 4
Birmingham (Parish)	488 17 7	Chester	187 8 0
Blackburn	77 12 0	Chesterfield	104 0 0
Blean	13 6 8	Chester-le-Street	16 11 6

Amounts certified as payable by Councils of Administrative Counties and County Boroughs, &c.—*continued.*

Union or Parish.	Amount.	Union or Parish.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Chesterton	37 16 0	Elham	30 0 0
Chippenham	10 0 0	Farnham	78 12 11
Chipping Norton	28 0 0	Faversham	42 7 2
Chipping Sodbury	26 6 0	Forden	19 12 0
Chorlton	342 0 7	Fordingbridge	23 0 0
Christchurch	37 16 0	Frome	58 0 0
Church Stretton	14 12 3	Fulham	192 11 5
Cirencester	20 0 0		
City of London	1,018 5 4	Gainsborough	72 0 0
Cleobury Mortimer	21 15 10	Gateshead	207 16 0
Clutton	46 16 0	Glanford Brigg	40 10 0
Cockermouth	82 0 0	Gloucester	66 2 8
Colchester	57 1 3	Goole	8 6 8
Congleton	26 5 0	Grantham	10 13 4
Cookham	23 8 0	Great Yarmouth	20 0 0
Cosford	6 3 1	Greenwich	594 5 4
Coventry	34 5 0	Guisborough	14 13 4
Crediton	17 17 0		
		Hackney	518 12 11
Darlington	16 13 4	Halifax	16 13 4
Depwade	21 17 4	Hampstead (Parish of St. John).	18 10 10
Derby	169 19 5	Hartismere	76 4 0
Docking	20 12 0	Hartlepool	124 0 0
Doncaster	9 3 4	Hartley Wintney	51 17 1
Dover	65 2 1	Haverfordwest	13 6 8
Downham	12 0 0	Hendon	88 0 0
Driffield	12 0 0	Henley	18 17 6
Droitwich	10 13 4	Hereford	28 15 0
Droxford	7 10 0	Hertford	10 13 4
Dudley	135 18 0	Hexham	10 0 0
Durham	25 6 8	Highworth and Swindon	13 17 8
		Hitchin	16 13 4
Easingwold	18 12 0	Holbeach	36 0 0
Eastry	40 0 0	Holborn	622 9 1
East and West Flegg (Incorporation).	25 12 0	Hollingbourn	12 19 3
East Grinstead	8 6 6	Holyhead	9 17 1
East Preston	16 13 4	Holywell	29 16 0
Ecclesall Bierlow	85 15 0	Honiton	20 7 4
Edmonton	434 6 4	Horncastle	25 12 0

AMOUNTS certified as payable by Councils of Administrative Counties and County Boroughs, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	Amount. £ s. d.
Horsham	16 13 4
Huddersfield	38 0 0
Ipswich	247 6 8
Isle of Thanet	98 6 0
Isle of Wight	48 2 0
Islington (Parish of St. Mary)	477 8 10
Kensington (Parish of St. Mary Abbots).	631 19 2
Keynsham	20 0 0
Kidderminster	13 6 8
Kingsclere	13 [illegible] 8
King's Norton	142 1 8
Kingston-upon-Hull (Incorporation).	106 16 0
Knighton	2 3 9
Lambeth (Parish of St. Mary)	704 2 11
Ledbury	26 6 0
Leeds	59 14 4
Leek	30 10 0
Leicester	176 1 10
Lewes	13 3 8
Lewisham	312 3 3
Lexden and Winstree	22 16 0
Lincoln	31 12 10
Linton	29 2 0
Liskeard	12 0 0
Liverpool (Parish)	802 18 5
Loughborough	13 6 8
Louth	7 11 6
Ludlow	6 13 4
Madeley	33 13 11
Maidstone	182 5 10
Maldon	60 8 0
Malton	21 15 0
Manchester (Township)	687 1 11
Mansfield	35 3 6

UNION OR PARISH.	Amount. £ s. d.
Market Harborough	35 0 0
Martley	15 5 1
Medway	153 13 3
Melksham	25 12 0
Merthyr Tydfil	132 1 5
Middlesbrough	83 17 0
Midhurst	46 0 8
Mile End Old Town (Hamlet).	9 12 1
Milton	36 13 4
Mitford and Launditch	54 3 3
Mutford and Lothingland	44 0 0
Nantwich	8 12 0
Neath	30 0 0
Newbury	49 19 9
Newcastle-under-Lyme	30 6 3
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	265 9 8
Newmarket	16 13 4
Newport (Mon.)	320 7 10
Newport Pagnell	13 6 8
Newton Abbot	97 10 0
New Forest	23 18 11
Northampton	92 5 0
Northwich	16 13 4
Norwich	55 16 0
Nottingham	121 0 0
Okehampton	21 5 1
Oldham	107 6 8
Ormskirk	106 13 4
Oswestry (Incorporation)	13 6 8
Oxford (Incorporation)	146 5 6
Paddington (Parish)	248 6 7
Pembroke	24 0 0
Penistone	19 0 0
Plymouth (Incorporation)	80 15 9
Plympton St. Mary	10 0 0
Pontypool	68 8 6
Pontypridd	106 10 8

AMOUNTS certified as payable by Councils of Administrative Counties and County Boroughs, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	Amount. £ s. d.
Poplar	497 18 10
Portsea Island	403 14 8
Preston	163 0 0
Reading	170 18 0
Redruth	9 19 4
Ringwood	21 15 0
Rochford	13 15 3
Ross	12 0 0
Royston	13 6 8
Runcorn	62 10 0
Rye	10 0 0
Saint Albans	16 6 8
Saint Asaph	28 19 1
Saint George's	495 12 6
Saint George-in-the-East (Parish).	325 9 2
Saint Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George Bloomsbury (United Parishes).	10 14 11
Saint Ives	13 6 8
Saint Marylebone (Parish)	537 17 11
Saint Clave's	585 11 5
Saint Pancras (Parish)	807 17 11
Saint Saviour's	268 17 6
Saint Thomas	56 17 9
Salford	246 18 8
Scarborough	23 6 8
Sculcoates	27 10 0
Seisdon	45 14 0
Sevenoaks	46 4 6
Shaftesbury	36 0 0
Shardlow	13 16 3
Sheffield	131 8 7
Sheppey	81 0 0
Shepton Mallet	10 0 0
Sherborne	10 0 0
Shoreditch (Parish of St. Leonard).	453 9 10
Smallburgh	7 9 3
Southampton (Incorporation)	93 3 5
South Molton	16 0 0
South Shields	57 18 4
South Stoneham	97 12 0
Spilsby	30 3 0
Stafford	10 0 0
Staines	32 0 0
Stepney	209 2 8
Steyning	20 0 0
Stockbridge	34 4 0
Stockport	28 10 1
Stockton	74 6 8
Stoke Damerel (Parish)	83 2 0
Stoke-upon-Trent	291 12 8
Stone	12 11 0
Stourbridge	118 15 0
Strand	535 9 3
Stratton	19 12 0
Strood	56 15 11
Stroud	26 11 4
Sunderland	23 6 8
Swansea	21 6 8
Tarvin	36 0 0
Tavistock	13 6 8
Tendring	22 9 2
Thingoe	13 6 8
Thornbury	13 6 8
Tiverton	36 10 0
Tonbridge	93 4 4
Totnes	69 17 4
Truro	35 8 0
Tynemouth	78 19 6
Wakefield	6 13 4
Walsall	145 8 10
Walsingham	8 0 0
Wandsworth and Clapham	861 0 11
Wantage	12 0 0
Ware	6 9 3
Warrington	219 16 1
Warwick	41 10 3

Amounts certified as payable by Councils of Administrative Counties and County Boroughs, &c.—*continued.*

Union or Parish.	Amount.	Union or Parish.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Watford	13 6 8	Wirrall	29 9 0
Wellington (Salop)	13 6 8	Wisbeach	34 16 0
Wellington (Som.)	62 10 8	Witney	16 13 4
Wells	13 14 2	Wokingham	72 8 10
West Ashford	16 4 10	Wolstanton and Burslem	12 6 2
West Bromwich	276 19 6	Wolverhampton	133 17 0
Westbury-on-Severn	13 6 8	Woodbridge	25 2 8
West Derby	321 3 11	Woodstock	9 17 11
West Ham	355 5 8	Woolwich	344 17 9
Westminster	293 6 11	Worcester	12 3 11
Whitby	25 15 0	Worksop	27 0 0
Whitechapel	290 18 11	Wrexham	64 18 0
Whitehaven	62 17 4	Wycombe	42 6 8
Wigton	25 14 0		
Williton	15 13 0	Yeovil	10 13 4
Wimborne and Cranborne	5 15 0	Total	32,309 11 0
Wincanton	7 3 0		
Windsor	49 16 0		

No. 42.

Certificates as to Awards to Public Vaccinators.

Statement showing the Aggregate Amounts certified by the Local Government Board, during the Financial Year ended 31st March 1895, as payable by the Councils of the under-mentioned Administrative Counties and County Boroughs to Public Vaccinators under Section 24 (2) (*a*) of the Local Government Act, 1888.

Administrative Counties and County Boroughs.	Aggregate Amount certified as payable by the Council to Public Vaccinators. £ s. d.
Administrative Counties.	
Berks	25 8 5
Buckingham	12 9 7
Chester	5 18 11
Cornwall	34 13 0
Cumberland	356 17 0
Derby	720 17 1
Devon	612 13 11
Dorset	4 4 0
Essex	304 16 3
Gloucester	28 6 9
Hereford	4 5 7
Hertford	23 1 11
Kent	990 1 2
Lancaster	683 5 11
Leicester	36 6 0
London	1,924 9 0
Middlesex	383 5 3
Monmouth	20 4 3
Northampton	3 14 1
Northumberland	247 17 2
Nottingham	20 16 10
Oxford	13 18 7
Rutland	24 15 2
Salop	7 9 0
Somerset	347 10 5
Southampton	28 18 6
Stafford	11 13 2
Surrey	428 8 6
Warwick	10 4
Westmorland	32 1 10
York, North Riding	54 11 0
„ West Riding	330 15 3
Anglesey	72 19 0
Brecon	93 9 11
Carmarthen	154 5 5
Glamorgan	59 15 7
Montgomery	5 3 0
Pembroke	18 9 0
Radnor	6 1 3
County Boroughs.	
Barrow-in-Furness	173 7 0
Bath	18 11 0
Birmingham	164 3 0
Blackburn	48 10 1
Bootle	48 16 2
Bradford	5 14 6
Bristol	24 6 10
Bury	27 7 5
Canterbury	32 1 10
Coventry	1 13 8
Croydon	120 3 0
Devonport	59 17 0
Exeter	15 17 0
Great Yarmouth	64 17 0
Halifax	9 4 0
Liverpool	238 7 1
Manchester	324 2 3
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	145 4 10
Oldham	17 0
Plymouth	45 6 1
Rochdale	64 4 9
St. Helen's	119 4 0
Salford	44 12 6
Sheffield	112 11 0
Total	10,043 6 0

No. 43.

Certificates as to Remuneration of Poor Law Medical Officers, &c. in the Metropolis.

Amounts certified under Section 43 (1) (*a*) of the Local Government Act, 1888, as payable during the Year ended the 31st of March 1895, by the London County Council to the Guardians of Unions and Parishes wholly in the County of London, towards the Remuneration of Poor Law Medical Officers, and towards the Cost of Drugs and Medical Appliances.

Name of Poor Law Union.		Sums to be paid in respect of Medical Officers, Drugs, and Medical Appliances for Establishments belonging to Union.	Proportionate Sum due to Guardians of Poor Law Union in respect of Medical Officers, Drugs, and Medical Appliances for Schools belonging to School District in which the Union is comprised.	Proportionate Sum due to Guardians of Poor Law Union in respect of Medical Officers, Drugs, and Medical Appliances for Establishments belonging to Sick Asylum District in which the Union is comprised.	Proportionate Sum due to Guardians of Poor Law Union in respect of Medical Officers, Drugs, and Medical Appliances for Establishments belonging to the Metropolitan Asylum District.	Total of the Sums named opposite in Columns 2, 3, 4, and 5.
1.		2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
City of London - -	(1)	648 5 11	317 3 5	—	356 2 1	1,834 18 3
	(2)	235 6 2	101 6 3		176 14 5	
Fulham - - - -	(1)	580 7 5	20 11 3	—	88 5 10	1,112 13 4
	(2)	374 10 6	5 2 0		43 16 4	
Greenwich - - -	(1)	982 5 11	74 13 11	—	72 13 4	1,765 19 2
	(2)	558 11 0	41 13 9		36 1 3	
Hackney - - -	(1)	859 19 11	—	—	100 14 6	1,597 6 8
	(2)	586 12 6			49 19 9	
Holborn - - - -	(1)	1,205 0 5	—	—	93 1 1	2,033 2 10
	(2)	688 17 9			46 3 7	
Lewisham - - -	(1)	367 19 10	39 18 3	—	59 5 8	754 10 2
	(2)	240 12 1	17 5 11		29 8 5	
Mile End Old Town - -	(1)	573 1 6	—	—	32 2 11	897 11 11
	(2)	276 8 5			15 19 1	
Paddington - - -	(1)	518 8 1	26 10 4	—	113 17 2	929 13 6
	(2)	207 16 3	6 11 7		56 10 7	
Poplar - - -	(1)	641 0 7	56 16 2	191 2 3	60 8 5	1,435 3 3
	(2)	261 3 8	20 14 0	173 18 6	29 19 8	
St. George-in-the-East -	(1)	594 19 11	—	—	16 7 11	906 6 6
	(2)	286 15 11			8 2 9	
St. George's - - -	(1)	779 4 3	52 18 5	—	227 4 10	1,479 9 9
	(2)	294 4 4	13 2 6		112 15 5	
Saint Giles, Camberwell -	(1)	705 0 0	92 1 4	—	89 11 5	1,420 15 5
	(2)	438 6 0	51 7 8		44 9 0	
St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George Bloomsbury.	(1)	226 13 0	—	37 1 11	35 19 3	407 16 10
	(2)	49 18 3		40 7 6	17 16 11	
St. John, Hampstead - -	(1)	150 0 0	—	—	62 0 11	383 17 5
	(2)	141 0 8			30 15 10	
Carried forward -	(1)	8,832 6 9	680 13 1	228 4 2	1,407 15 4	16,959 5 0
	(2)	4,640 3 6	257 3 8	214 6 0	698 12 6	

Note.—The figures (1) and (2) in the first column signify the sums payable on account of "Remuneration of Poor Law Medical Officers" and "Cost of Drugs, &c.", respectively.

Name of Poor Law Union.		Sums to be paid in respect of Medical Officers, Drugs, and Medical Appliances for Establishments belonging to Union.	Proportionate Sum due to Guardians of Poor Law Union in respect of Medical Officers, Drugs, and Medical Appliances for Schools belonging to School District in which the Union is comprised.	Proportionate Sum due to Guardians of Poor Law Union in respect of Medical Officers, Drugs, and Medical Appliances for Establishments belonging to Sick Asylum District in which the Union is comprised.	Proportionate Sum due to Guardians of Poor Law Union in respect of Medical Officers, Drugs, and Medical Appliances for Establishments belonging to the Metropolitan Asylum District.	Total of the Sums named opposite in Columns 2, 3, 4, and 5.
1.		2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward -	(1)	8,832 6 9	680 13 1	228 4 2	1,407 15 4	16,959 5 0
	(2)	4,640 3 6	257 3 8	214 6 0	698 12 6	
St. Leonard, Shoreditch -	(1)	741 14 2	—	—	58 4 7	1,318 14 2
	(2)	489 17 6			28 17 11	
St. Luke, Chelsea - -	(1)	510 0 0	34 11 4	—	62 16 0	1,019 18 2
	(2)	371 13 9	9 13 9		31 3 4	
St. Mary Abbots, Kensington	(1)	349 8 4	96 7 9	—	175 2 1	1,610 1 0
	(2)	375 4 6	27 0 4		86 18 0	
St. Mary, Islington - -	(1)	1,065 1 10	—	—	145 13 2	1,863 14 8
	(2)	580 14 0			72 5 8	
St. Mary, Lambeth - -	(1)	1,110 13 2	—	—	134 1 0	2,135 9 10
	(2)	824 5 2			66 10 6	
St. Marylebone - -	(1)	1,091 0 0	—	—	130 10 4	1,905 15 4
	(2)	619 9 7			64 15 5	
St. Matthew, Bethnal Green	(1)	747 10 0	—	—	36 12 8	1,147 19 8
	(2)	345 13 [illegible]			18 3 7	
St. Olave's - - -	(1)	876 16 2	73 12 0	—	71 12 1	1,643 12 8
	(2)	545 0 2	41 1 7		35 10 8	
St. Pancras - - -	(1)	1,405 12 6	—	—	136 13 7	2,491 19 0
	(2)	881 16 4			67 16 7	
St. Saviour's - - -	(1)	1,254 17 1	83 15 0	—	94 0 8	2,198 2 3
	(2)	692 1 3	26 15 0		46 13 3	
Stepney - - -	(1)	303 18 9	26 5 9	80 17 9	25 11 6	684 3 9
	(2)	146 10 5	14 13 5	73 12 4	12 13 10	
Strand - - -	(1)	395 0 0	—	83 12 11	81 1 10	861 7 9
	(2)	170 7 7		91 0 7	40 4 10	
Wandsworth and Clapham -	(1)	854 7 11	110 1 9	—	163 10 4	1,845 15 6
	(2)	588 18 6	47 14 0		81 3 0	
Westminster - -	(1)	245 0 0	—	79 5 2	76 16 8	568 9 4
	(2)	42 19 10		86 5 1	38 2 7	
Whitechapel - -	(1)	619 10 10	33 3 10	—	35 6 1	1,177 17 0
	(2)	460 3 11	12 1 11		17 10 5	
Woolwich - - -	(1)	505 1 5	43 7 0	—	42 3 6	892 12 3
	(2)	256 17 10	24 3 11		20 18 7	
Totals - -	(1)	21,407 18 11	1,181 17 6	472 0 0	2,877 11 5	40,324 17 4
	(2)	12,031 17 3	460 7 7	465 4 0	1,428 0 8	
	£	33,439 16 2	1,642 5 1	937 4 0	4,305 12 1	

Note.—The figures (1) and (2) in the first column signify the sums payable on account of "Remuneration of Poor Law Medical Officers" and "Cost of Drugs, &c.", respectively.

APPENDIX D.

Transactions under the Local Government Act, 1888, and the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882.

No. 44.

Loans to County Councils.

Loans to the raising of which by County Councils the Local Government Board have given their consent during the Year ended on the 31st March, 1895.

County.	Purpose.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
			£
Anglesey	Police buildings	30	600
Buckingham	Bridge	30	450
Cardigan	Police stations	30	600
Carmarthen	Police purposes	30	408
Ditto	Police station and cells	30	336
Ditto	Contribution to cost of bridges	30	1,248
Chester	Law courts and county offices, &c.	30	11,064
Ditto	Lunatic asylum purposes	30	9,152
Cornwall	Police station	30	1,200
Ditto	Land for police station	30	300
Cumberland	Police buildings	15	600
Ditto	Ditto	15	400
Denbigh	Bridge	20	460
Derby	County buildings	30	16,300
Devon	Offices and lodge	30	3,300
Ditto	Police stations	30	705
Ditto	Ditto	30	16,995
Dorset	Court house	30	2,002
Durham	Lunatic asylum purposes	30	2,430
Ditto	Ditto	10	400
Ditto	Police stations	30	8,000
Hereford	Lunatic asylum purposes	20	583
Hertford	Land for lunatic asylum	30	10,000
Ditto	Police station	30	2,894
Isle of Ely	Lunatic asylum purposes	7	1,086
Ditto	Repayment of loan	7	860
Leicester	Lunatic asylum purposes	15	2,222
Ditto	Ditto	30	13,039
Middlesex	Alterations at town hall, Brentford	30	1,950
Ditto	Improvement of Highgate Archway	30	6,500
Ditto	Lunatic asylum purposes	30	25,300
Ditto	Ditto	13	4,700
Monmouth	Bridge	30	1,080
Ditto	Police station	20	1,100

County.	Purpose.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
			£
Northampton	Police station	30	400
Ditto	Land for county buildings	30	2,000
Rutland	Lunatic asylum purposes	15	278
Ditto	Ditto	30	1,601
Southampton	County offices	30	11,640
Ditto	Land for county offices	30	8,939
Ditto	Lunatic asylum purposes	30	1,600
Ditto	Ditto	30	14,000
Ditto	Police station	30	300
Ditto	Police purposes	30	450
Ditto	Police buildings	30	2,112
Ditto	Ditto	30	7,593
Ditto	Ditto	30	3,795
Ditto	Purposes of Lunacy Act, 1890	30	24,000
Stafford	Court house	30	100
Ditto	Lunatic asylum purposes	30	164,250
Ditto	Ditto	10	23,000
Ditto	Ditto	25	3,750
Ditto	Ditto	10	1,632
Ditto	Ditto	30	18,368
Ditto	Ditto	30	2,924
Ditto	Ditto	15	1,076
Ditto	Police buildings	30	900
East and West Suffolk (Joint Committee).	Lunatic asylum purposes	30	3,000
Surrey	Court house	30	4,500
Sussex, East	Drainage of lunatic asylum	30	371
Ditto	Ditto	30	1,349
Warwick	Bridge	30	450
Ditto	Court house	30	3,000
Ditto	Land for police station	30	950
Ditto	Lunatic asylum purposes	30	36,500
Ditto	Ditto	15	1,500
Ditto	Police buildings	30	2,140
Ditto	Ditto	30	2,950
Ditto	Technical instruction	30	150
Wilts	Maintenance of main roads	10	1,986
Worcester	Police buildings	30	3,320
Ditto	Ditto	20	4,060
Yorks (West Riding)	County offices	30	65,000
Ditto	Lunatic asylum purposes	30	6,500
Ditto	Ditto	10	7,900
			£581,633

No. 45.

Instruments issued by the Local Government Board to County Councils under Sections 64 and 65 of the Local Government Act, 1888, during the Year ended on the 31st March, 1895.

County.	Purpose.
Brecon	Sale of toll house.
Ditto	Ditto.
Cardigan	Sale of land and appropriation of sale proceeds towards cost of police station.
Cornwall	Sale of land.
Ditto	Ditto.
Durham	Appropriation of sale proceeds towards cost of site for county buildings.
Essex	Sale of land and buildings.
Ditto	Variation of instrument consenting to sale of land.
Hertford	Exchange of land.
Lancaster	Sale of land and appropriation of sale proceeds towards cost of police station.
Leicester	Appropriation of sale proceeds towards cost of extension of lunatic asylum.
London	Exchange of land.
Ditto	Lease of land.
Middlesex	Transfer of annuities.
Monmouth	Sale of premises.
Northumberland	Sale of land.
Rutland	Appropriation of sale proceeds towards cost of extension of lunatic asylum.
Surrey	Sale of land.
Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Alienation of land.
Wilts	Variation of instrument.
Ditto	Appropriation of sale proceeds in reduction of debt.
Worcester	Variation of instrument.
York, West Riding	Sale of land.

No. 46.

Instruments issued by the Local Government Board under Section 62 of the Local Government Act, 1888, during the Year ended on the 31st March, 1895.

County, County Borough, Borough, or Urban District.	Purpose.
Abercarn - - - (*Urban District.*)	Fixing 30 years for repayment of loan raised to pay a sum to the Rural Sanitary Authority of the Newport Union for purposes of an agreement for adjustment.
Birmingham (City) - - (*County Borough.*)	Fixing 30 years for repayment of a loan raised to pay a sum awarded to Warwick County Council.
Cardiff - - - - (*County Borough.*)	Fixing 33 years for repayment of loan raised to pay a sum to Glamorgan County Council for purposes of an agreement for adjustment.
Devon - - - (*County.*)	Sanctioning application of moneys received from the Town Councils of Bideford, Dartmouth, Devonport, Great Torrington, and South Molton, under adjustments, in repayment of debt.
Durham - - - - (*County.*)	Sanctioning application of moneys received under adjustments towards cost of site for county buildings.
Hertford - - - (*Borough.*)	Fixing 10 years for repayment of loan raised to pay a sum to the Guardians of the Poor of the Hertford Union for purposes of an agreement for adjustment.
Kent - - - (*County.*)	Sanctioning application of moneys received from Town Council of Dover in respect of an agreement under the Lunacy Act, 1891, towards a payment to the London County Council under adjustment.
Ditto - - -	Sanctioning application of moneys received from the Town Councils of Deal, Faversham, Hythe, Maidstone, Rochester, and Sandwich in respect of an agreement under the Lunacy Act, 1891, towards a payment to the London County Council under adjustment.
Lindsey, Parts of - - (*County.*)	Sanctioning application of moneys received from Town Council of Grimsby under award towards cost of court house, bridge, and police station.
Middlesex - - - (*County.*)	Sanctioning application of moneys received under award towards cost of repair of Chertsey Bridge.
Ditto - - -	Sanctioning application of moneys received under award towards cost of rebuilding bridges.
Ditto - - -	Sanctioning advance from "Bridge Fund" (formed by investment of moneys received from London County Council on adjustment) of money towards cost of alterations to Town Hall, Brentford.
Sussex, East - - - (*County.*)	Fixing 30 years for repayment of loan raised to pay a sum to West Sussex County Council for purposes of an agreement for adjustment.
Sussex, West - - - (*County.*)	Sanctioning application of moneys received from the East Sussex County Council under award towards cost of lunatic asylum.

County, County Borough, Borough, or Urban District.	Purpose.
Sussex, West (*County.*)	Sanctioning advance from money received from East Sussex County Council on adjustment.
Swansea (*County Borough.*)	Fixing 45 years for repayment of loan raised to pay a sum awarded to Glamorgan County Council.
Warwick (*County.*)	Sanctioning application of moneys received under award towards expenses incurred in connection with lunatic asylum.
Ditto	Sanctioning application of moneys received under award towards expenses incurred in connection with court house and police buildings.
Ditto	Sanctioning application of moneys received from Town Council of Birmingham under an agreement for adjustment in reduction of debt.
Ditto	Sanctioning application of moneys received under award towards cost of allotments.
Yorks, North Riding (*County.*)	Sanctioning application of moneys received under award in the purchase of annuities.
Yorks, West Riding (*County.*)	Sanctioning application of moneys received under award towards cost of county offices.
Ditto	Sanctioning application of moneys received from Town Council of Bradford under award towards cost of lunatic asylum.
Ditto	Sanctioning application of moneys received under agreements for adjustment towards cost of police station.
Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Sanctioning application of moneys received under awards from Town Councils of Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, and Sheffield, towards cost of lunatic asylum.
Ditto	Sanctioning application of moneys received under award towards cost of land for purposes of a lunatic asylum.

No. 47.

Loans to Municipal Corporations.

Loans to Municipal Corporations approved by the Local Government Board under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, the Local Government Act, 1888, and the Lunacy Act, 1890, during the Year ended on the 31st March, 1895.

Borough.	County.	Purpose.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
				£
Bath (City) -	(*County Borough*)	Improvement of public baths -	30	30,000
Bootle - -	Ditto - -	Town hall and municipal buildings.	20	4,300
Brighton - -	Ditto - -	Drainage of lunatic asylum and redemption of land tax.	30	789
Bristol (City) -	Ditto - -	Land for lunatic asylum - -	30	5,000
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Purchase of land - -	30	7,270
Burton-on-Trent -	Stafford - -	Land for municipal offices - -	30	400
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Furniture for municipal offices	10	3,000
Cardiff - - -	(*County Borough*)	Purchase of land and erection of police station.	30	,050
Colchester - -	Essex - - -	Police buildings - - -	30	2,000
Conway - -	Carnarvon -	Municipal buildings - -	15	150
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	30	2,350
Cowbridge - -	Glamorgan -	Town hall and municipal buildings.	20	727
Derby - - -	(*County Borough*)	Enlargement of arboretum -	30	2,200
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Improvement of recreation ground.	30	280
Dudley - -	Ditto - -	Land for police purposes -	30	135
Falmouth - -	Cornwall - -	Municipal buildings - -	30	1,800
Gravesend - -	Kent - -	Offices - - -	30	50
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Police buildings - - -	30	460
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Market purposes - -	20	2,530
Hanley - -	(*County Borough*)	Lighting town hall and Victoria Hall.	10	1,408
Haslingden -	Lancaster - -	Municipal buildings - -	25	3,300

Borough.	County.	Purpose.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
				£
Hastings - -	(*County Borough*)	Police stations - - -	30	3,671
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Purchase of foreshore - -	30	400
Heywood - -	Lancaster - -	Land for town hall - -	30	2,700
Nelson - -	Ditto - -	Municipal buildings - -	15	1,500
Newark-upon-Trent.	Nottingham -	Town hall - - -	25	990
Newcastle-upon-Tyne (City).	(*County Borough*)	Lunatic asylum - - -	25	100,000
Nottingham -	Ditto - -	Purchase of land - -	30	514
Plymouth - -	Ditto - -	Furniture for offices - -	10	860
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Lunatic asylum purposes -	15	10,000
Southend-on-Sea -	Essex - -	Municipal offices - - -	30	3,300
South Shields -	(*County Borough*)	Lunatic asylum purposes -	30	502
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Police buildings - -	30	3,587
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	16	1,713
Sunderland - -	Ditto - -	Lunatic asylum purposes -	30	42,667
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Land for post office - -	30	1,250
Tenterden -	Kent - -	Land for market, &c. - -	28	1,100
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.	Dorset - - -	Market purposes - -	20	500
York (City) -	(*County Borough*)	Municipal offices - -	15	1,200
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Police station and courts of justice.	15	2,500
				£261,093

No. 48.

Instruments issued by the Local Government Board to Municipal Corporations under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, in respect of purposes other than the raising of Loans during the Year ended the 31st March, 1895.

Borough.	County.	Purpose.
Aldeburgh	East Suffolk	Sale of corporate land.
Beccles	Ditto	Appropriation of proceeds of sale of stock.
Ditto	Ditto	Variation of above instrument.
Bishop's Castle	Salop	Sale of chief rents.
Bradford	(*County Borough*)	Exchange of land.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Bristol (City)	Ditto	Purchase of land.
Ditto	Ditto	Variation of instrument approving of sale of corporate land.
Ditto	Ditto	Sale of corporate land.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Disposal of corporate land.
Cardiff	Ditto	Exchange of land.
Carlisle (City)	Cumberland	Sale of corporate land.
Cowbridge	Glamorgan	Ditto.
*Dartmouth	Devon	Enfranchisement of leasehold land.
Derby	(*County Borough*)	Sale of fee-farm rents.
Doncaster	Yorks, West Riding	Appropriation of proceeds of sale of stock.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Transfer of annuities.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
East Retford	Nottingham	Sale of corporate land.
Faversham	Kent	Disposal of corporate land.
Folkestone	Ditto	Sale of corporate land.
Gravesend	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Appropriation of proceeds of sale of corporate land.
Great Yarmouth	(*County Borough*)	Exchange of land.
Ditto	Ditto	Sale of fee-simple of land.
Grimsby	Ditto	Sale of corporate land.

* The full name of this borough is "Clifton Dartmouth Hardness."

INSTRUMENTS issued by the Local Government Board to Municipal Corporations—*continued.*

Borough.	County.	Purpose.
Hartlepool	Durham	Transfer of annuities.
Ditto	Ditto	Appropriation of corporate land.
Heywood	Lancaster	Purchase of land.
Hyde	Chester	Exchange of land.
Kidwelly	Carmarthen	Lease of corporate land.
Ditto	Ditto	Variation of instrument approving of lease of corporate land.
Kingston-upon-Hull	(*County Borough*)	Sale of corporate land.
Leicester	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Purchase of land.
Ditto	Ditto	Appropriation of proceeds of sale of corporate land.
Lichfield (City)	Stafford	Transfer of annuities.
Ditto	Ditto	Appropriation of proceeds of sale of stock.
Liskeard	Cornwall	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Sale of corporate land
Ditto	Ditto	Appropriation of proceeds of sale of corporate land.
Ditto	Ditto	Transfer of stock.
Liverpool (City)	(*County Borough*)	Disposal of corporate land.
Ditto	Ditto	Exchange of land.
Ditto	Ditto	Sale of corporate land.
Ditto	Ditto	Variation of instrument approving of sale of reversionary interest in corporate property.
Ditto	Ditto	Variation of former instruments.
Ditto	Ditto	Sale of reversionary interest in corporate land.
Monmouth	Monmouth	Sale of corporate land.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne (City).	(*County Borough*)	Exchange of lands.
Ditto	Ditto	Lease of corporate land.
Ditto	Ditto	Appropriation of corporate land.
Ditto	Ditto	Sale of corporate land.
New Romney	Kent	Alienation of corporate land.
Nottingham	(*County Borough*)	Lease of corporate land.
Ditto	Ditto	Purchase and lease of corporate land.
Ditto	Ditto	Sale of corporate land, and variation of instrument approving of sale or lease of corporate land.
Oxford (City)	Ditto	Sale of corporate land.
Peterborough (City)	Northampton	Transfer of stock.
Ditto	Ditto	Appropriation of proceeds of sale of stock.

INSTRUMENTS issued by the Local Government Board to Municipal Corporations—*continued.*

Borough.	County.	Purpose.
Preston	(*County Borough*)	Lease of corporate land.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Sale of corporate land.
Ditto	Ditto	Appropriation of proceeds of sale of corporate land.
Salisbury (City)	Wilts	Sale of corporate land.
Southampton	(*County Borough*)	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Appropriation of corporate land.
Southwold	East Suffolk	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Exchange of land.
Stockport	(*County Borough*)	Sale of corporate land.
Taunton	Somerset	Exchange of land.
Tynemouth	Northumberland	Direction of investment of sinking funds.
Walsall	(*County Borough*)	Sale of corporate land.
Ditto	Ditto	Lease of corporate land.
Windsor, New	Berks	Lease of corporate land.
Wolverhampton	(*County Borough*)	Disposal of corporate land.
Worcester (City)	Ditto	Sale of corporate land.
York (City)	Ditto	Appropriation of corporate land.
Ditto	Ditto	Commutation of rentcharge.
Ditto	Ditto	Sale of corporate land.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

No. 49.

Alterations of Areas of Boroughs, and Sanitary Districts.

(In continuation of Twenty-third Annual Report, page 292.)

I.—Boroughs extended by Provisional Orders under Section 54 of the Local Government Act, 1888.

Name of Borough.	County Districts wholly or partly added to Borough.	Title of confirming Act.
Margate - -	Part of the Contributory Place of Saint John-the-Baptist, Margate, in the Rural District of the Isle of Thanet Union.	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 12) Act, 1894.
Tunbridge Wells -	Part of the Local Government District of Southborough and part of the Contributory Place of Tonbridge, in the Rural District of the Tonbridge Union.	(No. 12) ,,

II.—Formation of new Urban Districts.

Urban Districts constituted by Orders of County Councils and confirmed by the Local Government Board.

Names of new Urban Districts. (1.)	Areas of Rural Districts converted into Urban Districts named in Col. (1). (2.)	Names of Counties. (3.)	Titles and Dates of confirming Orders. (4.)
Bromyard -	The Parish of Bromyard and part of the Parish of Winslow.	Hereford -	The Hereford and Worcester (Bromyard and Winslow) Confirmation Order, 1894. 17th November 1894.
Brumby and Frodingham.	The Parishes of Brumby and Frodingham.	The parts of Lindsey.	The parts of Lindsey (Brumby and Frodingham) Confirmation Order, 1894. 18th October 1894.
Buckhurst Hill -	The part of the Parish of Chigwell which was constituted the new Parish of Buckhurst Hill.	Essex - -	The County of Essex (Chigwell) Confirmation Order, 1894. 17th November 1894.
Carnforth -	The Township of Carnforth -	Lancaster -	The County of Lancaster (Carnforth) Confirmation Order, 1894. 5th September 1894.
Chertsey - -	The Parish of Chertsey. Division into wards.	Surrey - -	The County of Surrey (Chertsey) Confirmation Order, 1894. 6th October 1894.
Chingford -	The Parish of Chingford -	Essex - -	The County of Essex (Chingford) Confirmation Order, 1894. 19th November 1894.
Crewkerne - -	The part of the Parish of Crewkerne which was constituted the new Parish of Crewkerne.	Somerset -	The County of Somerset (Crewkerne) Confirmation Order, 1894. 17th November 1894.

Names of new Urban Districts. (1.)	Areas of Rural Districts converted into Urban Districts named in Col. (1). (2.)	Names of Counties. (3.)	Titles and Dates of confirming Orders. (4.)
Erdington	The Hamlets of Erdington and Witton which now constitute the new Parish of Erdington. Division into wards.	Warwick	The County of Warwickshire (Erdington) Confirmation Order, 1894. 23rd October 1894.
Esher and the Dittons.	The Parishes of Esher and Thames Ditton and part of the Parish of Long Ditton. Division into wards.	Surrey	The County of Surrey (Esher and Dittons) Confirmation Order, 1895. 28th March 1895.
Finedon	The Parish of Finedon	Northampton	The County of Northampton (Finedon) Confirmation Order, 1894. 23rd October 1894.
Frimley	The Parish of Frimley. Division into wards.	Surrey	The Southampton and Surrey (Frimley) Confirmation Order, 1894. 5th November 1894.
Fulstone	The newly constituted Parish of Fulstone.	West Riding of Yorks.	The West Riding of Yorkshire (Austonley, Cartworth, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894. 21st November 1894.
Golborne	The Township of Golborne. Division into wards.	Lancaster	The County of Lancaster (Golborne) Confirmation Order, 1894. 15th September 1894.
Greenford	The Parishes of Great Greenford, Perivale, and Twyford Abbey. Division into Wards.	Middlesex	The County of Middlesex (Greenford) Confirmation Order, 1894. 17th October 1894.
Hepworth	The newly constituted Parish of Hepworth.	West Riding of Yorks.	The West Riding of Yorkshire (Austonley, Cartworth, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894. 21st November 1894.
Hetton	The Parish of Hetton-le-Hole	Durham	The County of Durham (Hetton) Confirmation Order, 1895. 30th March 1895.
Hoddesdon	Parts of the Parishes of Great Amwell and Hoddesdon.	Hertford	The County of Hertford (Hoddesden, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894. 10th November 1894.
Holme	The newly constituted Parish of Holme.	West Riding of Yorks.	The West Riding of Yorkshire (Austonley, Cartworth, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894. 21st November 1894.
Holmfirth	The newly constituted Parish of Holmfirth. Division into Wards.	Ditto	Ditto.
Irlam	So much of the Township of Barton-upon-Irwell as is included within the Hamlets of Cadishead and Higher and Lower Irlam. Division into Wards.	Lancaster	The County of Lancaster (Irlam Urban District) Confirmation Order, 1894. 4th October 1894.
Knutsford	The newly constituted Township of Knutsford.	Chester	The County of Chester (Knutsford) Confirmation Order, 1895. 23rd March 1895.
Leatherhead	The Parish of Leatherhead	Surrey	The County of Surrey (Leatherhead) Confirmation Order, 1894. 5th September 1894.

Names of new Urban Districts. (1.)	Areas of Rural Districts converted into Urban Districts named in Col. (1). (2.)	Names of Counties. (3.)	Titles and Dates of confirming Orders. (4.)
Ledbury	Part of the Parish of Ledbury	Hereford	The County of Hereford (Ledbury Urban) Confirmation Order, 1894. 19th October 1894.
Machynlleth	The Township of the Town and Liberties of Machynlleth. Division into Wards.	Montgomery	The County of Montgomery (Machynlleth) Confirmation Order, 1894. 13th November 1894.
Mallwyd	The Parish of Mallwyd	Merioneth	The County of Merioneth (Mallwyd) Confirmation Order, 1895. 28th March 1895.
Nailsworth	The Parish of Nailsworth	Gloucester	The County of Gloucester (Nailsworth Urban District) Confirmation Order, 1894. 10th November 1894.
Perry Barr	The Parish of Perry Barr	Stafford	The Stafford, Worcester, and West Bromwich (Oldbury and Perry Bar) Confirmation Order, 1894. 24th November 1894.
Scholes	The newly constituted Parish of Scholes.	West Riding of Yorks.	The West Riding of Yorkshire (Austonley, Cartworth, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894. 21st November 1894.
South Shoebury	The Parish of South Shoebury	Essex	The County of Essex (South Shoebury) Confirmation Order, 1894. 18th September 1894.
Sunbury - on - Thames.	The Parish of Sunbury	Middlesex	The County of Middlesex (Sunbury) Confirmation Order, 1894. 12th October 1894.
Urmston	The Township of Urmston	Lancaster	The County of Lancaster (Urmston) Confirmation Order, 1894. 6th October 1894.
Walton - upon - Thames.	The Parish of Walton-upon-Thames. Division into Wards.	Surrey	The County of Surrey (Walton-upon-Thames) Confirmation Order, 1894. 10th October 1894.
Warblington	The Parish of Warblington	Southampton	The County of Southampton (Warblington) Confirmation Order, 1894. 7th November 1894.
Wealdstone	The newly constituted Parish of Wealdstone.	Middlesex	The County of Middlesex (Harrow, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894. 7th November 1894.
Wembley	The Parish of Kingsbury and the newly constituted Parish of Wembley. Division into Wards.	Ditto	Ditto.
Weetslade	The newly constituted Parish of Weetslade.	Northumberland.	The County of Northumberland (Weetslade) Confirmation Order, 1894. 3rd September 1894.
Weybridge	The Parish of Weybridge	Surrey	The County of Surrey (Weybridge) Confirmation Order, 1894. 12th September 1894.
Whitstable	The newly constituted Parish of Whitstable Urban.	Kent	The County of Kent (Whitstable) Confirmation Order, 1894. 3rd December 1894.

Names of new Urban Districts. (1.)	Areas of Rural Districts converted into Urban Districts named in Col. (1). (2.)	Names of Counties. (3.)	Titles and Dates of confirming Orders. (4.)
Wigston Magna -	Part of the Parish of Wigston Magna. Division into Wards.	Leicester -	The County of Leicester (Wigston) Confirmation Order, 1894. 5th October 1894.
Worsley - -	Part of the Township of Worsley. Division into Wards.	Lancaster -	The County of Lancaster (Worsley) Confirmation Order, 1894. 22nd October 1894.

III.—Urban Districts extended or altered by Orders of County Councils, which have been confirmed by the Local Government Board.

Names of Urban Districts. (1.)	Parts of Rural and Urban Districts transferred to the Districts named in Col. (1). (2.)	Names of Counties. (3.)	Titles and Dates of confirming Orders. (4.)
Acton - -	A part of the Urban District of Brentford. *See also* Brentford.	Middlesex -	The County of Middlesex (Acton and Ealing) Confirmation Order, 1894. 9th May 1894.
Arlecdon and Prizington.	The part of the Parish of Arlecdon comprised in the Rural District of Whitehaven.	Cumberland -	The County of Cumberland (Arlecdon and Frizington) Confirmation Order, 1894. 28th September 1894.
Atherton - -	*See* Leigh.	—	——
Bakewell - -	Parts of the Parishes of Great Longstone and Over Haddon, in the Rural District of Bakewell. (A part of the Urban District of Bakewell was also transferred to and merged in the said Rural District.)	Derby - -	The County of Derby (Bakewell) Confirmation Order, 1894. 9th November 1894.
Bampton - -	The part of the Parish of Bampton comprised in the Rural District of Tiverton.	Devon - -	The County of Devon (Bampton) Confirmation Order, 1894. 15th October 1894.
Brentford - -	A part of the Urban District of Acton. *See also* Acton.	Middlesex -	The County of Middlesex (Acton and Ealing) Confirmation Order, 1894. 9th May 1894.
Bridlington	Certain parts of the Parishes of Hilderthorpe and Sewerby-cum-Martin comprised in the Rural District of Bridlington.	East Riding of Yorkshire.	The County of East Riding of Yorkshire (Bridlington, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894. 7th November 1894.
Buckfastleigh -	Part of the Parish of Buckfastleigh, in the Rural District of Totnes.	Devon - -	The County of Devon (Buckfastleigh Extension) Confirmation Order, 1894. 17th November 1894.
Builth - -	The part of the Parish of Builth, in the Rural District of Builth.	Brecon -	The Counties of Brecon and Radnor (Builth) Confirmation Order, 1894. 16th November 1894.
Buxton -	Part of the Parish of Buxton, in the Rural District of Chapel-en-le-Frith.	Derby -	The County of Derby (Buxton) Confirmation Order, 1894. 16th November 1894.

Names of Urban Districts. (1.)	Parts of Rural and Urban Districts transferred to the Districts named in Col. (1). (2.)	Names of Counties. (3.)	Titles and Dates of confirming Orders. (4.)
Cirencester	The part of the Parish of Cirencester, in the Rural District of Cirencester.	Gloucester	The Counties of Gloucester and Wilts (Cirencester Rural and Urban) Confirmation Order, 1894. 19th December 1894.
Crediton	Part of the Parish of Crediton, in the Rural District of Crediton.	Devon	The County of Devon (Crediton) Confirmation Order, 1894. 20th October 1894.
Cumberworth	*See* Denby and Cumberworth.	—	—
Dawlish	The part of the Parish of Dawlish in the Urban District of Teignmouth.	Devon	The County of Devon (Newton Abbot, Dawlish, Teignmouth, and Wolborough) Confirmation Order, 1894. 18th October 1894.
Denby	The Cumberworth and Denby Urban Districts were united to constitute the Denby and Cumberworth Urban District.	West Riding of Yorks.	The County of the West Riding of Yorkshire (Cumberworth and Denby) Confirmation Order, 1894. 21st November 1894.
Egremont	Part of the Parish of Lowside Quarter in the Rural District of Whitehaven.	Cumberland	The County of Cumberland (Egremont) Confirmation Order, 1894. 15th October 1894.
Enfield	*See* Southgate.	—	—
Exmouth	The parts of the Parishes of Littleham and Withycombe Raleigh in the Rural District of Saint Thomas. District divided into wards.	Devon	The County of Devon (Exmouth) Confirmation Order, 1894. 9th November 1894.
Gosport and Alverstoke.	The part of the Parish of Alverstoke in the Rural District of Alverstoke. (The part of the Parish of Rowner in the Urban District was transferred to the Rural District of Fareham.)	Southampton	The County of Southampton (Fareham and Gosport) Confirmation Order, 1894. 19th October 1894.
Ham Common	The part of the Parish of Ham in the Rural District of Kingston.	Surrey	The County of Surrey (Ham Urban District Extension) Confirmation Order, 1894. 15th October, 1894.
Hardingstone	Part of the Parish of Hardingstone in the Rural District of Hardingstone.	Northampton	The County of Northampton (Hardingstone) Confirmation Order, 1895. 26th March 1895.
Haverhill	Parts of the Parish of Haverhill in the Rural District of Risbridge.	West Suffolk	The West Suffolk and Essex (Risbridge and Sudbury Rural Sanitary Districts, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894. 1st November 1894.
Heston and Isleworth.	*See* Southall-Norwood.	—	—
Hexham	The part of the Parish of Hexham in the Rural District of Hexham.	Northumberland.	The County of Northumberland (Hexham) Confirmation Order, 1894. 24th September 1894.
Horfield	The part of the Parish of Horfield in the Rural District of Barton Regis. District divided into wards.	Gloucester	The County of Gloucester (Horfield) Confirmation Order, 1894. 6th November 1894.
Howdon	*See* Willington Quay.	—	—

Names of Urban Districts. (1.)	Parts of Rural and Urban Districts transferred to the Districts named in Col. (1). (2.)	Names of Counties. (3.)	Titles and Dates of confirming Orders. (4.)
Keswick	Parts of the Parishes of Saint John's Castlerigg and Wythburn and Underskiddaw and the whole of the Parish of Briery Cottages. District divided into wards.	Cumberland	The County of Cumberland (Keswick) Confirmation Order, 1894. 12th November 1894.
Knighton	The part of the Parish of Knighton in the Rural District of Knighton.	Radnor	The Radnor, Salop, and Hereford (Knighton) Confirmation Order, 1895. 28th February 1895.
Leigh	Part of the Urban District of Atherton. District divided into wards.	Lancaster	The County of Lancaster (Leigh) Confirmation Order, 1894. 28th September 1894.
Llandrindod Wells	Part of the Parish of Llandrindod in the Rural District of Builth.	Radnor	The Radnor and Brecknock (Llandrindod) Confirmation Order, 1894. 27th November 1894.
Loftus	Parts of the Parishes of Liverton, Skinningrove, and Lofthouse, in the Rural District of Guisborough. Part of the Parish of Easington was transferred from the Urban to the Rural District.	North Riding of Yorkshire.	The County of the North Riding of Yorkshire (Guisborough and Loftus) Confirmation Order, 1894. 4th October 1894.
Lower Brixham	The part of the Parish of Brixham in the Rural District of Totnes. District divided into wards.	Devon	The County of Devon (Lower Brixham Urban) Confirmation Order 1894. 29th October 1894.
Maryport	Parts of the Parishes of Crosscanonby, and Ellenborough and Ewanrigg, in the Rural District of Cockermouth. District divided into Wards.	Cumberland	The County of Cumberland (Maryport) Confirmation Order, 1894. 30th October 1894.
Milnrow	See Wardle	—	—
Morecambe	Part of the Parish of Skerton in the Rural District of Lancaster.	Lancaster	The County of Lancaster (Morecambe Urban District Extension, &c.) Confirmation Order 1894. 27th October 1894.
Oldbury	The Parish of Warley in the Rural District of West Bromwich.	Worcester	The Stafford, Worcester, and West Bromwich (Oldbury and Perry Barr) Confirmation Order, 1894. 24th November 1894.
Old Swindon	The part of the Parish of Swindon in the Highworth and Swindon Rural District.	Wilts	The County of Wilts (Old Swindon) Confirmation Order, 1894. 26th November 1894.
Petersfield	Part of the Parish of Buriton in the Rural District of Petersfield.	Southampton	The County of Southampton (Petersfield, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894. 16th November 1894.
Prestwich	Parts of the Townships of Great Heaton and Little Heaton.	Lancaster	The County of Lancaster (Prestwich, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894. 30th October 1894.
Radcliffe	Parts of the Parish of Pilkington in the Urban District of Whitefield, and part of the Parish of Elton in the Rural District of Bury.	Ditto	The County of Lancaster (Radcliffe) Confirmation Order, 1894. 26th April 1894.

Names of Urban Districts. (1.)	Parts of Rural and Urban Districts transferred to the Districts named in Col. (1). (2.)	Names of Counties. (3.)	Titles and Dates of confirming Orders. (4.)
Redditch	Part of the Parish of Redditch in the Rural District of Bromsgrove.	Worcester	The County of Worcester (Redditch) Confirmation Order, 1894. 3rd October 1894.
Ripley	The part of the Parish of Ripley in the Rural District of Belper.	Derby	The County of Derby (Ripley), Confirmation Order, 1894. 28th September 1894.
Saint Anne's-on-the-Sea.	The part of the Township of Lytham in the Rural District of Fylde.	Lancaster	The County of Lancaster (St. Anne's-on-the-Sea), Confirmation Order 1894. 6th October 1894.
Saint Mary Church	The part of the Parish of Saint Mary Church in the Rural District of Newton Abbot.	Devon	The County of Devon (St. Mary Church) Confirmation Order, 1894. 25th October 1894.
Selby	Part of the Parish of Brayton in the Rural District of Selby.	West Riding of Yorkshire.	The County of the West Riding of Yorkshire (Selby Urban District Extension) Confirmation Order, 1894. 7th November 1894.
Shanklin	The part of the Parish of Shanklin and a certain part of the Parish of Brading in the Rural District of the Isle of Wight.	Isle of Wight.	The Isle of Wight (Shanklin) Confirmation Order, 1894. 5th September 1894.
Sherborne	Part of the Parish of Sherborne in the Rural District of Sherborne.	Dorset	The County of Dorset (Sherborne, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894. 19th October 1894.
Southall-Norwood	Part of the Parish of Heston in the Urban District of Heston and Isleworth.	Middlesex	The County of Middlesex (Heston and Norwood) Confirmation Order, 1894. 16th August 1894.
Southgate	Part of the Parish of Edmonton (formerly a detached part of the Parish of Enfield) in the Enfield Urban District.	Ditto	The County of Middlesex (Enfield and Southgate Confirmation Order, 1894, 25th September 1894.
Spennymoor	Parts of the Parishes of Ferryhill and Tudhoe in the Rural Districts of Sedgefield and Durham respectively and parts of the Parishes of Merrington and Whitworth in the Rural District of Auckland.	Durham	The County of Durham (Spennymoor Extension) Confirmation Order, 1894. 20th November 1894.
Stourbridge	The Parish of Wollaston in the Rural District of Stourbridge.	Worcester	The County of Worcester (Stourbridge) Confirmation Order, 1894. 19th November 1894.
Ditto	The Parish of Upper Swinford in the Rural District of Stourbridge.	Ditto	The County of Worcester (Stourbridge) Confirmation Order, 1895. 25th March 1895.
Surbiton	The part of the Parish of Kingston-upon-Thames known as Southborough in the Rural District of Kingston.	Surrey	The County of Surrey (Surbiton) Confirmation Order, 1894. 17th October 1894.
Swanage	Parts of the Parish of Studland in the Rural District of Wareham and Purbeck. (A part of the Urban District of Swanage was merged in the said Rural District.)	Dorset	The County of Dorset (Swanage) Confirmation Order, 1894. 12th September 1894

Names of Urban Districts. (1.)	Parts of Rural and Urban Districts transferred to the Districts named in Col. (1). (2.)	Names of Counties. (3.)	Titles and Dates of confirming Orders. (4.)
Usk - -	Part of the Parish of Gwehelog in the Rural District of Pontypool.	Monmouth -	The County of Monmouth (Usk) Confirmation Order, 1894. 27th October 1894.
Ventnor - -	The part of the Parish of Ventnor, in the Rural District of the Isle of Wight.	Isle of Wight -	The Isle of Wight (Ventnor) Confirmation Order, 1894. 1st November 1894.
Wardle - -	Part of the Township of Butterworth in the Urban District of Milnrow.	Lancaster -	The County of Lancaster (Milnrow and Wardle) Confirmation Order, 1894. 14th November 1894.
Whitchurch and Dodington.	Part of the Parish of Whitchurch, in the Rural District of Whitchurch.	Salop - -	The County of Salop (Whitchurch and Dodington) Confirmation Order, 1894. 22nd November 1894.
Whitefield - -	*See* Radcliffe.	—	—
Willington Quay -	The Urban District of Howdon (being part of the Parish of Wallsend).	Northumberland.	The County of Northumberland (Wallsend) Confirmation Order, 1894. 28th September 1894.
Wimborne Minster	Part of the Parish of Wimborne Minster, in the Rural District of Wimborne and Cranborne.	Dorset - -	The County of Dorset (Wimborne Minster) Confirmation Order, 1894. 18th September 1894.
Windermere -	Part of the Parish of Applethwaite, in the Rural District of Kendal. District divided into wards.	Westmorland	The County of Westmorland (Windermere, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894. 20th November 1894.

No. 50.

STATEMENT OF ORDERS made by COUNTY COUNCILS, by COUNCILS OF COUNTY BOROUGHS or by JOINT COMMITTEES, which have been confirmed by ORDERS of the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD during the Year ended the 31st of March 1895, and laid before both HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, in pursuance of the Local Government Acts of 1888 and 1894.

1. Names of Counties.	2. Dates of Orders made by Councils or by Joint Committees of the Counties named in Column 1.	3. Purposes of Orders made by the Councils of the Counties named in Column 1.	4. Titles of Confirming Orders.	5. Dates on which the Orders came into operation.
Bedford - - (32,662.)	2 Feb. 1895	Amalgamation of the Parish of Colworth Farm, with the Parish of Sharnbrook in the Bedford Union.	The County of Bedford (Sharnbrook and Colworth Farm) Confirmation Order, 1895.	1 Apr. 1895
Bedford and Buckingham. (31,928.)	22 June 1894	Division of the Rural Sanitary District of Leighton Buzzard into two separate Districts, to be named the Eaton Bray Rural District and the Linslade Rural District.	The Counties of Bedford and Buckingham (Leighton Buzzard) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Bedford, Cambridge, and Huntingdon. (32,508.)	20 Nov. 1894	Division of the Parish of Saint Neots into two Parishes, to be known respectively as the Parish of Saint Neots and the Parish of Saint Neots (Rural). Division of the Parish of Eynesbury into two Parishes, to be known respectively as the Parish of Eynesbury and the Parish of Eynesbury Hardwicke. Constituting the Bedfordshire Parishes of the Saint Neots Rural District together with the Parish of Swineshead in Huntingdonshire, a separate Rural District to be known as the Eaton Socon Rural District. Uniting the Parish of Graveley to the Caxton and Arrington Rural District. Constituting the remaining Parishes in the Saint Neots Rural District, including the Parish of Tilbrook, a separate District, to be known as the Saint Neots Rural District.	The Bedford, Cambridge, and Huntingdon (St. Neots, &c. Rural Districts) Confirmation Order, 1895.	1 Apr. 1895
Bedford, and Hertford. (32,107.)	13 Sept. 1894	Continuing the Rural Sanitary District of Hitchin in two Counties. Constituting the urban part of the Parish of Hitchin the Parish of Hitchin Urban, and dividing the Rural part of the Parish into three new Parishes, to be named respectively the Parish of Langley, the Parish of Preston, and the Parish of Walsworth. The four new Parishes were included in the Hitchin Union.	The Counties of Bedford and Hertford (Hitchin) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Bedford and Northampton. (31,717.)	19 July 1894	Division of the Rural Sanitary District of Wellingborough. The portion situate in the County of Northampton to be known as the Wellingborough Rural District, and the portion situate in the County of Bedford to be united to the adjoining Rural District of Bedford.	The Counties of Bedford and Northampton (Wellingborough Rural Sanitary District, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Berks - - (31,427.)	28 Apr. 1894	Separation of part of the Parish of Tilehurst therefrom to constitute the new Parish of Theale. The new Parish was included in the Bradfield Union.	The County of Berks (Theale) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.

* As regards the "appointed day" see section 84 of the Local Government Act, 1894.

1. Names of Counties.	2. Dates of Orders made by Councils or by Joint Committees of the Counties named in Column 1.	3. Purposes of Orders made by the Councils of the Counties named in Column 1.	4. Titles of Confirming Orders.	5. Dates on which the Orders came into operation.
Berks - - (31,571.)	23 June 1894	Separation of part of the parish of Sandhurst to constitute the new Parish of Crowthorne. The new Parish was included in the Easthampstead Union.	The County of Berks (Crowthorne) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 1894
Ditto - - (31,527.)	23 June 1894	Separation of the parts of the Civil Parishes of Broad Hinton and Whistley which form the Ecclesiastical Parish of Saint Mary, Twyford, to constitute the new Parish of Twyford. The new Parish was included in the Wokingham Union.	The County of Berks (Twyford) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 1894
Ditto - - (31,900.)	18 Aug. 1894	Separation of the parts of the Parish of All Hallows with Clapcot and the Precincts of Wallingford Castle which are within the Wallingford Urban Sanitary District, to constitute the new Parish of All Hallows. Constitution of the remaining parts of the Parish of All Hallows with Clapcot and the Precincts of Wallingford Castle the new Parish of Clapcot. The new Parishes were included in the Wallingford Union.	The County of Berks (All Hallows and Clapcot) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - - (31,902.)	18 Aug. 1894	Amalgamation of the parts of the Parishes of Greenham and Speen which are within the Newbury Urban Sanitary District with the Parish of Newbury. The remaining parts of the two first-mentioned Parishes to be constituted new Parishes and named respectively the Parish of Greenham and the Parish of Speen. The two new Parishes were included in the Newbury Union.	The County of Berks (Newbury, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (32,022.)	15 Sept. 1894	Separation of part of the Parish of Thatcham therefrom to constitute the new Parish of Cold Ash. The new Parish was included in the Newbury Union.	The County of Berks (Thatcham) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,903.)	18 Aug. 1894	Constitution of the part of the Parish of Wokingham which is within the Wokingham Urban Sanitary District a separate Parish, to be known as the Parish of Wokingham Within. Constitution of the residue of the Parish of Wokingham a separate Parish, to be known as the Parish of Wokingham Without. The new Parishes were included in the Wokingham Union.	The County of Berks (Wokingham) Confirmation Order 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,898.)	18 Aug. 1894	Amalgamation of the parts of the Parishes of Bray and Cookham which are within the Maidenhead Urban Sanitary District to constitute the new Parish of Maidenhead. The remaining parts of the two first-mentioned Parishes were constituted the new Parishes of Bray and Cookham respectively. The three new Parishes were included in the Cookham Union.	The County of Berks (Maidenhead, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,899.)	18 Aug. 1894	Constitution of the part of the Parish of Clewer which is within the Windsor Urban Sanitary District a separate Parish, to be known as the Parish of Clewer Within. Constitution of the residue of the Parish of Clewer a separate Parish, to be known as the Parish of Clewer Without. The two new Parishes were included in the Windsor Union.	The County of Berks (Clewer) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.

* See footnote on page 231.

1. Names of Counties and County Borough.	2. Dates of Orders made by Councils or by Joint Committees of the Counties, &c. named in Column 1.	3. Purposes of Orders made by the Councils of the Counties named in Column 1.	4. Titles of Confirming Orders.	5. Dates on which the Orders came into operation.
Berks - - (32,021.)	15 Sept. 1894	Amalgamation of the Parishes of Broad Hinton and Whistley, to constitute the new Parish of St. Nicholas Hurst. The new Parish was included in the Wokingham Union.	The County of Berks (Saint Nicholas Hurst) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - - (32,176.)	6 Oct. 1894	Amalgamation of the Parishes of Swallowfield East and Swallowfield West, to constitute the new Parish of Swallowfield. The new Parish was included in the Wokingham Union.	The County of Berks (Swallowfield) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Berks and Oxford and County Borough of Oxford. (31,930.)	1 Aug. 1894	Constitution of the part of the Parish of Culham which is within the County of Oxford a separate Parish, to be known as the Parish of Culham. Amalgamation of the remaining part of the Parish of Culham which is within the County of Berks with the Parish of Saint Nicholas in the Abingdon Union. Constitution of the part of the Parish of North Hinckscy which is within the Rural Sanitary District of Abingdon a separate Parish, to be known as the Parish of North Hinckscy. Amalgamation of the remaining part of the Parish of North Hinckscy with the Parish of Saint Thomas, in the County Borough of the City of Oxford. Constitution of the part of the Parish of South Hinckscy which is within the Rural Sanitary District a separate Parish, to be known as the Parish of South Hinckscy. Amalgamation of the remaining part of the Parish of South Hinckscy with the Parish of Saint Aldgate in the County Borough of the City of Oxford. The new Parishes of Culham, North Hinckscy, and South Hinckscy, were included in the Abingdon Union.	The Counties of Berks and Oxford, and County Borough of Oxford (Culham, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Berks - - (31,901.)	18 Aug. 1894	Separation of the parts of the Parishes of Saint Helen, Abingdon; Saint Nicholas, Abingdon; and Sutton Wick, which are within the Abingdon Urban Sanitary District, from such Parishes, to constitute the Parish of Abingdon. The remaining parts of the two first-mentioned Parishes were united to constitute the Parish of Saint Helen Without. The remaining part of the Parish of Sutton Wick was constituted the Parish of Sutton Wick. The three new Parishes were included in the Abingdon Union.	The County of Berks (Abingdon) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Berks and Oxford. (31,931.)	18 Aug. 1894	Constitution of the part of the Parish of Whitchurch which is within the County of Oxford a separate Parish, to be known as the Parish of Whitchurch. The new Parish of Whitchurch was included in the Bradfield Union. Amalgamation of the remaining part of the Parish of Whitchurch, which is within the County of Berks with the Parish of Purley. Division of the Bradfield Rural Sanitary District to form the Bradfield Rural District and the Goring Rural District.	The Counties of Berks and Oxford (Whitchurch) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.

* See footnote on page 231.

1. Names of Counties.	2. Dates of Orders made by Councils or by Joint Committees of the Counties named in Column 1.	3. Purposes of Orders made by the Councils of the Counties named in Column 1.	4. Titles of Confirming Orders.	5. Dates on which the Orders came into operation.
Berks and Oxford. (31,933.)	18 Aug. 1894	Division of the Rural Sanitary District of Wallingford into two Rural Districts, the portion within the County of Berks to be the Wallingford Rural District, and the portion within the County of Oxford to be the Crowmarsh Rural District.	The Counties of Berks and Oxford (Wallingford Rural) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Berks, Buckingham, and Oxford. (31,807.)	9 Aug. 1894	Transfer of the Parish of Remenham from the Henley Union to the Wokingham Union, and from the Henley Rural District to the Wokingham Rural District. Division of the residue of the Henley Rural District into two Districts; the portion within the County of Buckingham to be the Hambleden Rural District, and the portion within the County of Oxford to be the Henley Rural District.	The Berks, Buckingham, and Oxford (Henley Rural Sanitary District, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Berks, Gloucester, and Oxford). (31,876.)	11 Aug. 1894	Uniting the Parishes of Grafton, Kelmscot, Langford, Little Faringdon, and Radcot, in the County of Oxford, to the Witney Rural District. Uniting the Parish of Lechlade, in the County of Gloucester, to the portion of the Rural Sanitary District within the County of Berks, to form the Faringdon Rural District.	The Counties of Berks, Oxford, and Gloucester (Faringdon and Witney) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Berks and Southampton. (32,019.)	10 Sept. 1894	Transfer of the Parish of Newtown from the Newbury Union to the Kingsclere Union, and from the Newbury Rural Sanitary District to the Kingsclere Rural Sanitary District. The portion of the Newbury Rural Sanitary District situate in the County of Berks to be a separate Rural District and called the Newbury Rural District.	The Counties of Berks and Southampton (Newbury Rural, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Berks, Southampton, and Wilts. (32,506.)	27 Oct. 1894	Amalgamation of the Berkshire part of the Parish of Chilton Foliat with the part of the Parish of Hungerford in the same County. Uniting the Parish of Coombe in Southampton with the Berkshire Parishes of the Hungerford Union, to form the Hungerford Rural District, and forming the Wiltshire Parishes of the Union into the Ramsbury Rural District.	The Counties of Berks, Southampton, and Wilts (Hungerford) Confirmation Order, 1895.	1 Apr. 1895
Berks and Surrey. (32,076.)	5 Sept. 1894	Transfer of the Parish of Thorpe from the Windsor Union to the Chertsey Union, and from the Windsor Rural Sanitary District to the Chertsey Rural Sanitary District. Division of the residue of the Windsor Rural Sanitary District; the portion within the County of Berks to be the Windsor Rural District, and the Parish of Egham to be the Egham Rural District.	The Berks and Surrey (Chertsey and Windsor) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Brecknock and Glamorgan. (32,173.)	15 June 1894	Amalgamation of the part of the Parish of Aberdare (in the Merthyr Tydfil Union) which is within the Mountain Ash Urban District with the Parish of Llanwonno in the Pontypridd Union. Amalgamation of the part of the Parish of Llanfabon (in the Pontypridd Union) which is within the Merthyr Tydvil Urban District to the Parish of Merthyr Tydvil.	The Brecknock and Glamorgan (Aberdare and Llanfabon) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.

* See footnote on page 231.

1. Names of Counties.	2. Dates of Orders made by Councils or by Joint Committees of the Counties named in Column 1.	3. Purposes of Orders made by the Councils of the Counties named in Column 1.	4. Titles of Confirming Orders.	5. Dates on which the Orders came into operation.
Brecon and Radnor. (32,204.)	3 Aug. 1894	Extension of the Llandrindod Wells Urban District by the addition thereto of a part of the Parish of Llandrindod. Constitution of such part a separate parish, to be known as the Parish of Llandrindod (Urban), the residue to be known as the Parish of Llandrindod (Rural). The two new Parishes were included in the Builth Union.	The Radnor and Brecknock (Llandrindod) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - - (32,187.)	3 Aug. 1894	Extension of the Builth Urban District by the addition thereto of the rural part of the Parish of Builth. Division of the Rural Sanitary District of Builth into two Rural Districts, the portion within the County of Brecon to be known as the Builth Rural District, and the portion within the County of Radnor to be known as the Colwyn Rural District.	The Counties of Brecon and Radnor (Builth) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Buckingham and Hertford. (31,942.)	17 Aug. 1894	Division of the Rural Sanitary District of Berkhampstead; the portion which is within the County of Hertford to be known as the Berkhampstead Rural District, and the Parishes of Mareworth and Pitstone which are within the County of Buckingham to be united to the adjoining Rural District of Linslade.	The Counties of Buckingham and Hertford (Berkhampstead) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Buckingham and Northampton. (32,086.)	9 Aug. 1894	Division of the Rural Sanitary District of Potterspury into two Districts; the portion within the County of Buckingham to be known as the Stratford and Wolverton Rural District, and the portion within the County of Northampton to be known as the Potterspury Rural District.	The Buckingham and Northampton (Potterspury and Wolverton Rural Districts) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,794.)	9 Aug. 1894	Transfer of the part of the Parish of Hanslope in the County of Northampton from the Newport Pagnell Union and Rural Sanitary District to the Parish of Hartwell in the Potterspury Union and Rural Sanitary District.	The Buckingham and Northampton (Hanslope, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Buckingham and Oxford. (31,987.)	13 June 1894	Constituting the portion of the Rural Sanitary District of Wycombe which is within the County of Buckingham, together with the part of the Parish of Ibstone which is within the the County of Oxford, a separate Rural District, to be known as the Wycombe Rural District. Transfer of the Parishes of Chinnor and Stokenchurch from the said Rural Sanitary District to the adjoining Thame Rural District.	The Counties of Buckingham and Oxford (Wycombe) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Buckingham and Oxford. (31,870.)	9 Aug. 1894	Division of the Rural Sanitary District of Thame into two districts; the portion within the County of Buckingham, together with the whole of the Parish of Kingsey, to be known as the Thame Rural District, and the portion within the County of Oxford (excluding any part of the Parish of Kingsey) to be known as the Long Crendon Rural District.	The Counties of Oxford and Buckingham (Thame Rural Sanitary District) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.

* See footnote on page 231.

1. Names of Counties.	2. Dates of Orders made by Councils or by Joint Committees of the Counties named in Column 1.	3. Purposes of Orders made by the Councils of the Counties named in Column 1.	4. Titles of Confirming Orders.	5. Dates on which the Orders came into operation.
Buckingham and Oxford. (31,822.)	9 Aug. 1894	Uniting the Parish of Boarstall in the Rural Sanitary District of Bicester and County of Buckingham to the Long Crendon Rural District; the remaining portion of the said rural sanitary district to be a separate Rural District, to be known as the Bicester Rural District.	The Buckingham and Oxford (Bicester and Long Crendon Rural Districts) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Buckingham, Northampton, and Oxford. (31,871.)	9 Aug. 1894	Uniting the portion of the Rural Sanitary District of Brackley which is within the County of Buckingham to the Rural District of Buckingham. Uniting the portion of the said Sanitary District which is within the County of Oxford to the Rural District of Bicester; the remaining portion of the said Sanitary District to be a separate Rural District, to be known as the Brackley Rural District.	The Bucks, Northampton, and Oxford (Brackley Rural Sanitary District) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Cambridge - (32,005.)	1 Sept. 1894	Dividing the Parish of Bottisham into two Parishes; the two new Parishes to be known as the Parish of Lode and the Parish of Bottisham. The new parishes were included in the Newmarket Union.	The County of Cambridge (Lode and Bottisham) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Cambridge and Essex. (32,139.)	1 Oct. 1894	Uniting the Parishes of Hadstoke and Little Bartlow, in the Linton Union, and County of Essex, to the Saffron Walden Rural District in that County.	The Cambridge and Essex (Linton and Saffron Walden) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Cambridge, Essex, and Hertford. (32,192.)	22 Oct. 1894	Division of the Rural Sanitary District of Royston thus:—So much as is situate in the Counties of Cambridge and Essex to be a separate District and known as the Melbourn Rural District; and so much as is situate in the County of Hertford to be a separate District and known as the Ashwell Rural District. Also dividing the Royston Special Drainage District into two Districts, to be named the North Royston Special Drainage District and the South Royston Special Drainage District.	The Cambridge, Essex, and Hertford (Royston) Confirmation Order, 1894.	28 Dec. 1894
Cambridge and Huntingdon. (31,862.)	17 Aug. 1894	Uniting the Parishes of Great Gransden and Yelling to the Saint Neot's Rural District, in the County of Huntingdon. Continuing in the Caxton and Arrington Rural District the part of the Parish of Papworth Saint Agnes which is situate in the County of Huntingdon.	The Cambridge and Huntingdon (Caxton and Arrington and St. Neot's) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - - (31,920.)	17 Aug. 1894	Division of the Rural Sanitary District of Saint Ives thus:—The portion which is situate in the County of Cambridge to be a separate Rural District, and known as the Swavesey Rural District; and the portion which is situate in the County of Huntingdon to be a separate Rural District, and known as the Saint Ives Rural District.	The Counties of Huntingdon and Cambridge (Saint Ives Rural) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.

* See footnote on page 231.

1. Names of Counties.	2. Dates of Orders made by Councils or by Joint Committees of the Counties named in Column 1.	3. Purposes of Orders made by the Councils of the Counties named in Column 1.	4. Titles of Confirming Orders.	5. Dates on which the Orders came into operation.
Cardigan, Carmarthen and Pembroke. (32,166.)	10 Oct. 1894	Division of the Newcastle-in-Emlyn Rural Sanitary District into three Districts, thus:—The portion situate in the County of Cardigan to be known as the Llandyssul District; the portion situate in the County of Carmarthen to be known as the Newcastle-in-Emlyn District; and the portion situate in the County of Pembroke to be known as the Llanfyrnach District. Dividing the Parish of Cilrhadyn into two Parishes, to be known respectively as the East Cilrhadyn Parish and the West Cilrhadyn Parish. The two new Parishes were included in the Newcastle-in-Emlyn Union.	The Cardigan, Carmarthen, and Pembroke (Cilrhadyn) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Carmarthen and Glamorgan. (32,171).	29 June 1894	Transfer of the Parishes of Loughor and Loughor Borough, in the County of Glamorgan, from the Llanelly Rural Sanitary District to the Swansea Rural Sanitary District.	The Carmarthen, Glamorgan, and Swansea (Loughor and Loughor Borough) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Carnarvon - (32,109.)	20 Sept. 1894	Amalgamation of the part of the Parish of Dwygyfylchi, situate within the Conway Urban District, with the Parish of Conway.	The County of Carnarvon (Conway and Dwygyfylchi) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (32,110.)	20 Sept. 1894	Uniting the portions of the parishes of Eglwysrhos and Llandudno situate within the Conway Rural District, to constitute the new Parish of Penrhyn. The new Parish was included in the Conway Union.	The County of Carnarvon (Penrhyn) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (32,097.)	20 Sept. 1894	Amalgamation of the parts of the Parishes of Abererch and Llannor which are situate within the Pwllheli Urban District with the Parish of Denio, which is also within the said Urban District.	The County of Carnarvon (Denio, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Chester - - (31,606.)	28 June 1894	Amalgamation of the parts of the townships of Bollin Fee, Pownall Fee, and Fulshaw which are situate within the Wilmslow Urban Sanitary District to constitute the Township of Wilmslow. The new Township was included in the Altrincham Union.	The County of Chester (Wilmslow) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 1894
Ditto - - (31,659.)	28 June 1894	Amalgamation of the parts of the Townships of Bollin Fee and Fulshaw which are situate within the Chorley Urban Sanitary District to constitute the new Township of Bollinfee. The new Township was included in the Altrincham Union.	The County of Chester (Bollinfee) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 1894
Ditto - - (31,602.)	28 June 1894	Amalgamation of the part of the Township of Dukinfield which is situate within the Municipal Borough of Stalybridge with the Township of Stalybridge, in the Ashton-under-Lyne Union. See also Order (32,236) p. 240.	The County of Chester (Dukinfield and Stayley) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*

* See footnote on page 231.

1. Names of Counties.	2. Dates of Orders made by Councils or by Joint Committees of the Counties named in Column 1.	3. Purposes of Orders made by the Councils of the Counties named in Column 1.	4. Titles of Confirming Orders.	5. Dates on which the Orders came into operation.
Chester - - (32,070.)	28 June 1894	Uniting the Townships of Bidston-cum-Ford and Noctorum, which form the Rural District of Birkenhead, to the Rural District of Wirral.	The County of Chester (Birkenhead and Wirral) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - - (31,603.)	28 June 1894	Amalgamation of the parts of the Townships of Hurdsfield and Sutton which are situate within the Municipal Borough of Macclesfield with the Township of Macclesfield.	The County of Chester (Macclesfield) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 1894
Ditto - - (31,609.)	28 June 1894	Uniting the entire Townships of Castle Northwich, Northwich, and Witton-cum-Twambrooks, and the parts of the Townships of Hartford, Leftwich, and Winnington which are situate within the Northwich Urban Sanitary District, to constitute the new township of Northwich. The new Township was included in the Northwich Union.	The County of Chester (Northwich) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 1894
Ditto - - (31,605.)	28 June 1894	Amalgamation of the parts of the Townships of Byley, Kinderton-cum-Hulme, and Newton with the Township of Middlewich.	The County of Chester (Middlewich) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 1894
Ditto - - (31,604.)	28 June 1894	Amalgamation of the parts of the Townships of Kinderton-cum-Hulme and Newton which are situate within the Northwich Rural Sanitary District to constitute the Township of Kinderton. The new Township was included in the Northwich Union.	The County of Chester (Kinderton) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 894
Ditto - - (31,710.)	28 June 1894	Amalgamation of the part of the Township of Werneth which is situate within the Borough of Hyde to the Township of Hyde.	The County of Chester (Hyde) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 1894
Ditto - - (31,615.)	28 June 1894	Uniting the Townships of Great Meolse, Little Meolse, Hoose, and West Kirby, and part of the Township of Grange within the Hoylake and West Kirby Urban Sanitary District, to constitute the new Township of Hoylake-cum-West Kirby. The new Township was included in the Wirral Union.	The County of Chester (Hoylake - cum - West Kirby) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - - (31,631.)	28 June 1894	Uniting the Townships of Great Neston, Little Neston, and Leighton to constitute the new Township of Neston-cum-Parkgate. The new Township was included in the Wirral Union.	The County of Chester (Neston-cum-Parkgate) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 1894
Ditto - - (32,560.)	8 Nov. 1894	Amalgamation of the Townships of Knutsford Superior and Knutsford Inferior, to form the new Township of Knutsford. The new Township was included in the Altrincham Union. Conversion of the new Township into an Urban District.	The County of Chester (Knutsford) Confirmation Order, 1895.	1 Apr. 1895

* See footnote on page 231.

1. Names of Counties.	2. Dates of Orders made by Councils or by Joint Committees of the Counties named in Column 1.	3. Purposes of Orders made by the Councils of the Counties named in Column 1.	4. Titles of Confirming Orders.	5. Dates on which the Orders came into operation.
Chester and Derby. (32,161.)	31 Aug. 1894	Division of the Township of Disley into two parishes to be known as New Town and Disley. The new Parishes were included in the Hayfield Union. Division of the Rural Sanitary District of Hayfield into two Rural Districts; the portion situate in the County of Chester to be known as the Disley Rural District, and the portion situate within the County of Derby to be known as the Hayfield Rural District.	The Counties of Chester and Derby (Hayfield Rural and Disley) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Chester, Flint, and Salop. (32,116.)	3 Oct. 1894	Division of the Parish of Whitchurch into two, the part within the Whitchurch and Dodington Urban District to be known as the Parish of Whitchurch (Urban), and the remaining part as the Parish of Whitchurch (Rural). The two new Parishes were included in the Whitchurch Union. Division of the Whitchurch Rural Sanitary District thus:—The portion situate within the County of Chester to be known as the Malpas Rural District, the portion situate within the County of Salop to be known as the Whitchurch Rural District, and the portion situate within the County of Flint to be united to the adjoining Overton Rural District.	The Chester, Flint, and Salop (Whitchurch) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Chester and Lancaster. (31,665.)	1 June 1894	Constitution of the parts of the Townships of Latchford and Warrington which are situate within the Borough of Warrington, new Townships to be known as the Townships of Latchford and Warrington. Constitution of such parts of the Township of Warrington as are known by the name of Little Sankey and Arpley a new Township to be known as the Township of Little Sankey. Constitution of the part of the Township of Latchford, which is situate without the Borough of Warrington a new Township to be known as the Township of Latchford Without. The new Townships of Latchford, Little Sankey, and Warrington were included in the Warrington Union. Amalgamation of part of the Township of Warrington with the Township of Winwick-with-Hulme.	The Chester and Lancaster (Warrington, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (32,301.)	1 June 1894	Transfer of the Townships of Latchford Without, Grappenhall, and Thelwall from the Warrington Union to the Runcorn Union, and from the Warrington Rural District to the Runcorn Rural District.	The Chester and Lancaster (Runcorn and Warrington Unions) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,812.)	11 Aug. 1894	Amalgamation of the parts of the Parishes of Brinnington, Cheadle, and Heaton Norris, which are situate within the County Borough of Stockport, with the Parish of Stockport. The remaining parts of the said Parishes to be separate Parishes, and known as the parishes of Brinnington, Cheadle, and Heaton Norris. The three new Parishes were included in the Stockport Union.	The Chester, Lancaster, and Stockport (Stockport, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894	Ditto.

* See footnote on page 231.

1. Names of Counties and County Borough.	2. Dates of Orders made by Councils or by Joint Committees of the Counties, &c. named in Column 1.	3. Purposes of Orders made by the Councils of the Counties named in Column 1.	Titles of Confirming Orders.	5. Dates on which the Orders came into operation.
Chester, Lancaster, and West Riding of Yorkshire, and County Borough of Manchester. (32,236.)	25 June 1894	Amalgamation of such parts of the Townships of Ashton-under-Lyne, Saddleworth, Staley, and Tintwistle as are situate within the Municipal Borough of Mossley to constitute a new Township to be known as the Township of Mossley. Amalgamation of the parts of the Townships of Ashton-under-Lyne and Staley which are situate within the Municipal Borough of Stalybridge to constitute a new Township to be known as the Township of Stalybridge. Constitution of the parts of the Townships of Ashton-under-Lyne and Droylsden situate in the County of Lancaster new Townships to be known respectively as the Townships of Ashton-under-Lyne and Droylsden. Constitution of the part of the Township of Tintwistle which is situate within the County of Chester a new Township to be known as the Township of Tintwistle. Constitution of the part of the Township of Droylsden which is situate in the County Borough of Manchester a new Township to be known as the Township of Clayton. Division of the residue of the Township of Saddleworth into three new Townships to be known as the Townships of Saddleworth, Quickmere (Middle Division), and Uppermill. The new townships of Ashton-under-Lyne, Droylsden, Mossley, Stalybridge, and Tintwistle were included in the Ashton-under-Lyne Union. The new Township of Clayton was included in the Prestwich Union. The new Townships of Saddleworth, Quickmere (Middle Division), and Uppermill were formed into a Poor Law Union by an Order of the Local Government Board. *see* page 437.	The Chester, Lancaster, Manchester, and West Riding of Yorkshire (Mossley, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Chester, Salop, and Stafford. (31,888.)	2 Aug. 1894	Uniting the part of the Rural Sanitary District of Drayton which is situate in the County of Chester with the Nantwich Rural District. Division of the residue of the Drayton Rural Sanitary District into two Rural Districts thus:—The portion within the County of Salop to be known as the Drayton Rural District and the portion within the County of Stafford to be known as the Blore Heath Rural District.	The Counties of Salop, Stafford, and Chester (Drayton Rural) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Cornwall - (31,778.)	7 Aug. 1894	Amalgamation of the northern part of the Parish of Saint Stephens by Saltash with the Parish of Pillaton.	The County of Cornwall (Pillaton, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Cornwall and Devon. (32,169.)	11 Oct. 1894	Amalgamation of the part of the Parish of Saint Stephens by Saltash, which is situate in the County of Devon, with the Parish of Saint Budeaux.	The Counties of Devon and Cornwall (Plympton St. Mary and St. Germans) Confirmation Order, 1894.	1 Apr. 1895
Cumberland - (31,577.)	29 June 1894	Extension of the Urban Sanitary District of Arlecdon and Frizington so as to include the Township of Whillimoor.	The County of Cumberland (Arlecdon and Frizington) Confirmation Order, 1894.	28 Sept. 1894

* See footnote on page 231.

1. Names of Counties.	2. Dates of Orders made by Councils or by Joint Committees of the Counties named in Column 1.	3. Purposes of Orders made by the Councils of the Counties named in Column 1	4. Titles of Confirming Orders.	5. Dates on which the Orders came into operation.
Cumberland - (31,664.)	29 June 1894	Amalgamation of the parts of the Parishes of Cummersdale and Stanwix which are situate within the City of Carlisle with the Parishes of Caldewgate and Rickergate respectively.	The County of Cumberland (Caldewgate, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 1894
Ditto - - (31,884.)	29 June 1894	Extension of the Urban Sanitary District of Maryport by the addition thereto of the rural part of the Township of Ellenborough and Ewanrigg, and of the rural part of the Township of Netherhall in the Parish of Cross Canonby.	The County of Cumberland (Maryport) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - - (32,125.)	1 Aug. 1894	Extension of the Urban Sanitary District of Keswick by the addition thereto of the Township of Briery Cottages and certain rural parts of the Township of Saint John's, Castlerigg and Wythburn, and Underskiddaw. Amalgamation with the Township of Keswick of the parts of the Townships of Saint John's Castlerigg and Wythburn, and Underskiddaw included in the Urban District.	The County of Cumberland (Keswick) Confirmation Order, 1894.	12 Nov. 1894
Ditto - - (31,782.)	29 June 1894	Extension of the Urban Sanitary District of Egremont by the addition thereto of a part of the Parish of Lowside Quarter. Amalgamation of such part and of the part of the Parish of Saint John's, Beckermet, which is within the said Urban Sanitary District with the Parish of Egremont.	The County of Cumberland (Egremont) Confirmation Order, 1894.	15 Oct. 1894
Ditto - (32,399.)	1 Aug. 1894	Division of the Township of Allonby and Westnewton into two Parishes to be known as the Parishes of Allonby and Westnewton respectively. The new Parishes were included in the Wigton Union.	The County of Cumberland (Allonby and Westnewton) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Denbigh - (32,206.)	27 July 1894	Division of the Parish of Ruabon into four new Parishes to be known as the Parishes of Cefn, Pen-y-cae, Rhosllauerchrugog, and Ruabon. The four new Parishes were included in the Wrexham Union.	The County of Denbigh (Ruabon) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Denbigh and Merioneth. (32,087.)	25 Sept. 1894	Constitution of the part Parish of Llangollen which is without the Urban District of Llangollen, a new Parish to be known as Llangollen Rural. The new Parish was included in the Corwen Union. Division of the Corwen Rural Sanitary District, thus:— The Parishes comprised in the County of Denbigh to constitute two Districts, namely, Llangollen Rural District and Uwchaled Rural District; and the Parishes comprised in the County of Merioneth to constitute the Edeirnion Rural District.	The Denbigh and Merioneth (Llangollen, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.

* See footnote on page 231.

1. Names of Counties.	2. Dates of Orders made by Councils or by Joint Committees of the Counties named in Column 1.	3. Purposes of Orders made by the Councils of the Counties named in Column 1.	4. Titles of Confirming Orders.	5. Dates on which the Orders came into operation.
Derby - - (31,701.)	11 July 1894	Extension of the Urban District of Bakewell by the amalgamation of certain parts of the Rural Parishes of Great Longston and Over Haddon therewith. Transfer of a certain part of the Urban Parish of Bakewell to the Rural Parish of Over Haddon.	The County of Derby (Bakewell) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - (31,596.)	11 July 1894	Extension of the Urban District of Ripley so as to include the whole of the Parish of Ripley.	The County of Derby (Ripley) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - (31,929.)	24 Aug. 1894	Transfer of the Parish of Darley Abbey, being the Rural Sanitary District of Derby, to the Belper Rural Sanitary District.	The County of Derby (Derby and Belper Rural Districts) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,843.)	19 July 1894	Extension of the Buxton Urban District by the addition thereto of part of the Hamlet of Staden, in the Township of Buxton.	The County of Derby (Buxton) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - (32,024.)	20 Aug. 1894	Constitution of the urban parts of the Parishes of Buxton and Hartington Upper Quarter separate Parishes, to be known respectively as the Parishes of Buxton and Burbage. Constitution of the rural parts of the said Parishes separate Parishes, to be known respectively as the Parishes of King Sterndale and Hartington Upper Quarter. The new Parishes of Buxton, Burbage, King Sterndale, and Hartington Upper Quarter were included in the Chapel-en-le-Frith Union.	The County of Derby (Buxton and Hartington Upper Quarter) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - (32,053.)	21 Sept. 1894	Constitution of the rural part of the Parish of Fernilee, a new Parish bearing the same name. Amalgamation of the urban part of the Parish of Fernilee with the Parish of Buxton. The new Parish of Fernilee was included in the Chapel-en-le-Frith Union.	The County of Derby (Fernilee) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,810.)	10 Aug. 1894	Constitution of the urban part of the Parish of Dronfield, the rural part of the Parish of Pilsley, and the rural part of the Parish of Woodthorpe separate parishes to be known as the Parishes of Dronfield, Pilsley, and Woodthorpe respectively. Constitution of the rural part of the Parish of Dronfield a separate Parish to be known as the Parish of Dronfield Woodhouse. Amalgamation of the urban parts of the Parishes of Pilsley and Woodthorpe to form the Parish of Egstow. The new Parishes of Dronfield, Dronfield Woodhouse, Egstow, Pilsley and Woodthorpe were included in the Chesterfield Union.	The County of Derby (Dronfield, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Derby and Leicester. (32,009.)	10 Aug. 1894	Dividing the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Rural Sanitary District into two Districts thus :—The Parishes situate in the County of Leicester to constitute the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Rural District, and the Parishes situate in the County of Derby to constitute the Hartshorne and Measham Rural District.	The Derby and Leicester (Ashby-de-la-Zouch) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.

* See footnote on page 231.

1. Names of Counties.	2. Dates of Orders made by Councils or by Joint Committees of the Counties named in Column 1.	3. Purposes of Orders made by the Councils of the Counties named in Column 1.	4. Titles of Confirming Orders.	5. Dates on which the Orders came into operation.
Derby and Stafford. (31,969.) (32,363.)	24 July 1894	Amalgamation of the urban part of the Parish of Branstone with the Parish of Burton Extra. Amalgamation of the rural part of the Parish of Stapenhill with the Parishes Drakelow and Bretby. Amalgamation of the rural part of the Parish of Winshill with the Parish of Newton Solney. Constitution of the urban parts of the Parishes of Horninglow, Stapenhill and Winshill separate Parishes to bear the same names. Constitution of the rural part of Branstone a separate Parish to be known by the same name. Constitution of the rural part of the Parish of Horninglow a separate Parish to be known as the Parish of Outwoods. The new Parishes of Branstone, Horninglow, Outwoods, Stapenhill and Winshill were included in the Burton-upon-Trent Union.	The Derby and Stafford (Burton - upon - Trent) Confirmation Order, 1894, as amended by the Derby and Stafford (Burton - upon - Trent) Confirmation (Amending) Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - - (31,693.)	24 July 1894	Division of the Burton-upon-Trent Rural Sanitary District thus:— The portion situate within the County of Derby to be a separate District by the name of the Repton Rural District, and the portion situate within the County of Stafford to be a separate Rural District by the name of the Tutbury Rural District.	The Derby and Stafford (Repton and Tutbury Rural Districts) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,842.)	24 July 1894	Division of the Uttoxeter Rural Sanitary District into two, thus:— The portion situate in the County of Derby to be known as the Sudbury Rural District, and the portion situate in the County of Stafford to be known as the Uttoxeter Rural District.	The Counties of Derby and Stafford (Uttoxeter Rural) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (32,243.)	24 July 1894	Amalgamation of the parts of the Parishes of Clifton and Compton, Offcote and Underwood, and Sturston situate in the Ashbourne Urban District with the Parish of Ashbourne. The rural parts of the three first named Parishes to be separate Parishes bearing the same names as heretofore, and included in the Ashbourne Union. Dividing the Rural Sanitary District of Ashbourne into two Districts thus:— The Parishes situate in the County of Derby to constitute the Ashbourne Rural District, and the Parishes situate in the County of Stafford to constitute the Mayfield Rural District.	The Counties of Stafford and Derby (Ashbourne, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Derby, Stafford, and Warwick. (31,651.)	11 July 1894	Amalgamation of parts of the parishes of Bolehall and Glascote, and Tamworth Castle with the Parish of Tamworth, so that the Parish and Borough of Tamworth should be co-extensive. Amalgamation of part of the Parish of Tamworth Castle outside the said Borough with the parish of Bolehall and Glascote, and of the remainder of the Parish of Tamworth Castle outside the said Borough with the Parish of Wilnecote, the extended Parish to be designated the Parish of Wilnecote and Castle Liberty.	The Derby, Stafford, and Warwick (Tamworth) Confirmation Order 1894.	Ditto.

* See footnote on page 231.

1. Names of Counties.	2. Dates of Orders made by Councils or by Joint Committees of the Counties named in Column 1.	3. Purposes of Orders made by the Councils of the Counties named in Column 1.	4. Titles of Confirming Orders.	5. Dates on which the Orders came into operation.
Derby, Stafford, and Warwick (31,651). —*cont.*	—	Transfer of the Parish of Chilcote from the Tamworth Union and Rural District to the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Union and Hartshorne and Measham Rural District.	—	—
Derby and West Riding of Yorkshire. (31,742.)	26 July 1894	Transfer of the Parish of Beighton from the Rotherham Union to the Chesterfield Union.	The Derby and West Riding of Yorkshire (Beighton) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Derby and Nottingham. (31,932.)	14 Aug. 1894	Division of the Mansfield Rural Sanitary District into two, thus:— The part situate in the County of Derby to be a separate District by the name of the Blackwell Rural District; and the part situate in the County of Nottingham to be a separate District by the name of the Skegby Rural District.	The Counties of Derby and Nottingham (Mansfield Rural) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Derby, Leicester, and Nottingham. (32,075.)	10 Aug. 1894	Division of the Shardlow Rural Sanitary District into three, thus:— The part situate in the County of Derby to be a separate District by the name of the Shardlow Rural District. The part situate in the County of Leicester to be a separate District by the name of the Castle Donington Rural District. The part situate in the County of Nottingham (except the Parishes of Kingston and Ratcliff-on-Soar) to be a separate District by the name of the Stapleford Rural District.	The Derby, Leicester, and Nottingham (Stapleford, Castle Donington, and Shardlow Rural Districts) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Devon - - (31,840.)	2 Aug. 1894	Extension of the Exmouth Urban District by the addition thereto of the rural parts of the Parishes of Littleham and Exmouth, and Withycombe Raleigh.	The County of Devon (Exmouth) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,841.)	2 Aug. 1894	Amalgamation of the parts of the Parishes of Cornwood, Ermington, Harford, and Ugborough, which together comprise the Ivybridge Urban District, to constitute the new Parish of Ivybridge. The new Parish was included in the Plympton Saint Mary Union.	The County of Devon (Ivybridge) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,818.)	2 Aug. 1894	Extension of the Crediton Urban District by the addition thereto of certain portions of the Crediton Rural Sanitary District, as shown on the Map referred to in the Order.	The County of Devon (Crediton) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (32,150.)	2 Aug. 1894	Amalgamation of part of the Parish of Crediton with the Parish of Sandford.	The County of Devon (Crediton and Sandford) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,983.)	2 Aug. 1894	Amalgamation of the Parish of Sherwood Villa with the Parish of Newton Saint Cyres; the Parish of West Ogwell with the Parish of East Ogwell, the united Parish to be known as the Parish of Ogwell; the Parish of Honeychurch with the Parish of Sampford Courtenay; the Parish of Chelson Meadow with the Parish of Plympton Saint Mary; the Parish of Dotton with the Parish of Colaton Raleigh; the Parish of Satterleigh with the Parish of Warkleigh, the united Parishes to be known as the Parish of Satterleigh and Warkleigh; and the Parish of Highley Saint Mary with the Parish of Oakford.	The County of Devon (Chelson Meadow, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	

* See footnote on page 231.

1. Names of Counties.	2. Dates of Orders made by Councils or by Joint Committees of the Counties named in Column 1.	3. Purposes of Orders made by the Councils of the Counties named in Column 1.	4. Titles of Confirming Orders.	5. Dates on which the Orders came into operation.
Devon - - (32,149.)	2 Aug. 1894	Extension of the Lower Brixham Urban District by the addition thereto of the rural part of the Parish of Brixham.	The County of Devon (Lower Brixham Urban) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - - (31,879.)	2 Aug. 1894	Amalgamation of the urban part of the Parish of Berry Pomeroy to the Parish of Totnes.	The County of Devon (Berry Pomeroy and Totnes) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,878.)	2 Aug. 1894	Extension of the Bampton Urban District by the addition thereto of the rural part of the Parish of Bampton.	The County of Devon (Bampton) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,880.)	2 Aug. 1894	Transfer of the part of the Parish of Bishopsteignton, which is within the Teignmouth Urban District, to the Newton Abbot Rural District. Transfer of the part of the Parish of East Ogwell, which is within the Newton Abbot (Wolborough) Urban District, to the Newton Abbot Rural District. Transfer of the part of the Parish of Dawlish, which is within the Teignmouth Urban District, to the Dawlish Urban District.	The County of Devon (Newton Abbot, Dawlish, Teignmouth, and Wolborough) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - (31,829.)	2 Aug. 1894	Extension of the Saint Mary Church Urban District by the addition thereto of the rural part of the Parish of Saint Mary Church.	The County of Devon (St. Mary Church) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - (31,827.)	2 Aug. 1894	Extension of the Buckfastleigh Urban District by the addition thereto of certain portions of the Totnes Rural District, as shown on Map referred to in the Order.	The County of Devon (Buckfastleigh Extension) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,803.)	2 Aug. 1894	Amalgamation of part of the Parish of West Alvington with the Parish of Malborough in the Kingsbridge Union.	The County of Devon (West Alvington, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Devon, Dorset, and Somerset. (32,126.)	3 Oct. 1894	Transfer of the Parish of Misterton from the Beaminster Union to the Chard Union; of the Parish of Yarcombe from the Chard Union to the Honiton Union; of the Parishes of Marston and Rimpton from the Sherborne Union to the Yeovil Union; and of the Parishes of Buckhorne Weston and Kington Magna from the Wincanton Union to the Shaftesbury Union. Corresponding changes also were effected in the Rural Districts.	The Devon, Dorset, and Somerset (Beaminster, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Devon and Cornwall. (32,147.)	11 Oct. 1894	Continuing the portion of the Holsworthy Rural Sanitary District, which is situate in the County of Cornwall, and the portion which is situate in the County of Devon, as one Rural Sanitary District.	The Counties of Devon and Cornwall (Holsworthy Rural) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.

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Devon and Somerset. (32,148.)	10 Oct. 1894	Continuing the portion of the Taunton Rural Sanitary District, which is situate in the County of Devon, and the portion which is situate in the County of Somerset, as one Rural Sanitary District.	The Counties of Devon and Somerset (Taunton Rural) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Dorset - - (31,530.)	23 June 1894	Amalgamation of a part of the Parish of Litton Cheney, in the Bridport Union, with the Parish of Longbredy in the Dorchester Union. Amalgamation of a part of the Parish of Abbotsbury, in the Weymouth Union, with the Parish of Punchknowle in the Bridport Union.	The County of Dorset (Abbotsbury, Litton Cheney, Longbredy, and Punchknowle) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 1894
Ditto - - (31,581.)	23 June 1894	Transfer of parts of the Parish of Studland to the Parish of Swanage and to the Swanage Urban District. Transfer of part of the Parish and Urban District of Swanage to the Parish of Studland, and to the Rural District of the Wareham and Purbeck Union.	The County of Dorset (Swanage) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 1894
Ditto - - (31,555.)	23 June 1894	Amalgamation of parts of the Parish of Blandford Forum which are situate outside the Borough of Blandford Forum with the Parishes of Bryanston and Pimperne respectively.	The County of Dorset (Blandford Forum, Bryanston, and Pimperne) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 1894
Ditto - - (31,575.)	23 June 1894	Extension of the Wimborne Urban District by the addition thereto of a further part of the Parish of Wimborne Minster. Division of the residue of the Parish of Wimborne Minster into two Rural Parishes, to be known as the Parishes of Holt and Pamphill respectively. The two new Parishes were included in the Wimborne and Cranborne Union.	The County of Dorset (Wimborne Minster) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 1894
Ditto - - (31,582.)	23 June 1894	Diminution of the area of the Urban District of Kinson and altering its name to Branksome. Constitution of the reduced area a new Parish to be known as the Parish of Branksome. The new Parish was included in the Poole Union.	The County of Dorset (Kinson) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 1894
Ditto - - (31,567.)	23 June 1894	Amalgamation of the parts of the Parishes of Radipole and Wyke Regis, which are situate within the Borough of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, with the Parishes of Melcombe Regis and Weymouth respectively. Amalgamation of a portion of the Parish of Radipole with the Parish of Buckland Ripers, and changing the name thereof to Radipole. Constitution of the residue a new Parish, to be known as the Parish of East Radipole, and included in the Weymouth Union.	The County of Dorset (Radipole, Wyke Regis, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - - (31,897.)	17 Aug. 1894	Extension of the Sherborne Urban District by the addition thereto of a further part of the Parish of Sherborne. Constitution of the parts of the Parishes of Sherborne and Castleton, which are situate within the Sherborne Urban District, a new Parish to be known as the Parish of Sherborne.	The County of Dorset (Sherborne, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.

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1. Names of Counties.	2. Dates of Orders made by Councils or by Joint Committees of the Counties named in Column 1.	3. Purposes of Orders made by the Councils of the Counties named in Column 1.	4. Titles of Confirming Orders.	5. Dates on which the Orders came into operation.
Dorset—(31,897.) *cont.*	—	Amalgamation of a part of the Parish of Sherborne with the Parish of Nether Compton. Constitution of the remaining parts of the Parishes of Sherborne and Castleton a new Parish, to be known as the Parish of Castleton. The new Parishes of Castleton and Sherborne were included in the Sherborne Union.	—	—
Ditto - - (31,962.)	7 Aug. 1894	Amalgamation of parts of the Parishes of Fordington and Holy Trinity within the Borough of Dorchester with the Parish of Saint Peter. Amalgamation of a further part of the Parish of Fordington within the Borough with the Parish of All Saints. Amalgamation of other parts of the Parish of Fordington outside the Borough with the Parishes of Bradford Peverell, Winterborne Monckton, and Winterborne Herringstone. Amalgamation of the part of the Parish of Holy Trinity outside the Borough with the Parish of Stinsford.	The County of Dorset (All Saints Dorchester, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - - (31,494.)	23 June 1894	Amalgamation of the parts of the Parishes of Allington, Bothenhampton, Bradpole, Burton Bradstock, Symondsbury, and Walditch, which are situate within the Borough of Bridport, with the Parish of Bridport. Amalgamation of parts of the Parishes of Bradpole and Walditch, which are situate outside the Borough with the extra-municipal part of Bothenhampton, to constitute a new Parish, to be known as the Parish of Bothenhampton. The new Parish of Bothenhampton was included in the Bridport Union. The remaining parts of Allington, Bradpole, Burton Bradstock, and Symondsbury, to be separate Parishes bearing the same names.	The County of Dorset (Bridport, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,566.)	23 June 1894	Amalgamation of the parts of the Parishes of Holy Trinity, Lady Saint Mary, and Saint Martin, within the Borough of Wareham, to constitute the new Parish of Wareham Lady Saint Mary. The new Parish was included in the Wareham and Purbeck Union. Amalgamation of extra-municipal parts of the Parishes of Holy Trinity, Lady Saint Mary, and Saint Martin with the Parishes of Arne and Morden.	The County of Dorset (Holy Trinity, Lady Saint Mary, and Saint Martin) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,568.)	23 June 1894	Amalgamation of the parts of the Parishes of Holy Trinity, Saint James, and Saint Peter, comprised within the Borough of Shaftesbury, to constitute a new Parish, to be known as the Parish of Shaftesbury. Constitution of a portion of the Parish of Shaster Saint James outside the Borough a new Parish, to be known as the Parish of Alcester.	The County of Dorset (Shaftesbury, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.

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Dorset—(31,568) *cont.*	—	Amalgamation of the remaining portion of the Parish of Shaster Saint James with the parts of Saint Peter and Holy Trinity outside the Borough with the Parish of Cann. The new Parishes of Alcester and Shaftesbury were included in the Shaftesbury Union.	—	—
Ditto - - (32,379.)	23 June 1894	Transfer of the Parish of Almer from the Blandford Union to the Wimborne and Cranborne Union, and of the Parishes of Chettle and Farnham from the latter to the former Union.	The County of Dorset (Blandford, and Wimborne and Cranborne) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - - (32,026.)	29 Aug. 1894	Separating a part of the Parish of Morden as enlarged by the Order dated 23rd June 1894 (31,566), and constituting such part a new Parish, to be known as the Parish of Wareham Saint Martin. The new Parish was included in the Wareham and Purbeck Union.	The County of Dorset (Wareham Saint Martin) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (32,025.)	29 Aug. 1894	Division of the Parish of Cranborne into two Parishes, to be known respectively as the Parish of Alderholt and the Parish of Verwood. The new Parishes were included in the Wimborne and Cranborne Union.	The County of Dorset (Alderholt and Verwood) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Durham - - (32,175.)	25 Apr. 1894	Extension of the Urban District of Spennymoor by the addition thereto of parts of the Townships of Ferryhill, Merrington, Whitworth, and Tudhoe.	The County of Durham (Spennymoor Extension) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,709.)	28 June 1894	Constitution of the part of the Parish of Merrington added to the Spennymoor Urban District a separate Parish, to be known as the Parish of Merrington Lane. Constitution of the rural part of the Parish of Whitworth a separate Parish, to be known as the Parish of Whitworth Without. The two new Parishes were added to the Auckland Union.	The County of Durham (Merrington Lane and Whitworth Without) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,653.)	11 July 1894	Amalgamation of the urban parts of the Parishes of Cockerton and Haughton-le-Skerne to constitute the new Parish of Harrowgate Hill. The new Parish was included in the Darlington Union.	The County of Durham (Harrowgate Hill) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,654.)	11 July 1894	Constituting a part of the Parish of Ferryhill within the Urban District of Spennymoor a new Parish, to be known as Low Spennymoor; the rural or remaining part of the Parish of Ferryhill to be known as the Parish of Ferryhill. The new Parish of Low Spennymoor was included in the Sedgefield Union.	The County of Durham (Low Spennymoor) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.

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Durham - - (31,655.)	11 July 1894	Amalgamation of the rural part of the Parish of Benfieldside with the Parish of Healeyfield; the urban part of the Parish of Medomsley with the Parish of Iveston; the part of the Parish of Iveston which is comprised in the Consett Urban District with the Parish of Consett; and the urban parts of the Parishes of Cornsay and Hedleyhope to form a new Parish of South Cornsay. The new Parish of South Cornsay was included in the Lanchester Union.	The County of Durham (South Cornsay, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 1894
Ditto - - (32,271.)	7 Nov. 1894	Conversion of the Parish of Hetton-le-Hole into an Urban District, to be named the Hetton Urban District.	The County of Durham (Hetton) Confirmation Order, 1895.	1 May 1895
Ditto - - (32,574.)	10 Dec. 1894	Constitution of the part of the Parish of Boldon, which is on the left bank of the River Don, a new Parish, to be known as the Parish of Boldon Colliery. The new Parish was included in the South Shields Union.	The County of Durham (Boldon Colliery) Confirmation Order, 1895.	1 Apr. 1895
Essex - - (31,574.)	3 July 1894	Conversion of the Rural Parish of South Shoebury into an Urban District.	The County of Essex (South Shoebury) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - - (32,113.)	2 Oct. 1894	Conversion of the Rural Parish of Chingford into an Urban District.	The County of Essex (Chingford) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (32,112.)	2 Oct. 1894	Division of the Rural Parish of Chigwell into two new Parishes, to be known respectively as the Parish of Buckhurst Hill and the Parish of Chigwell. The two new Parishes were included in the Epping Union. Conversion of the Parish of Buckhurst Hill into an Urban District.	The County of Essex (Chigwell) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Essex and West Suffolk. (31,993.)	3 Sept. 1894	Amalgamation of the part of the Parish of Haverhill which is situate in Essex with the Parish of Kedington. Extension of the Haverhill Urban District by the addition thereto of certain other parts of the Parish of Haverhill. Division of the Risbridge Rural Sanitary District into two, namely, the Clare Rural District and the Bumpstead Rural District.	The West Suffolk and Essex (Risbridge and Sudbury Rural Sanitary Districts, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Essex, Hertford, and Middlesex. (32,062.)	21 Sept. 1894	Amalgamation of so much of the Parish of Enfield as is situate within the East Barnet Valley Urban District with the Parish of Monken Hadley.	The Counties of Essex, Hertford, and Middlesex (Enfield and Monken Hadley) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Flint - - (32,589.)	7 Nov. 1894	Division of the Parish of Hawarden into two new Parishes, to be known respectively as the Parish of Sealand and the Parish of Hawarden. The new Parishes were included in the Hawarden Union.	The County of Flint (Hawarden and Sealand) Confirmation Order, 1895.	1 Apr. 1895

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Glamorgan - (31 675.)	14 June 1894	Amalgamation of the area known as Sheeping Moors and the urban part of the Parish of Sully with the Parish of Cadoxton-juxta-Barry. Amalgamation of the Parish of Highlight with the Parish of Wenvoe.	The County of Glamorgan (Cadoxton-juxta-Barry, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 1894
Ditto - - (31,580.)	14 June 1894	Amalgamation of the parts of the Parishes of Baglan Lower and Michaelston Lower which are situate within the Aberafon Urban District with the Parish of Aberafon. Amalgamation of the part of the Parish of Baglan Lower (if any) that is situate within the Briton Ferry Urban District with the Parish of Briton Ferry. Amalgamation of the part of the Parish of Michaelston Higher that is situate within the Glyncorwg Urban District to the Parish of Glyncorwg. Amalgamation of the part of the Parish of Blaenhonddan which is situate within the Municipal Borough of Neath with the Parish of Neath.	The County of Glamorgan (Aberafon, Baglan Lower, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	0 Sept. 1894
Ditto - - (32,001)	14 June 1894	Amalgamation of the parts of the Parishes of Llantrisant and Llanwonno which are situate within the Ystradyfodwg Urban District with the Parish of Ystradyfodwg. Amalgamation of the parts of the Parishes of Llantrisant, Llantwit Fardre, Eglwysilan, and Llanfabon which are situate within the Pontypridd Urban District with the part of the Parish of Llanwonno situate in that District, to constitute a new Parish to be known as the Parish of Pontypridd. The new Parish of Pontypridd was included in the Pontypridd Union. Amalgamation of the parts of the Parishes of Aberdare and Llanfabon which are situate within the Mountain Ash Urban District with the part of the Parish of Llanwonno within that District. Amalgamation of the part of the Parish of Llanfabon which is situate within the Merthyr Tydfil Urban District with the Parish of Merthyr Tydfil.	The County of Glamorgan (Pontypridd, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - - (31,629.)	29 June 1894	Constitution of the parts of the several Parishes of Clase, Llansamlet Higher, Llansamlet Lower, Penderry, and Swansea Higher and Lower which are situate in the Rural Sanitary District of Swansea, separate Parishes, to be known respectively as the Parishes of Clase Rural, Llansamlet Higher, Llansamlet Lower, Penderry, and Cockett. The new Parishes were included in the Swansea Union.	The Glamorgan and Swansea (Clase Rural, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Glamorgan and Monmouth. (31,524.)	30 May 1894	Transfer of the rural part of the Parish of Rumney as a separate Parish, and the Parish of Saint Mellons from the Cardiff to the Newport Union. Transfer of the Parishes of Llanfedw and Rhydygwern from the Newport to the Cardiff Union.	The Glamorgan, Monmouth, Cardiff, and Newport (St. Mellons, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.

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Gloucester - (31,861.)	10 Aug. 1894	Amalgamation of the urban part of the Parish of Maugersbury with the Parish of Stow-on-the-Wold.	The County of Gloucester (Stow-on-the-Wold, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - - (31,814.)	10 Aug. 1894	Amalgamation of the part of the Parish of Charlton Kings, which is within the borough of Cheltenham, with the parish of Cheltenham.	The County of Gloucester (Charlton Kings, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,815.)	10 Aug. 1894	Amalgamation of the part of the parish of Leckhampton which is within the Borough of Cheltenham with the parish of Cheltenham.	The County of Gloucester (Leckhampton, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (32,027.)	15 Sept. 1894	Amalgamation of part of the Parish of Badgeworth with the Parish of Shurdington.	The County of Gloucester (Shurdington) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,998.)	15 Sept. 1894	Extension of the Urban District of Horfield by the addition thereto of the rural part of the parish of Horfield.	The County of Gloucester (Horfield) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (32,064.)	15 Sept. 1894	Amalgamation of certain detached parts of the Parish of Ampney Crucis with the Parish of Ampney Saint Mary. Amalgamation of a detached part of the Parish of Ampney Crucis with the Parish of Ampney St. Peter. Amalgamation of a detached part of Ampney Crucis with the Parish of Down Ampney.	The County of Gloucester (Ampney Crucis) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (32,067.)	10 Aug. 1894	Dividing the rural portion of the Parish of Stroud so as to constitute three new Parishes, to be known as the Parishes of Lypiatt, Thrupp, and Whiteshill. The three new Parishes were included in the Stroud Union. Extension of the Stroud Urban District by the addition thereto of a rural part of the Parish of Bisley. Transferring the urban parts of the Parishes of Cranham and Miserden to the Rural District of Stroud.	The County of Gloucester (Stroud, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (32,127.)	10 Aug. 1894	Conversion of the Bisley Urban District to a Rural District, and merging the same in the Stroud Rural District. Separation of a part of the Parish of Bisley to constitute the Parish of Chalford. Amalgamation of the Parish of of Lypiatt with the Parish of Bisley, to be known as the Parish of Bisley-with-Lypiatt. The Parishes of Chalford and Bisley-with-Lypiatt were included in the Stroud Union.	The County of Gloucester (Bisley with Lypiatt and Chalford) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (32,366.)	—	Altering the County of Gloucester (Bisley-with-Lypiatt and Chalford) Confirmation, Order 1894.	—	—
Ditto - - (31,997.)	15 Sept. 1894	Conversion of the Rural Parish of Nailsworth into an Urban District.	The County of Gloucester (Nailsworth Urban District) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*

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Gloucester - (32,063.)	15 Sept. 1894	Amalgamation of the several parts of the Parishes of Hanham, Mangotsfield, and Oldland, which comprise the Kingswood Urban District to constitute the Parish of Kingswood. The new Parish was included in the Keynsham Union.	The County of Gloucester (Kingswood, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - - (32,055.)	15 Sept. 1894	Division of the Parish of Thornbury to constitute the three new Parishes of Falfield, Oldbury-upon-Severn, and Thornbury. The new Parishes were included in the Thornbury Union.	The County of Gloucester (Thornbury) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,999.)	15 Sept. 1894	Transfer of the urban part of the Parish of Littledean to the Westbury-on-Severn Rural District.	The County of Gloucester (Littledean) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Gloucester and Hereford. (31,783.)	31 May 1894	Uniting the Parish of Ruardean in the Ross Rural Sanitary District to the Westbury-on-Severn Rural District.	The Gloucester and Hereford (Ross and Westbury) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester. (32,095.)	10 Sept. 1894	Uniting the Parishes of Aston Ingham, and Linton, in the Newent Rural Sanitary District, to the Rural District of Ross. Transferring the Parishes of Aston Ingham, and Linton, from the Newent to the Ross Union.	The Counties of Gloucester, Hereford, and Monmouth (Newent, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Gloucester and Wilts. (32,250.)	30 Oct. 1894	Extension of the Cirencester Urban District by the addition thereto of the rural part of the Parish of Cirencester. Continuing the Wilts portion of the Cirencester Rural Sanitary District in the same Rural District as heretofore.	The Counties of Gloucester and Wilts (Cirencester Rural and Urban) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (32,255.)	27 Oct. 1894	Continuing the Wilts portion of the Tetbury Rural Sanitary District in the same Rural District as heretofore. Constitution of the urban and rural portions of the Parish of Tetbury separate Parishes, to be known as the Parishes of Tetbury and Tetbury Upton respectively.	The Counties of Gloucester and Wilts (Tetbury) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Gloucester and Worcester. (32,073.)	10 Sept. 1894	Division of the Evesham Rural Sanitary District into two thus:— That portion thereof situate in the County of Gloucester to be known as the Pebworth Rural District; and that portion situated in the County of Worcester to be known as the Evesham Rural District.	The Gloucester and Worcester (Evesham and Pebworth Rural Districts) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (32,054.)	10 Sept. 1894	Continuing the Worcester portion of the Tewkesbury Rural Sanitary District in the same Rural District as heretofore.	The Gloucester and Worcester (Tewkesbury Rural District) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (32,052.)	10 Sept. 1894	Continuing the Parish of Cutsdean in the Winchcomb Rural District as heretofore.	The Gloucester and Worcester (Winchcomb Rural) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (32,053.)	10 Sept. 1894	Continuing the Rural District of Stow-on-the-Wold in two Counties as heretofore.	The Gloucester and Worcester (Stow-on-the-Wold) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.

* See footnote on page 231

1. Names of Counties.	2. Dates of Orders made by Councils or by Joint Committees of the Counties named in Column 1.	3. Purposes of Orders made by the Councils of the Counties named in Column 1.	4. Titles of Confirming Orders.	5. Dates on which the Orders came into operation.
Gloucester, Warwick, and Worcester. (32,074.)	10 Sept. 1894	Constitution of four new Parishes to be known respectively as the Parishes of Bickmarch, Milcote, Welford-on-Avon and Weston-on-Avon. The new Parishes were included in the Stratford-on-Avon Union. Uniting the Parish of Alderminster to the Shipston-on-Stour Rural District.	The Gloucester, Warwick, and Worcester (Welford-on-Avon, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - - (32,068.)	10 Sept. 1894	Constitution of the part of the Parish of Ilmington which is situate in the County of Warwick a separate Parish, to be known as the Parish of Ilmington. Including the new Parish of Ilmington in the Shipston-on-Stour Union. Amalgamation of the remaining part of the Parish of Ilmington with the Parish of Admington in the County of Gloucester. The Parishes of Barton-on-the-Heath, Little Compton, and Long Compton were transferred from the Chipping Norton Rural Sanitary District to the Brailes Rural District in the County of Warwick.	The Counties of Gloucester, Warwick, and Worcester (Shipston-on-Stour, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Hereford - - (31,450.)	9 June 1894	Division of the Parish of Ledbury to constitute two new Parishes, viz., the Parish of Wellington Heath and the Parish of Ledbury Rural. The new Parishes were included in the Ledbury Union.	The County of Hereford (Ledbury Rural and Wellington Heath) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,685.)	14 July 1894	Amalgamation of certain parts of the Parish of Norton-with-Brockhampton, with the Parishes of Linton and Whitbourne. Amalgamation of parts of the Parishes of Linton and Whitbourne with the Parish of Norton-with-Brockhampton. Amalgamation of certain parts of Norton-with-Brockhampton with the Parish of Lower Brockhampton, to constitute a new Parish to be known as the Parish of Brockhampton. Constitution of the residue of the Parish of Norton-with-Brockhampton a separate parish, to be known as the Parish of Norton. The new parishes of Brockhampton and Norton were included in the Bromyard Union.	The County of Hereford (Brockhampton, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	29 Sept. 1894
Ditto - - (31,669.)	14 July 1894	Constitution of the urban and rural parts of the Parish of Ross separate Parishes, to be respectively known as the Parish of Ross Urban and the Parish of Ross Rural. Amalgamation of the urban part of the Parish of Bridstow with the Parish of Ross Urban. The Parishes of Ross Urban and Ross Rural were included in the Ross Union.	The County of Hereford (Ross Urban and Ross Rural) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.
Hereford and Monmouth (32,092.)	27 Sept. 1894	Uniting the Parishes of Grosmont and Llangua, in the County of Monmouth, with the Rural District of Abergavenny.	The Counties of Hereford and Monmouth (Dore Rural) Confirmation Order 1894.	Ditto.

* See footnote on page 231.

1. Names of Counties.	2. Dates of Orders made by Councils or by Joint Committees of the Counties named in Column 1.	3. Purposes of Orders made by the Councils of the Counties named in Column 1.	4. Titles of Confirming Orders.	5. Dates on which the Orders came into operation.
Hereford, Radnor, and Salop. (32,119.)	6 Oct. 1894	Constituting the portion of the Rural Sanitary District of Knighton which is situate in the County of Radnor a separate District, to be known as the Knighton Rural District. Constituting the portion of the Rural Sanitary District of Knighton which is situate in the County of Salop a separate District, to be known as the Teme Rural District. Uniting the portion of the Rural Sanitary District of Knighton, which is situate in the County of Hereford, to the Rural District of Wigmore.	The Counties of Radnor, Salop, and Hereford (Knighton) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Hereford and Salop. (31,670.)	30 June 1894	Amalgamation of the Herefordshire portion of the Parish of Bucknell with the Parish of Brampton Brian in that County.	The Counties of Hereford and Salop (Bucknell, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 1894
Hereford, Salop, and Worcester. (32,085.)	26 Sept. 1894	Constitution of the portion of the Rural Sanitary District of the Tenbury Union which is situate in the County of Worcester a separate District, to be known as the Tenbury Rural District. Constitution of the portion of the said Sanitary District which is situate in the County of Salop a separate District, to be known as the Burford Rural District. Uniting the Rural Parishes of Brimfield and Little Hereford to the Leominster Rural District, and the Rural Parish of Stoke Bliss to the Bromyard Rural District.	The Hereford, Salop, and Worcester (Tenbury, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Hereford and Worcester. (31,650.)	14 July 1894	Conversion of a part of the Rural Parish of Ledbury into an Urban District, and constituting such part a separate Parish to be known as the Parish of Ledbury Urban. The residue of the Parish is to be known as Ledbury Rural. The new Parish of Ledbury Urban was included in the Ledbury Union.	The County of Hereford (Ledbury Urban) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (32,006.)	10 Sept. 1894	Continuing the Parish of Mathon which is in the County of Worcester in the Ledbury Rural District.	The Counties of Hereford and Worcester (Ledbury) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,984.)	10 Sept. 1894	Continuing the Parish of Acton Beauchamp which is in the County of Worcester in the Bromyard Rural District. Transfer of the Parish of Lower Sapey, which is situate in the County of Worcester, from the Bromyard Union to the Martley Union.	The Hereford and Worcester (Bromyard Rural District) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - (32,084.)	26 Sept. 1894	Conversion of the Parish of Bromyard and a part of the Parish of Winslow into an Urban District. Amalgamation of the said part of the Parish of Winslow with the Parish of Bromyard.	The Hereford and Worcester (Bromyard and Winslow) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Hertford - - (31,686.)	13 July 1894	Constitution of the new Parishes of Great Amwell, Ware Urban, and Ware Rural. The new Parishes were included in the Ware Union.	The County of Hertford (Great Amwell and Ware) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.

* See footnote on page 231.

1. Names of Counties.	2. Dates of Orders made by Councils or by Joint Committees of the Counties named in Column 1.	3. Purposes of Orders made by the Councils of the Counties named in Column 1.	4. Titles of Confirming Orders.	5. Dates on which the Orders came into operation.
Hertford - - (31,764.)	16 July 1894	Amalgamation of certain parts of the Parishes of Hoddesdon and Great Amwell to form a new Parish to be known as the Parish of Hoddesdon Urban; the residue of the Parish of Hoddesdon to be known as the Parish of Hoddesdon Rural. The two new Parishes were included in the Ware Union. Conversion of the Parish of Hoddesdon Urban into an Urban District.	The County of Hertford (Hoddesdon, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - - (31,896.)	3 Aug. 1894	Constitution of the several new Parishes of Bengeo Urban, Bengeo Rural, Brickenden Urban, Brickenden Rural, Little Amwell, Saint Andrew Urban, Saint Andrew Rural, Saint John Urban, and Saint John Rural. The new Parishes were included in the Hertford Union.	The County of Hertford (Bengeo, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,895.)	3 Aug. 1894	Constitution of the several new Parishes of Saint Alban, Saint Michael Urban, Saint Michael Rural, Saint Peter Urban, Saint Peter Rural, Saint Stephen, Sandridge Urban, and Sandridge Rural. The new Parishes were included in the Saint Alban's Union.	The County of Hertford (St. Alban, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Hertford and Middlesex. (31,921.)	17 Aug. 1894	Amalgamation of a part of the Parish of South Mimms with the Parish of Monken Hadley.	The Hertford and Middlesex (Monken Hadley and South Mimms) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Isle of Wight - (31,480.)	22 Nov. 1893	Extension of the Urban District of Shanklin by the addition thereto of the residue of the Parish of Shanklin and part of the Parish of Brading.	The Isle of Wight (Shanklin) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 1894
Ditto - - (31,428.)	31 May 1894	Amalgamation of certain isolated and detached parts of the Parish of Saint Nicholas with the Parishes of Carisbrooke and Northwood.	The County of the Isle of Wight (Carisbrooke, Northwood, and Saint Nicholas) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - - (31,426.)	31 May 1894	Amalgamation of the part of the Parish of Saint Helen's situate within the Borough of Ryde with that part of the Parish of Ryde which is situate within the said Borough.	The County of the Isle of Wight (Ryde and Saint Helen's) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 1894
Ditto - - (31,436.)	7 June 1894	Amalgamation of a certain part of the Parish of Wootton with the Parish of Whippingham. Amalgamation of certain parts of the Parishes of Wootton and Carisbrooke with the Parish of Gatcombe.	The County of the Isle of Wight (Carisbrooke, Gatcombe, Whippingham, and Wootton) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - - (31,448.)	7 June 1894	Amalgamation of the parts of the Parishes of Carisbrooke, Saint Nicholas, and Whippingham which are situate within the Borough of Newport with the Parish of Newport.	The County of the Isle of Wight (Carisbrooke, Newport, Saint Nicholas, and Whippingham) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 1894
Ditto - - (32,156.)	4 July 1894	Extension of the Urban District of Ventnor by the addition thereto of the residue of the Parish of Ventnor.	The Isle of Wight (Ventnor) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*

* See footnote on page 231.

1. Names of Counties.	2. Dates of Orders made by Councils or by Joint Committees of the Counties named in Column 1.	3. Purposes of Orders made by the Councils of the Counties named in Column 1.	4. Titles of Confirming Orders.	5. Dates on which the Orders came into operation.
Isle of Wight - (31,700.)	17 July 1894	Division of the Parish of Newchurch into two new Parishes to be known respectively as the Parish of Newchurch and the Parish of Wroxall. The new Parishes were included in the Isle of Wight Union.	The County of the Isle of Wight (Newchurch) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 1894
Ditto - - (31,660.)	17 July 1894	Division of the Parish of Freshwater into two new Parishes to be known respectively as the Parish of Freshwater and the Parish of Totland. The new Parishes were included in the Isle of Wight Union.	The County of the Isle of Wight (Freshwater and Totland) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 1894
Ditto - - (32,029.)	29 Aug. 1894	Division of the Parish of Arreton into two new Parishes to be known respectively as the Parish of North Arreton and the Parish of South Arreton. The new Parishes were included in the Isle of Wight Union.	The County of the Isle of Wight (Arreton) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - - (32,507.)	16 Oct. 1894	Amalgamation of part of the Parish of North Arreton with the Parish of Ashey.	The County of the Isle of Wight (North Arreton and Ashey) Confirmation Order, 1895.	1 Apr. 1895
Kent - - (31,658.)	27 June 1894	Amalgamation of the rural part of the Parish of Buckland with the Parish of River; the rural part of the Parish of Charlton with the rural part of the Parish of Guston; the urban part of the Parish of Guston with the Parish of East Cliffe.	The County of Kent (River, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 1894
Ditto - - (31,657.)	27 June 1894	Amalgamation of the rural part of the Parish of Ebony with the Parish of Stone, the latter as so altered to be known as the Parish of Stone-cum-Ebony. Amalgamation of the urban part of the Parish of Ebony with the Parish of Tenterden.	The County of Kent (Stone-cum-Ebony and Tenterden) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - - (31,656.)	27 June 1894	Amalgamation of the parts of Speldhurst and Tunbridge situate within the Borough of Tunbridge Wells to constitute a new Parish, to be known as the Parish of Tunbridge Wells. The new Parish was included in the Tonbridge Union.	The County of Kent (Tunbridge Wells) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - (31,634.)	27 June 1894	Constitution of the new Parishes of Faversham Within, Faversham Without, Preston Within, and Preston Without. The new Parishes were included in the Faversham Union.	The County of Kent (Faversham, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,633.)	27 June 1894	Continuing the several parts of the Parish of Chatham, situate respectively in the Urban Districts of Chatham and Rochester as one Parish. Amalgamation of the part of the Parish of Gillingham, situate in the Urban District of Chatham, with the Parish of Chatham.	The County of Kent (Chatham and Gillingham) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto. 30 Sept. 1894

* See footnote on page 231.

1. Names of Counties and County Borough.	2. Dates of Orders made by Councils or by Joint Committees of the Counties, &c. named in Column 1.	3. Purposes of Orders made by the Councils of the Counties named in Column 1.	4. Titles of Confirming Orders.	5. Dates on which the Orders came into operation.
Kent - - (31,627.)	27 June 1894	Division of the Parish of Saint Margaret, Rochester, into two Parishes, to be known respectively as the Parish of Saint Margaret Intra and the Parish of Saint Margaret Extra. The new Parishes were included in the Medway Union.	The County of Kent (Saint Margaret) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 1894
Ditto - - (31,648.)	27 June 1894	Division of the Parish of Frindsbury into two Parishes, to be known respectively as the Parish of Frindsbury Intra and Frindsbury Extra. Division of the Parish of Strood into two Parishes, to be known respectively as the Parish of Strood Intra and Strood Extra. The new Parishes were included in the Strood Union.	The County of Kent (Frindsbury and Strood) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 1894
Ditto - - (31,663.)	17 July 1894	Division of the rural portion of the Parish of Sevenoaks into two Parishes, to be known respectively as the Parish of Riverhead and the Parish of Sevenoaks Weald. The new Parishes were included in the Sevenoaks Union.	The County of Kent (Riverhead and Sevenoaks Weald) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 1894
Ditto - - (31,781.)	17 July 1894	Amalgamation of a detached part of the Parish of Leigh, in the Sevenoaks Union, with the Parish of Tonbridge Rural, in the Tonbridge Union. Division of the Parish of Tonbridge Rural as so altered into two parts, to constitute the new Parishes of Hildenborough and Tonbridge Rural. The new Parishes were included in the Tonbridge Union.	The County of Kent (Hildenborough) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - - (31,744.)	17 July 1894	Amalgamation of certain parts of the Parishes of Acol and Minster with the Parish of Saint John (Rural). Division of the Parish of Saint John (Rural) as so altered into three parts to constitute the new Parishes of Garlinge, Northdown, and Westgate-on-Sea. The new Parishes were included in the Isle of Thanet Union.	The County of Kent (Garlinge, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,823.)	15 Aug 1894	Amalgamation of certain parts of the Parishes of Seasalter and Whitstable to constitute a new Parish, to be known as the Parish of Whitstable Urban. Conversion of the new Parish into an Urban District. Amalgamation of the remaining parts of the Parishes of Seasalter and Whitstable to constitute a new Parish, to be known as the Parish of Whitstable-cum-Seasalter. The two new Parishes were included in the Blean Union.	The County of Kent (Whitstable) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Kent and County Borough of Canterbury. (31,649.)	5 July 1894	Constitution of the new Parishes of Saint Dunstan Within, Saint Dunstan Without, Hackington, and Sturry, to be included in the Blean Union. Constitution of the new Parishes of Beakesbourne, Fordwich, Littlebourne, Nackington, Patrixbourne, Thanington Within, Thannington Without, and Westgate Without, to be included in the Bridge Union.	The Kent and Canterbury (Beakesbourne, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.

* See footnote on page 231.

1. Names of Counties, and County Boroughs.	2. Dates of Orders made by Councils or by Joint Committees of the Counties, &c. named in Column 1.	3. Purposes of Orders made by the Councils of the Counties named in Column 1.	4. Titles of Confirming Orders.	5. Dates on which the Orders came into operation.
Kent and County Borough of Canterbury— (31,649.) *cont.*	—	Amalgamation of a part of the Parish of Holy Cross Westgate Without with the Parish of Harbledown, in the Bridge Union. Amalgamation of parts of the Parishes of Fordwich, Hackington, and Sturry with the Parish of Saint Mary, Northgate, in the Canterbury Union. Amalgamation of parts of the Parish of Beakesbourne and Patrixbourne with the Parish of Saint Paul's, in the Canterbury Union. Amalgamation of a part of the Parish of Littlebourne with the Parish of Saint Martin's, in the Canterbury Union, and of a part of the Parish of Nackington with the Parish of Saint Mary Bredin in the said Union.	—	—
Kent and East Sussex. (31,985.) (32,536.)	7 Aug. 1894	Amalgamation of part of the Parish of Frant, in the Ticehurst Union, with the Parish of Tonbridge, in the Tonbridge Union, the latter Parish as so enlarged to be known as the Parish of Tonbridge Rural. Continuance of the part of the Parish of Horsemonden, which is in the County of East Sussex, in the Rural District of Tonbridge. Uniting the Parish of Lamberhurst to the Rural District of Tonbridge.	The East Sussex and Kent (Ticehurst and Tonbridge Rural Districts, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - (32,162.)	15 Aug. 1894	Continuing in the Rural District of the Rye Union the part of the Parish of Broomhill which is situate in the County of Kent.	The Counties of East Sussex and Kent (Rye Rural) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Lancaster - (32,103.)	4 Feb. 1892	Extension of the Urban District of Prestwich by the addition thereto of parts of the Townships of Great Heaton and Little Heaton; constitution of the District as so extended a separate Township to be known as the Township of Prestwich. The new Township was included in the Prestwich Union.	The County of Lancaster (Prestwich, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (30,905.)	4 Aug. 1892	Extension of the Local Board District of Radcliffe, by the addition thereto of a portion of the Local Board District of Whitefield and a portion of the Rural Sanitary District of the Bury Union. Amalgamation of the parts of the Townships of Pilkington and Elton, thus added to the Radcliffe Local Board District, with the Township of Radcliffe.	The County of Lancaster (Radcliffe) Confirmation Order, 1894.	25 June 1894
Lancaster and County Borough of Preston. (31,607.)	2 May 1894	Amalgamation of the parts of the Townships Grimsargh with Brockholes, Lea, Ashton, Ingol and Cottam, and Penwortham, which are within the County Borough of Preston, with the Townships of Fishwick and Preston to constitute a new Township, to be known as the Township of Preston. The remaining parts of the three first-named Townships and the part of Township of Ribbleton, in the County of Lancaster, were constituted new Townships bearing the same names and were with the new Township of Preston included in the Preston Union.	The Lancaster and Preston Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*

* See footnote on page 231.

1. Names of Counties and County Boroughs.	2. Dates of Orders made by Councils or by Joint Committees of the Counties, &c. named in Column 1.	3. Purposes of Orders made by the Councils of the Counties named in Column 1.	4. Titles of Confirming Orders.	5. Dates on which the Orders came into operation.
Lancaster - (31,458.)	3 May 1894	Conversion of the Township of Golborne into an Urban District.	The County of Lancaster (Golborne) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Lancaster and County Borough of Manchester. (31,635.)	7 May 1894	Amalgamation of the parts of the Townships of Moss Side and Withington situate within the City of Manchester, with the Township of Rusholme, to constitute the new Township of Rusholme. Constitution of the part of the Township of Gorton situate within the City of Manchester a new Township, to be known as the Township of West Gorton. Constitution of the parts of the Townships of Moss Side, Gorton, and Withington, situate outside the City of Manchester, new Townships bearing the same names. The new Townships were included in the Chorlton Union.	The Lancaster and Manchester (Rusholme, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Lancaster and County Borough of Liverpool. (31,608.)	31 May 1894	Continuing for special reasons the Township of Toxteth Park as one undivided Township.	The Lancaster and Toxteth Park Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Lancaster and County Borough of Bury. (31,671.)	4 June 1894	Amalgamation of the parts of the Townships of Birtle-cum-Bamford, Elton, Heap, Pilkington, Pilsworth, Radcliffe, Tottington Lower End, and Walmersley-cum-Shuttleworth, situate within the County Borough of Bury, with the Township of Bury, to constitute a new Township to be known as the Township of Bury. Amalgamation of the parts of the Townships of Birtle-cum-Bamford, Castleton, Heap, Hopwood, and Pilsworth, situate within the Borough of Heywood, to constitute a new Township to be known as the Township of Heywood. Amalgamation of the parts of the Townships of Elton, Tottington Higher End, Tottington Lower End, and Walmersley-cum-Shuttleworth, situate within the Ramsbottom Urban District, to constitute a new Township to be known as the Township of Ramsbottom. Constitution of the part of the Township of Pilkington, situate within the Whitefield Urban District, a new Township to be known as the Township of Whitefield. Amalgamation of the rural part of the Township of Elton with the Township of Ainsworth in the Bury Union. Amalgamation of certain parts of the Townships of Birtle-cum-Bamford and Heap with the Township of Ashworth to constitute a new Township, to be known as the Township of Birtle-cum-Bamford. Constitution of the part of the Township of Pilkington which is known as Outwood a new Township, to be known as the Township of Outwood. Amalgamation of certain parts of the Townships of Heap, Pilkington, and Pilsworth, to constitute a new Township, to be known as the Township of Unsworth.	The Lancaster and Bury (Bury, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.

* See footnote on page 231.

1. Names of Counties and County Borough.	2. Dates of Orders made by Councils or by Joint Committees of the Counties, &c. named in Column 1.	3. Purposes of Orders made by the Councils of the Counties named in Column 1.	4. Titles of Confirming Orders.	5. Dates on which the Orders came into operation.
Lancaster and County Borough of Bury (31,671). —*cont.*	—	Amalgamation of a part of the Township of Elton with a part of the Township of Tottington Lower End, to constitute a new Township, to be known as the Township of Tottington Lower End. Amalgamation of certain parts of the Townships of Birtle-cum-Bamford and Walmersley-cum-Shuttleworth to constitute a new Township, to be known as the Township of Walmersley-cum-Shuttleworth. The nine new Townships were included in the Bury Union.	——	—
Lancaster and County Borough of Rochdale. (31,646.)	4 June 1894	Amalgamation of the parts of the Townships of Butterworth, Castleton, Spotland, and Wuerdle and Wardle, situate in the County Borough of Rochdale, with the Township of Wardleworth, to constitute a new Township, to be known as the Township of Rochdale. Amalgamation of the parts of the Townships of Butterworth and Wuerdle and Wardle situate in the Urban District of Littleborough, with the Township of Blatchinworth and Calderbrook, to constitute a new Township, to be known as the Township of Littleborough. Amalgamation of the parts of the Townships of Butterworth and Castleton situate within the Urban District of Milnrow to constitute a new Township, to be known as the Township of Milnrow. Constitution of the part of the Township of Spotland situate within the Urban District of Norden a new Township, to be known as the Township of Norden. Constitution of the part of the Township of Spotland situate within the Urban District of Whitworth a new Township, to be known as the Township of Whitworth. Amalgamation of the parts of the Townships of Butterworth and Wuerdle and Wardle as are situate within the Urban District of Wuerdle and Wardle, to constitute a new Township, to be known as the Township of Wardle. The new Townships of Littleborough, Milnrow, Norden, Rochdale, Wardle, and Whitworth, were included in the Rochdale Union.	The Lancaster and Rochdale (Rochdale, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Lancaster and County Borough of Burnley. (31,666.)	11 June 1894	Amalgamation of the parts of the Townships of Briercliffe-with-Extwistle, Burnley, Habergham Eaves, Ightenhill Park and Reedley Hallows, Filly Close, and New Laund Booth, which are situate within the County Borough of Burnley, to constitute a new Township, to be known as the Township of Burnley. Constitution of the parts of the Townships Briercliffe-with-Extwistle, Burnley, and Reedley Hallows, Filly Close, and New Laund Booth, which are situate outside the County Borough of Burnley, new Townships to be known respectively as the Townships of Briercliffe, Brunshaw, and Reedley Hallows.	The Lancaster and Burnley (Burnley) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.

* See footnote on page 231.

1. Names of Counties and County Borough.	2. Dates of Orders made by Councils or by Joint Committees of the Counties, &c. named in Column 1.	3. Purposes of Orders made by the Councils of the Counties named in Column 1.	4. Titles of Confirming Orders.	5. Dates on which the Orders came into operation.
Lancaster and County Borough of Burnley—(31,666.) *cont.*	—	Amalgamation of parts of the Townships of Habergham Eaves and Ightenhill Park, to constitute a new Township, to be known as the Township of Ightenhill. Constitution of the remaining part of the Township of Habergham Eaves a new Township, to be known as the Township of Habergham Eaves. The new Townships of Briercliffe, Brunshaw, Habergham Eaves, Ightenhill, and Reedley Hallows were included in the Burnley Union.	—	—
Lancaster, West Riding of Yorkshire, and County Borough of Burnley. (31,992.)	11 June 1894	Constitution of the part of the Township of Cliviger in the County of Lancaster a new Township, to be known as the Township of Cliviger. Constitution of the part of the Township of Cliviger in the West Riding of Yorkshire a new Township, to be known as the Township of Cornholme. The new Township of Cliviger was included in the Burnley Union, and the new Township of Cornholme was included in the Todmorden Union.	The Lancaster, West Riding of Yorks, and Burnley (Cliviger) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Lancaster - - (32,242.)	28 June 1894	Constitution of certain parts of the Township of Ashton-under-Lyne four new Townships, to be known respectively as the Townships of Ashton-under-Lyne, Audenshaw, Hurst, and Lees. The new Townships were included in the Ashton-under-Lyne Union.	The County of Lancaster (Ashton-under-Lyne, Audenshaw, Hurst, and Lees) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (32,237.)	28 June 1894	Constitution of a part of the Township of Ashton-under-Lyne a new Township, to be known as the Township of Alt.	The County of Lancaster (Alt, Bardsley, Cross Bank, Hartshead, Little Moss, Waterloo, and Woodhouses) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
	Ditto -	Constitution of a part of the Township of Ashton-under-Lyne a new Township, to be known as the Township of Bardsley.		
	Ditto -	Constitution of a part of the Township of Ashton-under-Lyne a new Township, to be known as the Township of Crossbank.		
	Ditto -	Constitution of a part of the Township of Ashton-under-Lyne a new Township, to be known as the Township of Hartshead.		
	Ditto -	Constitution of a part of the Township of Ashton-under-Lyne a new Township, to be known as the Township of Little Moss.		
	Ditto -	Constitution of a part of the Township of Ashton-under-Lyne a new Township, to be known as the Township of Waterloo.		
	Ditto -	Constitution of a part of the Township of Ashton-under-Lyne a new Township, to be known as the Township of Woodhouses. The new Townships of Alt, Bardsley, Cross Bank, Hartshead, Little Moss, Waterloo, and Woodhouses, were included in the Ashton-under-Lyne Union.		

* See footnote on page 231.

1. Names of Counties.	2. Dates of Orders made by Councils or by Joint Committees of the Counties named in Column 1.	3. Purposes of Orders made by the Councils of the Counties named in Column 1.	4. Titles of Confirming Orders.	5. Dates on which the Orders came into operation.
Lancaster - (31,624.)	28 June 1894	Amalgamation of the Townships of Denton and Haughton, to constitute a new Township, to be known as the Township of Denton. The new Township was included in the Ashton-under-Lyne Union.	The County of Lancaster (Denton and Haughton) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - - (31,579.)	28 June 1894	Conversion of so much of the Township of Barton-upon-Irwell as comprises the Hamlets of Cadishead and Higher and Lower Irlam into an Urban District, to be called the Irlam Urban District.	The County of Lancaster (Irlam Urban District) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - 31,691.)	28 June 1894	Constitution of the part of the Township of Barton-upon-Irwell last above-mentioned a new Township, to be known as the Township of Irlam. The new Township was included in the Barton-upon-Irwell Union.	The County of Lancaster (Irlam Township) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,687.)	28 June 1894	Constitution of a portion of the Township of Barton-upon-Irwell a new Township, to be known as the Township of Barton Moss. The new Township was included in the Barton-upon-Irwell Union.	The County of Lancaster (Barton Moss) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,688.)	28 June 1894	Constitution of a portion of the Township of Barton-upon-Irwell a new Township, to be known as the Township of Davyhulme. The new Township was included in the Barton-upon-Irwell Union.	The County of Lancaster (Davyhulme) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,689.)	28 June 1894	Constitution of the rural portion of the Township of Worsley a new Township, to be known as the Township of Worsley. The new Township was included in the Barton-upon-Irwell Union.	The County of Lancaster (Worsley Township) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,804.)	28 June 1894	Conversion of the rural portion of the Township of Worsley into an Urban District, to be called the Worsley Urban District.	The County of Lancaster (Worsley) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,667.)	28 June 1894	Amalgamation of the parts of the Townships of Barton-upon-Irwell and Worsley situate within the Borough of Eccles to constitute a new Township, to be known as the Township of Eccles. Constitution of the part of the Township of Worsley situate within the Swinton and Pendlebury Urban District a new Township, to be known as the Township of Swinton. The Townships of Eccles and Swinton were included in the Barton-upon-Irwell Union.	The County of Lancaster (Eccles and Swinton) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,746.)	28 June 1894	Conversion of the rural Township of Urmston into an Urban District, to be known as the Urmston Urban District.	The County of Lancaster (Urmston) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.

* See footnote on page 231.

1. Names of Counties.	2. Dates of Orders made by Councils or by Joint Committees of the Counties named in Column 1.	3. Purposes of Orders made by the Councils of the Counties named in Column 1.	4. Titles of Confirming Orders.	5. Dates on which the Orders came into operation.
Lancaster (31,674.)	28 June 1894	Amalgamation of the urban part of the Township of Eccleshill with the Township of Lower Darwen to constitute a new Township, to be known as the Township of Darwen. The remaining part of the Township of Eccleshill to be a new Township, and known as the Township of Eccleshill. The new Townships were included in the Blackburn Union.	The County of Lancaster (Darwen and Eccleshill) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto (31,690.)	28 June 1894	Constitution of the part of the Township of Sharples which is within the Urban District of Astley Bridge a new Township, to be known as the Township of Astley Bridge. Constitution of the residue of the Township of Sharples a new Township, to be known as the Township of Belmont. The new Townships of Astley Bridge and Belmont were included in the Bolton Union.	The County of Lancaster (Astley Bridge and Belmont) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto (31,617.)	28 June 1894	Constitution of the several new Townships of Barrowford, Blacko, Brierfield, Hapton, Nelson, North Town, and Padiham. The new Townships were included in the Burnley Union.	The County of Lancaster (Barrowford Booth, Great and Little Marsden, Hapton, and Padiham) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto (32,291.)	28 June 1894	Amalgamation of the Townships and parts of Townships comprised within the Municipal Borough of Haslingden to constitute one Township, to be known as the Township of Haslingden. Amalgamation of the Township and parts of Townships comprised within the Municipal Borough of Rawtenstall to constitute one Township, to be known as the Township of Rawtenstall. Amalgamation of the parts of the Townships comprised within the Municipal Borough of Bacup to constitute one Township, to be known as the Township of Bacup. The new Township of Rawtenstall was included in the Haslingden Union.	The County of Lancaster (Haslingden, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto (31,625.)	28 June 1894	Amalgamation of the Townships and parts of Townships comprised within the Municipal Borough of Middleton, to constitute a new Township, to be known as the Township of Middleton. Amalgamation of the part of the Township of Thornham which is within the Urban District of Royton with the Township of Royton.	The County of Lancaster (Middleton and Royton) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto (32,287.)	28 June 1894	Amalgamation of the parts of the Townships of Hopwood, Thornham, and Castleton which are comprised within the Castleton-by-Rochdale Urban District, to constitute a new Township, to be known as the Township of Castleton-by-Rochdale.	The County of Lancaster (Castleton-by-Rochdale) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto (31,874.)	28 June 1894	Amalgamation of the part of the Township of Withington situate within the Urban District of Moss Side with the Township of Moss Side.	The County of Lancaster (Withington and Moss Side) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.

* See footnote on page 231.

1. Names of Counties.	2. Dates of Orders made by Councils or by Joint Committees of the Counties named in Column 1.	3. Purposes of Orders made by the Councils of the Counties named in Column 1.	4. Titles of Confirming Orders.	5. Dates on which the Orders came into operation.
Lancaster - - (31,595.)	28 June 1894	Extension of the Saint Anne's-on-the-Sea Urban District by the addition thereto of the rural portion of the Township of Lytham.	The County of Lancaster (St. Anne's-on-the-Sea) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - - (31,813.)	28 June 1894	Amalgamation of the part of the Township of Marton situate within the Borough of Blackpool with the Township of Layton-with-Warbreck, to constitute a new Township to be known as the Township of Blackpool. Amalgamation of the parts of the Townships of Lytham and Marton situate within the Saint Anne's-on-the-Sea Urban District, to constitute a new Township, to be known as the Township of Saint Anne's-on-the-Sea. Constitution of the new Townships of Fleetwood, Lytham, Marton, and Thornton. The new Townships of Blackpool, Fleetwood, Lytham, Marton, Saint Anne's-on-the-Sea, and Thornton were included in the Fylde Union.	The County of Lancaster (Blackpool, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,573.)	28 June 1894	Conversion of the Township of Carnforth into an Urban District, to be known as the Carnforth Urban District.	The County of Lancaster (Carnforth) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,736.)	28 June 1894	Diminution of the Atherton Urban District and Township by the transfer of a certain part thereof to the Leigh Urban District. Amalgamation of such part of the Township of Atherton with the Townships of Bedford, Pennington, and Westleigh to constitute a new Township, to be known as the Township of Leigh. The new Township of Leigh was included in the Leigh Union.	The County of Lancaster (Leigh) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 1894
Ditto - - (31,645.)	28 June 1894	Constitution of the new Townships of Southport and North Meols. The new Townships were included in the Ormskirk Union.	The County of Lancaster (Southport and North Meols) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - - (31,626.)	28 June 1894	Separation of a part of the Township of Formby therefrom to constitute a new Township, to be known as the Township of Ainsdale. The new Township was included in the Ormskirk Union.	The County of Lancaster (Ainsdale) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (32,172.)	28 June 1894	Amalgamation of the urban part of the Township of Eccleston with the Township of Prescot. Constitution of the rural part of the Township of Eccleston a new Township, to be known as the Township of Eccleston. The new Township was included in the Prescot Union. Amalgamation of the rural part of the Township of Prescot with the Township of Whiston.	The County of Lancaster (Prescot, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,828.)	28 June 1894	Extension of the Wuerdale and Wardle Urban District by the transfer thereto of the part of the Township of Butterworth comprised in the Milnrow Urban District, the extended District to be known as the Wardle Urban District.	The County of Lancaster (Milnrow and Wardle) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.

* See footnote on page 231.

1. Names of Counties and County Boroughs.	2. Dates of Orders made by Councils or by Joint Committees of the Counties, &c. named in Column 1.	3. Purposes of Orders made by the Councils of the Counties named in Column 2.	4. Titles of Confirming Orders.	5. Dates on which the Orders came into operation.
Lancaster - - (31,644.)	28 June 1894	Amalgamation of the parts of the Townships of Allithwaite Lower, Allithwaite Upper, and Broughton East comprised in the Grange Urban District, to constitute a new Township to be known as the Township of Grange. The new Township was included in the Ulverstone Union.	The County of Lancaster (Grange) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - - (31,614.)	28 June 1894	Constitution of the new Townships of Great Crosby, Litherland, Seaforth, and Waterloo. The new Townships were included in the West Derby Union.	The County of Lancaster (Great Crosby and Litherland) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Lancaster and County Boroughs of Bury, Manchester, Oldham, and Rochdale. (32,238.)	28 June 1894	Including the newly constituted Townships of Heywood and Ramsbottom (*see* p. 259) in the Bury Union. Including the newly constituted Townships of Bacup and Haslingden (*see* p. 263) in the Haslingden Union. Including the newly constituted Township of Middleton (*see* p. 263) in the Oldham Union. Including the newly constituted Township of Castleton by Rochdale (*see* p. 263) in the Rochdale Union.	The County of Lancaster and County Boroughs of Bury, Manchester, Oldham, and Rochdale Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Lancaster - - (31,961.)	Aug. 1894	Extension of the Morecambe Urban District by the addition thereto of a part of the Township of Skerton known as Skerton detached. Amalgamation of the said detached part of Skerton with the Township of Poulton, Bare, and Torrisholme.	The County of Lancaster (Morecambe Urban District Extension, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (32,056.)	5 Sept. 1894	Amalgamation of a part of the new Township of Hapton with the Township of Dunnockshaw (*see* p. 263).	The County of Lancaster (Dunnockshaw and Hapton) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (32,199.)	5 Sept. 1894	Amalgamation of the Hamlet of Newsham with the Township of Barton to constitute a new Township of Barton. Constitution of so much of the Township of Goosnargh with Newsham as is not included in the said Hamlet of Newsham a new Township to be known as the Township of Goosnargh. The new Townships of Barton and Goosnargh were included in the Preston Union.	The County of Lancaster (Barton, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (32,059.)	5 Sept. 1894	Amalgamation of the part of the Township of Hawkshead, Monk Coniston and Skelwith, known as Monk Coniston with the Township of Church Coniston to form the new Township of Coniston. Division of the residue of the first named Township to constitute the new Townships of Hawkshead and Skelwith. The three new Townships were included in the Ulverston Union.	The County of Lancaster (Coniston, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Leicester - - (31,777.)	23 June 1894	Conversion of a part of the Parish of Wigston Magna into an Urban District to be known as the Wigston Magna Urban District.	The County of Leicester (Wigton) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.

* See footnote on page 231.

1. Names of Counties.	2. Dates of Orders made by Councils or by Joint Committees of the Counties named in Column 1.	3. Purposes of Orders made by the Councils of the Counties named in Column 1.	4. Titles of Confirming Orders.	5. Dates on which the Orders came into operation.
Leicester - - (31,759.)	14 July 1894	Division of the Parish of Nether and Over Seals into two Parishes to be known as the Parishes of Nether Seal and Over Seal respectively. The new Parishes were included in the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Union.	The County of Leicester (Nether Seal and Over Seal) Confirmation Order, 1894.	29 Sept. 1894
Ditto - - (31,758.)	14 July 1894	Amalgamation of the parts of the Parishes of Ravenstone with Snibstone, Swannington, Hugglescote, and Donington, and Whitwick included in the Coalville or Central Ward of the Coalville Urban District to constitute a new Parish, to be known as the Parish of Coalville. The new Parish was included in the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Union.	The County of Leicester (Coalville) Confirmation Order, 1894.	29 Sept. 1894
Ditto - - (31,786.)	8 Aug. 1894	Constitution of so much of the Parish of Wigston Magna as is not comprised in the Wigston Magna Urban District a new Parish, to be known as the Parish of East Wigston. The new Parish was included in the Blaby Union.	The County of Leicester (East Wigston) Confirmation Order, 1894.	31 Dec. 1894
Ditto - - (32,244.)	27 Oct. 1894	Transfer of a part of the Parish of Ravenstone with Snibstone (being Alton Grange) from the Urban District of Ashby-de-la-Zouch to the Rural District of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.	The County of Leicester (Ravenstone-with-Snibstone) Confirmation Order, 1894.	18 Dec. 1894
Leicester and Warwick. (31,894.)	18 July 1894	Transfer of the Parish of Wigston Parva from the Lutterworth Union and Rural District to the Hinckley Union and Rural District. Transfer of the Parishes of Burton Hastings, Stretton Baskerville, and Wolvey from the Hinckley Rural Sanitary District to the Nuneaton Rural District.	The Leicester and Warwick (Hinckley, Lutterworth, and Nuneaton) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Leicester, Northampton, and Warwick. (31,914.)	19 July 1894	Transfer of the Parish of Westrill and Starmore from the Rugby Union and Rural District to the Lutterworth Union and Rural District. Division of the Rugby Rural District into two, the portion comprised in the County of Warwick to be known as the Rugby Rural District, and the portion comprised in the County of Northampton, to be known as the Crick Rural District.	The Leicester, Northampton, and Warwick (Rugby and Lutterworth) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Leicester, Northampton, and Warwick. (31,865.)	21 July 1894	Transfer of the Parish of Wigston Parva from the Lutterworth Union and Rural District to the Hinckley Union and Rural District. Transfer of the Parish of Welford from the Lutterworth Union and Rural District to the Market Harborough Union and Oxenden Rural District. Transfer of the Parish of Westrill and Starmore from the Rugby Union and Rural District to the Lutterworth Union and Rural District.	The Leicester, Northampton, and Warwick (Lutterworth) Confirmation Order 1894.	Ditto.

* See footnote on page 231.

1. Names of Counties.	2. Dates of Orders made by Councils or by Joint Committees of the Counties named in Column 1.	3. Purposes of Orders made by the Councils of the Counties named in Column 1.	4. Titles of Confirming Orders.	5. Dates on which the Orders came into operation.
Leicester, Northampton, and Warwick—(31,865.) *cont.*	—	Division of the Lutterworth Rural District into two portions, the portion situated in the County of Leicester to be known as the Lutterworth Rural District, and the portion in the County of Warwick to be known as the Monks Kirby Rural District.	—	—
Leicester and Nottingham. (31,919.)	1 Aug. 1894	Transfer of the Parish of Upper Broughton from the Melton Mowbray Rural District to the Bingham Rural District. Constituting the portion of the Melton Mowbray Rural District which is situate in the County of Leicester a separate District, to be known as the Melton Mowbray Rural District.	The Leicester and Nottingham (Bingham and Melton Mowbray) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - - (31,864.)	1 Aug. 1894	Division of the Loughborough Rural District into two Districts; the portion situate in the County of Leicester to be known as the Loughborough Rural District, and the portion situate in the County of Nottingham to be known as the Leake Rural District.	The Counties of Leicester and Nottingham (Loughborough Rural) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,979.)	4 Aug. 1894	Constituting the portion of the Bingham Rural District situate in the County of Nottingham a separate District, to be known as the Bingham Rural District. Transfer of the Parishes of Barkeston and Plungar from the Bingham Rural District to the Belvoir Rural District.	The Leicester and Nottingham (Bingham Rural Sanitary District) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Leicester and Parts of Kesteven. (32,114.)	8 Aug. 1894	Division of each of the Parishes of Harrowby, Manthorpe, and Little Gonerby, Somerby, and Spitalgate Houghton and Walton into two new Parishes, to be known, respectively, as the Parishes of Harrowby Within, Harrowby Without, Little Gonerby, Manthorpe, New Somerby, Old Somerby, Spitalgate Within and Spitalgate Without. The new Parishes were included in the Grantham Union. Formation of the seven Leicestershire Parishes in the Grantham Union into a separate Union for the purposes of out-door relief, to be known as the Belvoir Out-Relief Union. Formation of the remaining Parishes in the Grantham Union into a separate Union for out-relief purposes, to be known as the Grantham Out-Relief Union. Constitution of the Belvoir and and Grantham Rural Districts.	The Counties of Leicester and Parts of Kesteven (Grantham, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Leicester and Northampton. (32,198.)	8 Sept. 1894	Transfer of the Parish of Slawston from the Uppingham Union and Rural District to the Market Harborough Union and Rural District. Transfer of the Parish of Welford from the Lutterworth Union and Rural District to the Market Harborough Union and Oxendon Rural District.	The Leicester and Northampton (Market Harborough) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Leicester and Rutland. (32,138.)	19 July 1894	Transfer of the Parishes of Cold Overton and Knossington from the Oakham Rural District to the Melton Mowbray Rural District.	Leicester and Rutland (Oakham and Melton Mowbray) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.

* See footnote on page 231.

1. Names of Counties.	2. Dates of Orders made by Councils or by Joint Committees of the Counties named in Column 1.	3. Purposes of Orders made by the Councils of the Counties named in Column 1.	4. Titles of Confirming Orders.	5. Dates on which the Orders came into operation.
Leicester, Northampton, and Rutland. (32,018.)	8 Sept. 1894	Transfer of the Parish of Slawston as mentioned on page 267. Division of the Uppingham Rural District into three Districts, the portion situate in the County of Leicester to be known as the Hallaton Rural District; the portion situate in the County of Northampton to be known as the Gretton Rural District; and the portion situate in the County of Rutland to be known as the Uppingham Rural District.	The Counties of Northampton, Leicester, and Rutland (Uppingham Rural, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Parts of Lindsey (31,960.)	26 July 1894	Conversion of the Parishes of Brumby and Frodingham into an Urban District, to be known as the Brumby and Frodingham Urban District.	The Parts of Lindsey (Brumby and Frodingham) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,760.)	26 July 1884	Amalgamation of certain parts of the Parishes of Martin, Roughton, and Woodhall, to constitute a new Parish, to be known as the Parish of Woodhall Spa. The new Parish was included in the Horncastle Union.	The County of the Parts of Lindsey (Woodhall Spa) Confirmation Order, 1894.	*29 Sept. 1894
Parts of Lindsey and West Riding of Yorkshire. (31,755.)	24 July 1894	Transfer of the Parishes of Garthorpe and Luddington from the Goole Rural District to the Isle of Axholme Rural District.	The Parts of Lindsey and West Riding of Yorkshire (Goole and Isle of Axholme) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Parts of Holland, Parts of Kesteven, and Parts of Lindsey. (31,809.)	11 Aug. 1894	Division of the Parish of Leake to constitute the Parishes of New Leake and Old Leake. The Parish of New Leake was included in Spilsby Union and Rural District. The Parish of Old Leake was included in the Boston Union. Transfer of the Parish of Dogdyke from the Boston Union and Rural District to the Sleaford Union and Rural District.	The Holland, Kesteven, and Lindsey (Dogdyke and Leake) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Merioneth - (32,583.)	6 Dec. 1894	Conversion of the Parish of Mallwyd into an Urban District.	The County of Merioneth (Mallwyd) Confirmation Order, 1895.	1 Apr. 1895
Merioneth and Montgomery. (32,326.)	30 Oct. 1894	Constitution of the part of the Parish of Mallwyd situate in the County of Montgomery a new Parish, to be known as the Parish of Caereinion Fechan. The new Parish was included in the Machynlleth Union and Rural District.	The Counties of Merioneth and Montgomery (Dolgelly Rural and Caereinion Fechan) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Middlesex - - (31,108.)	21 Dec. 1893	Transfer of a part of the Parish of Acton and Urban District therefrom to the Parish of Ealing and Brentford Urban District. Transfer of a part of the Parish of Ealing and Brentford Urban District therefrom to the Parish of Acton and Acton Urban District.	The County of Middlesex (Acton and Ealing) Confirmation Order, 1894.	25 June 1894

* See footnote on page 231.

1. Names of Counties and County Borough.	2. Dates of Orders made by Councils or by Joint Committees of the Counties, &c. named in Column 1.	3. Purposes of Orders made by the Councils of the Counties named in Column 1.	4. Titles of Confirming Orders.	5. Dates on which the Orders came into operation.
Middlesex - (31,510.)	25 Jan. 1894	Conversion of the Parish of Sunbury into an Urban District, to be known as the Sunbury-on-Thames Urban District.	The County of Middlesex (Sunbury) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - - (31,372.)	15 Mar. 1894	Transfer of a part of the Parish of Heston and of the Urban District of Heston and Isleworth therefrom to the Parish of Norwood and the Southall-Norwood Urban District.	The County of Middlesex (Heston and Norwood) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 1894
Ditto - - (31,425.)	24 May 1894	Transfer of the part of the Parish of Tottenham which is comprised in the Southgate Urban District from that Parish to the Parish of Edmonton.	The County of Middlesex (Edmonton and Tottenham) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 1894
Ditto - - (31,509.)	24 May 1894	Transfer of a part of the Enfield Urban District to the Southgate Urban District.	The County of Middlesex (Enfield and Southgate) Confirmation Order, 1894.	25 Sept. 1894
Ditto - - (31,845.)	28 June 1894	Division of the rural part of the Parish of Harrow-on-the Hill into three new Parishes, to be known as the Parishes of Harrow Weald, Wealdstone, and Wembley. The three new Parishes were included in the Hendon Union. Conversion of the Parishes of Kingsbury and Wembley into an Urban District to be known as the Wembley Urban District. Conversion of the Parish of Wealdstone into an Urban District to be known as the Wealdstone Urban District.	The County of Middlesex (Harrow, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - - (31,817.)	26 July 1894	Conversion of the Parishes of Great Greenford, Perivale, and Twyford Abbey into an Urban District to be known as the Greenford Urban District.	The County of Middlesex (Greenford) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Monmouth - (31,718.)	31 May 1894	Extension of the Usk Urban District by the addition thereto of a part of the Parish of Gwehelog. Amalgamation of such part with the Parish of Usk.	The County of Monmouth (Usk) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - (31,906.)	12 July 1894	Constitution of the new Parishes of Abergavenny Urban and Abergavenny Rural. The new Parishes were included in the Abergavenny Union.	The County of Monmouth (Abergavenny, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,745.)	12 July 1894	Amalgamation of the part of the Parish of Dixton Newton, which is within the Monmouth Urban District, with the Parish of Monmouth.	The County of Monmouth (Dixton and Monmouth) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Monmouth and County Borough of Newport. (31,905.)	16 Aug. 1894	Amalgamation of the parts of the Parishes of Christchurch, Nash, and Saint Woollos, situate within the County Borough of Newport, with the Township of Newport, to constitute a new Parish, to be known as the Parish of Newport. The remaining parts of the Parishes of Christchurch, Nash, and Saint Woollos were constituted new Parishes bearing the same names. The four new Parishes were included in the Newport Union.	The Monmouth and Newport (Newport, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.

* See footnote on page 231.

1. Names of Counties and County Borough.	2. Dates of Orders made by Councils or by Joint Committees of the Counties, &c. named in Column 1.	3. Purposes of Orders made by the Councils of the Counties named in Column 1.	4. Titles of Confirming Orders.	5. Dates on which the Orders came into operation.
Monmouth - (31,806.)	17 Aug. 1894	Amalgamation of the parts of the Parishes of Machen Upper, Machen Lower, and Mynyddyslwyn, situate within the Risca Urban District, with the Parish of Risca.	The County of Monmouth (Risca) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - - (31,805.)	17 Aug. 1894	Amalgamation of the parts of the Parishes of Aberystruth, Llanfoist, Llanover, Llanwenarth Ultra, and Trevethin, situate within the Blaenavon Urban District, to constitute a new Parish, to be known as the Parish of Blaenavon. The new Parish was included in the Abergavenny Union.	The County of Monmouth (Blaenavon) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (32,096.)	27 Sept. 1894	Amalgamation of the parts of the Parishes of Aberystruth and Bedwellty, situate within the Ebbw Vale Urban District, to constitute a new Parish, to be known as the Parish of Ebbw Vale. The new Parish was included in the Bedwellty Union.	The County of Monmouth (Ebbw Vale) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (32,501.)	3 Nov. 1894	Division of the Rural Sanitary District of the Newport Union into two Districts, to be known as the Magor Rural District and the Saint Mellons Rural District.	The County of Monmouth (Newport Rural District) Confirmation Order, 1895.	1 Apr. 1895
Montgomery - (32,145.)	21 Sept. 1894	Conversion of the Township of the Town and Liberties of Machynlleth into an Urban District, to be known by the name of the Machynlleth Urban District.	The County of Montgomery (Machynlleth) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - - (32,179.)	21 Sept. 1894	Constitution of the urban and rural parts of the Parish of Llanidloes new Parishes, to be known severally as the Parish of Llanidloes and the Parish of Llanidloes Without. The two new Parishes were included in the Newtown and Llanidloes Union.	The County of Montgomery (Llanidloes) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Montgomery and Salop. (32,115.)	4 Sept. 1894	Division of the Rural Sanitary District of Forden into two Districts, thus:— The part situate in the County of Montgomery to be known as the Forden Rural District, and the part situate in the County of Salop to be known as the Chirbury Rural District.	The Montgomery and Salop (Forden and Chirbury Rural Districts) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Norfolk: County Borough of Great Yarmouth. (31,704.)	11 July 1894	Transfer of parts of the Parish of Great Yarmouth to the Parish of Gorleston, and of a part of the Parish of Gorleston to the Parish of Great Yarmouth, with a view to the re-arrangement of the boundaries of these Parishes.	The County Borough of Great Yarmouth (Gorleston and Great Yarmouth) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 1894

* See footnote on page 231.

1. Names of Counties.	2. Dates of Orders made by Councils or by Joint Committees of the Counties named in Column 1.	3. Purposes of Orders made by the Councils in the Counties named in Column 1.	4. Titles of Confirming Orders.	5. Dates on which the Orders came into operation.
Norfolk and West Suffolk. (31,938.)	20 Aug. 1894	Constitution of the part of the Parish of Rushford, situate in the County of Norfolk, a new Parish to be known as the Parish of Rushford, and included in the Thetford Union. Amalgamation of the part of the Parish of Rushford situate in the County of West Suffolk, with the Parish of Euston in that County. Division of the Rural Sanitary District of Thetford into two Districts to be severally known as the Thetford Rural District and the Brandon Rural District.	The Counties of Norfolk and West Suffolk (Thetford Rural, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Northampton (31,860.)	19 July 1894	Conversion of the Parish of Finedon into an Urban District.	The County of Northampton (Finedon) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (32,548.)	28 Nov. 1894	Extension of the Urban District of Hardingstone by the addition thereto of a part of the parish of Hardingstone. The Parish of Far Cotton was correspondingly extended.	The County of Northampton (Hardingstone) Confirmation Order, 1895.	1 Apr. 1895
Northampton, Oxford, and Warwick. (31,821.)	1 Aug. 1894	Constitution of the part of the Parish of Warkworth, situate in the County of Northampton, a new Parish, to be known by the name of Warkworth. Constitution of the part of the Parish of Warkworth, situate in the Banbury Urban District, a new Parish to be known as the Parish of Grimsbury. The new Parishes were included in the Banbury Union. Division of the Banbury Rural Sanitary District into three Districts, to be known as the Banbury Rural District, the Farnborough Rural District, and the Middleton Cheney Rural District.	The Counties of Oxford, Northampton, and Warwick (Warkworth, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Northampton and Huntingdon. (32,167.)	17 Aug. 1894	Continuance of the County of Huntingdon portion of the Rural Sanitary District of Thrapston, in the Thrapston Rural District, for special reasons.	The Counties of Northampton and Huntingdon (Thrapston Rural) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (32,457.)	20 Nov. 1894	Continuance of the County of Huntingdon portion of the Rural Sanitary District of Oundle, in the Oundle Rural District, for special reasons.	The Counties of Northampton and Huntingdon (Oundle Rural) Confirmation Order, 1895.	12 Mar. 1895
Northumberland (31,533.)	4 May 1893	Conversion of the Township of Weetslade into an Urban District.	The County of Northumberland (Weetslade) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - - (31,332.)	3 May 1894	Division of the Parish of Longbenton to constitute three new Parishes, to be known severally as the Parish of Longbenton, the Parish of Walker, and the Parish of Weetslade. The three new Parishes were included in the Tynemouth Union.	The County of Northumberland (Longbenton, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 1894
Ditto - - (31,327.)	3 May 1894	Constitution of the Urban and Rural parts of the Parish of Alnwick new Parishes, to be severally known as the Parish of Alnwick and the Parish of Denwick. The new Parishes were included in the Alnwick Union.	The County of Northumberland (Alnwick and Denwick) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 1894

* See footnote on page 231.

1. Names of Counties and County Borough.	2. Dates of Orders made by Councils or by Joint Committees of the Counties, &c. named in Column 1.	3. Purposes of Orders made by the Councils of the Counties named in Column 1.	4. Titles of Confirming Orders.	5. Dates on which the Orders came into operation.
Northumberland (31,326.)	3 May 1894	Amalgamation of the urban parts of the Parishes of Morpeth, Morpeth Castle, Newminster Abbey, and Tranwell and High Church, to constitute the new Parish of Morpeth. Amalgamation of the rural parts of the Parishes of Morpeth and Newminster Abbey, to constitute the new Parish of Newminster. Constitution of the rural parts of Morpeth Castle, and Tranwell and High Church, two new Parishes, to be known severally as the Parish of Morpeth Castle and the Parish of Tranwell. The four new Parishes were included in the Morpeth Union.	The County of Northumberland (Morpeth, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 1894
Ditto - - (31,487.)	21 June 1894	Division of the Parish of Wallsend to constitute three new Parishes, to be severally known as the Parish of Wallsend, the Parish of Willington, and the Parish of Willington Quay. The three new Parishes were included in the Tynemouth Union. Extension of the Willington Quay Urban District by the addition thereto of the Howdon Urban District.	The County of Northumberland (Wallsend) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 1894
Ditto - - (31,489.)	21 June 1894	Extension of the Hexham Urban District by the addition thereto of the rural part of the Parish of Hexham.	The County of Northumberland (Hexham) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Nottingham - (31,838.)	31 July 1894	Constitution of a part of the Parish of Nuttall a new Parish, to be known as the Parish of Awsworth. The new Parish was included in the Basford Union.	The County of Nottingham (Awsworth) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,857.)	31 July 1894	Constitution of the rural and urban portions of the Parish of Clarborough new Parishes, to be severally known as the Parish of Clarborough and the Parish of North Retford. The new Parishes were included in the East Retford Union.	The County of Nottingham (Clarborough, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - (31,839.)	31 July 1894	Amalgamation of the rural part of the Parish of Mansfield with the adjoining Parish of Lyndhurst.	The County of Nottingham (Lyndhurst and Mansfield) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - (31,856.)	31 July 1894	Division of the Parish of Newark to constitute the new Parishes of Newark and West Newark. The new Parishes were included in the Newark Union.	The County of Nottingham (Newark) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Nottingham and County Borough of Nottingham. (31,837.) (32,246.)	9 Aug. 1894	Division of the Parish of Wilford to constitute the new Parishes of North Wilford and South Wilford. Amalgamation of the rural part of the Parish of Lenton with the Parish of South Wilford. Amalgamation of the urban parts of the Parishes of Carlton and West Bridgford with the Parish of Saint Mary, in the County Borough of Nottingham. The new Parishes of North Wilford and South Wilford were included in the Basford Union.	The Nottingham (Wilford, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.

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1. Names of Counties and County Borough.	2. Dates of Orders made by Councils or by Joint Committees of the Counties, &c. named in Column 1.	3. Purposes of Orders made by the Councils of the Counties named in Column 1.	4. Titles of Confirming Orders.	5. Dates on which the Orders came into operation.
Nottingham and West Riding of Yorkshire. (32,093.)	1 Oct. 1894	Inclusion of the whole of the Parish of Awkley, in the Doncaster Rural District. Annexation of the Parishes of Finningley and Misson to the East Retford Rural District.	The Nottingham and West Riding of Yorkshire (Doncaster and East Retford) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Nottingham and Parts of Kesteven. (32,253.)	25 Oct. 1894	Division of the Newark Rural Sanitary District into two, to be known as the Claypole Rural District and the Newark Rural District.	The Counties of Nottingham and parts of Kesteven (Newark Rural) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Oxford and County Borough of Oxford. (31,877.)	1 Aug. 1894	Constitution of the rural part of the Parish of Wolvercot a new Parish, to be known as the Parish of Wolvercot, and included in the Woodstock Union. Amalgamation of a portion of the urban part of the Parish of Wolvercot with the Parish of St. Giles, Oxford, and of a further urban part with the Parish of Binsey, in the County Borough of Oxford. Constitution of the Woodstock Rural District.	The Oxford (Parish of Wolvercot and Woodstock Rural District) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,868.)	1 Aug. 1894	Constitution of the several new Parishes of Cowley, Cowley Saint John, Headington, Iffley, and Marston, which were all included in the Headington Union. Amalgamation of urban parts of the Parish of Marston with the Parishes of Saint Clement, Oxford, and Holywell, respectively. Amalgamation of the urban part of the Parish of Headington with the Parish of Saint Clement, Oxford. Constitution of the Headington Rural District.	The Oxford (Cowley, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Oxford and Warwick. (31,918.)	1 Aug. 1894	Annexation of the portion of the Chipping Norton Rural Sanitary District, situate in the County of Warwick, to the adjoining Brailes Rural District. Constitution of the portion of such Rural Sanitary District, situate in the County of Oxford, a separate District, to be known as the Chipping Norton Rural District.	The Counties of Oxford and Warwick (Chipping Norton and Brailes) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Radnor, Hereford, and Salop. (32,456.)	27 Oct. 1894	Extension of the Urban District of Knighton by the addition thereto of the Rural Parish of Knighton, the area of the District so extended to be called the Parish of Knighton.	The Radnor, Salop, and Hereford (Knighton) Confirmation Order, 1895.	1 Apr. 1895
Rutland - - (31,977.)	13 Sept. 1894	Transfer of so much of the Parish of Oakham Deanshold with Barleythorpe as is known as Oakham Deanshold to the Parish of Oakham Lordshold, the latter as so altered to be known as the Parish of Oakham. The remaining portion of the first-named Parish to be known as the Parish of Barleythorpe.	The County of Rutland (Oakham) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Salop - - (31,867.)	3 Aug. 1894	Constitution of the urban and rural parts of the parish of Quatt two new Parishes, to be known respectively as the Parish of Quatt Jervis and the Parish of Quatt Malvern. The new Parishes were included in the Bridgnorth Union.	The County of Salop (Quatt) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.

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1. Names of Counties.	2. Dates of Orders made by Councils or by Joint Committees of the Counties named in Column 1.	3. Purposes of Orders made by the Councils of the Counties named in Column 1.	4. Titles of Confirming Orders.	5. Dates on which the Orders came into operation.
Salop - - (31,763.)	3 Aug. 1894	Constitution of the urban and rural parts of the Parish of Wellington two new Parishes, to be known respectively as the Parish of Wellington Urban and Wellington Rural. The new Parishes were included in the Wellington Union.	The County of Salop (Wellington) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - - (31,866.)	3 Aug. 1894	Constitution of a part of the Parish of Prees a new Parish, to be known as the Parish of Whixall. The new Parish was included in the Wem Union.	The County of Salop (Whixall) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,836.)	25 Aug. 1894	Extension of the Whitchurch and Dodington Urban District by the addition thereto of a certain portion of the Township of Edgeley (being a Township included in the Ecclesiastical Parish of Whitchurch). Amalgamation of the said portion with the Parish of Whitchurch (Urban). *See also Chester, Flint, and Salop*, p 239.	The County of Salop (Whitchurch and Dodington) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (32,540.)	27 Nov. 1894	Union of the Parishes of Buildwas and Stirchley in the Madeley Rural District with the Atcham Rural District, the Shifnal Rural District respectively.	The County of Salop (Madeley Rural District) Confirmation Order, 1895.	1 Apr. 1895
Salop and Montgomery. (32,007.)	31 Aug. 1894	Division of the Rural Sanitary District of Atcham, the portion situate in the County of Salop to be known as the Atcham Rural District, and the portion situate in the County of Montgomery to be united with the Forden Rural District.	The Counties of Salop and Montgomery (Atcham Rural) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - - (32,010.)	31 Aug. 1894	Constitution of the urban and rural parts of the Parish of Bishop's Castle new Parishes, to be known respectively as the Parish of Bishop's Castle (Urban) and the Parish of Bishop's Castle (Rural). The new Parishes were included in the Clun Union. Division of the Rural Sanitary District of Clun, the portion situate in the County of Salop to be known as the Clun Rural District, and the portion situate in the County of Montgomery to be united with the Forden Rural District.	The Salop and Montgomery (Clun) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Salop and Flint (32,128.)	3 Oct. 1894	Constitution of the urban and rural parts of the Parish of Ellesmere two Parishes, to be known respectively as the Parish of Ellesmere Urban and the Parish of Ellesmere Rural. The new Parishes were included in the Ellesmere Union. Division of the Ellesmere Rural Sanitary District, the portion situate in the County of Salop to be known as the Ellesmere Rural District, and the portion situate in the County of Flint to be known as the Overton Rural District.	The Counties of Salop and Flint (Ellesmere) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.

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Salop and Stafford. (31,917.)	28 July 1894	Division of the Shifnal Rural Sanitary District; the portion situate in the County of Salop to be known as the Shifnal Rural District, and the Parish of Patshull to be united to the Seisdon Rural District.	The Counties of Salop and Stafford (Shifnal and Seisdon) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - - (31,893.)	28 July 1894	Division of the urban and rural parts of the Parish of Tettenhall into two new Parishes, to be known respectively as the Parish of Tettenhall and the Parish of Wrottesley. The new Parishes were included in the Seisdon Union. The Parish of Rudge was united to the Bridgnorth Rural District.	The Counties of Stafford and Salop (Tettenhall, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Salop, Stafford, and Worcester. (32,137.)	10 Sept. 1894	Amlagamation of the urban part of the Parish of Kidderminster Foreign with the Parish of Kidderminster Borough. Continuance of the Rural District of Kidderminster in the Counties of Salop, Stafford, and Worcester.	The Counties of Salop, Stafford, and Worcester (Kidderminster) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Salop and Worcester. (32,071.)	10 Sept. 1894	Division of the Rural Sanitary District of Cleobury Mortimer; the portion situate in the County of Salop to be known as the Cleobury Mortimer Rural District, and the portion situate in the County of Worcester to be known as the Rock Rural District.	The Counties of Salop and Worcester (Cleobury Mortimer Rural) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Somerset - - (30,631.)	27 June 1894 (as amended) 25 Sept. 1894	Conversion of a part of the Parish of Crewkerne into an Urban District. Constitution of such part a new Parish, to be known as the Parish of Crewkerne. Constitution of the residue of the said Parish of Crewkerne a new Parish, to be known as the Parish of West Crewkerne. The new Parishes were included in the Chard Union.	The County of Somerset (Crewkerne) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (32,082.)	25 Sept. 1894	Amalgamation of the part of the Parish of Uphill situate within the Weston-super-Mare Urban District with the Parish of Weston-super-Mare.	The County of Somerset (Uphill and Weston-super-Mare) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (32,210.)	16 Oct. 1894	Division of the Parish of Martock into three new Parishes, to be known as the Parishes of Ash, Long Load, and Martock respectively. The new Parishes were included in the Yeovil Union.	The County of Somerset (Martock) Confirmation Order, 1895.	1 Apr. 1895
Somerset and Gloucester. (32,556.)	27 Oct. 1894	Division of the Keynsham Union for Out-door Relief purposes into two Unions, to be known as the Keynsham (Out-Relief) Union and the Warmley (Out-Relief) Union.	The Somerset and Gloucester (Keynsham) Confirmation Order, 1895.	1 Apr. 1895
Southampton - (31,374.)	23 Sept. 1893	Division of the Parish of Eling in order to constitute four new Parishes to be known as the Parishes of Colbury, Copythorne, Marchwood, and Netley Marsh. The new Parishes were included in the New Forest Union.	The County of Southampton (Eling, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 1894

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Southampton - (32,188.)	12 Feb. 1894	Conversion of the Parish of Warblington into an Urban District.	The County of Southampton (Warblington) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - - (31,424.)	27 June 1894	Division of the Parish of Crondall in order to constitute two new Parishes to be known as the Parish of Crookham and the Parish of Fleet. The new Parishes were included in the Hartley Wintney Union.	The County of Southampton (Crondall, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 1894
Ditto - - (31,647.)	13 July 1894	Constitution of a part of the Parish of Bishops Waltham a new Parish, to be known as the Parish of Curdridge. The new Parish was included in the Droxford Union.	The County of Southampton (Curdridge) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 1894
Ditto - - (31,927.)	21 July 1894	Division of the Parish of Titchfield in order to constitute three new Parishes to be known respectively as the Parishes of Crofton, Hook with Warsash and Sarisbury. The new Parishes were included in the Fareham Union.	The County of Southampton (Titchfield) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 1894
Ditto - - (31,711.)	21 July 1894	Amalgamation of the part of the Parish of Romsey Extra which is situate within the Borough of Romsey with the Parish of Romsey Infra.	The County of Southampton (Romsey Extra and Romsey Infra) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 1894
Ditto - - (31,791.)	21 July 1894	Amalgamation of parts of the Parish of Eastrop with the Parishes of Basing and Rotherwick respectively.	The County of Southampton (Basing, Eastrop, and Rotherwick) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 1894
Ditto - - (31,853.)	11 Aug. 1894	Amalgamation of the rural parts of the Parishes of Milland, Saint Peter Cheesehill, Saint John, and Winnall with the Parish of Chilcomb.	The County of Southampton (Chilcomb, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 1894
Ditto - - (31,854.)	11 Aug. 1894	Amalgamation of parts of the Parishes of Bishops Waltham and Droxford to constitute a new Parish, to be known as the Parish of Swanmore. Constitution of a further part of the Parish of Droxford a new Parish, to be known as the Parish of Shedfield. The new Parishes were included in the Droxford Union.	The County of Southampton (Droxford, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 1894
Ditto - - (31,849.)	24 Aug. 1894	Extension of the Gosport and Alverstoke Urban District by the addition thereto of the rural part of the Parish of Alverstoke. Transfer of the urban part of the Parish of Rowner from the said Urban District to the Fareham Rural District.	The County of Southampton (Fareham and Gosport) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - (31,850.)	24 Aug. 1894	Constitution of an isolated and detached part of the Parish of Hound a new Parish, to be known as the Parish of Sholing. The new Parish was included in the South Stoneham Union. Amalgamation of another isolated and detached part of the Parish of Hound with the Parish of Bursledon.	The County of Southampton (Hound, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.

* See footnote on page 231.

1. Names of Counties.	2. Dates of Orders made by Councils or by Joint Committees of the Counties named in Column 1.	3. Purposes of Orders made by the Councils of the Counties named in Column 1.	4. Titles of Confirming Orders.	5. Dates on which the Orders came into operation.
Southampton - (31,851.) (32,276.)	24 Aug. 1894	Constitution of a part of the Parish of Hursley a new Parish, to be known as the Parish of Ampfield. The new Parish was included in the Hursley Union.	The County of Southampton (Ampfield) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - - (31,852.)	24 Aug. 1894	Amalgamation of the Parishes of Widley and Wymering to form a new Parish, to be known as the Parish of Cosham. The new Parish was included in he Fareham Union.	The County of Southampton (Cosham) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,924.) (32,359.)	31 Aug. 1894	Extension of the Petersfield Urban District by the addition thereto of a further portion of the Parish of Buriton. Amalgamation of the urban parts of the Parishes of Buriton and Sheet with the Parish of Petersfield.	The County of Southampton (Petersfield, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (32,030.)	31 Aug. 1894	Constitution of a part of the Parish of Bishopstoke a new Parish, to be known as the Parish of Fair Oak. The new Parish was included in the New Winchester Union.	The County of Southampton (Fair Oak) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (32,028.)	31 Aug. 1894	Constitution of a part of the Parish of East Meon a new Parish, to be known as the Parish of Langrish. The new Parish was included in the Petersfield Union.	The County of Southampton (Langrish) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (32,017.)	31 Aug. 1894	Amalgamation of a part of the Parish of Milton with a part of the Parish of Christchurch, to constitute a new Parish, to be known as the Parish of Christchurch East. Constitution of three new Parishes of further parts of the Parish of Christchurch, to be known as the Parishes of Hurn, Pokesdown, and Southbourne. The new Parishes were included in the Christchurch Union.	The County of Southampton (Christchurch) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (32,066.)	31 Aug. 1894	Amalgamation of the parts of the Parishes of Christchurch and Holdenhurst within the Borough of Bournemouth to form a new Parish, to be known as the Parish of Bournemouth. The new Parish was included in the Christchurch Union.	The County of Southampton (Bournemouth) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (32,020.)	31 Aug. 1894	Constitution of a part of the Parish of Holdenhurst a new Parish, to be known as the Parish of Winton. Amalgamation of a part of the Parish of Christchurch with the remaining part of the Parish of Holdenhurst to form a new Parish, to be known as the Parish of Holdenhurst. The new Parishes were included in the Christchurch Union.	The County of Southampton (Holdenhurst and Winton) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Southampton and Surrey. (31,572.)	4 Sept. 1894	Conversion of the Parish of Frimley into an Urban District	The Southampton an Surrey (Frimley Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.

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1. Names of Counties and County Borough.	2. Dates of Orders made by Councils or by Joint Committees of the Counties, &c. named in Column 1.	3. Purposes of Orders made by the Councils of the Counties named in Column 1.	4. Titles of Confirming Orders.	5. Dates on which the Orders came into operation.
Southampton and Surrey. (32,140.)	4 Sept. 1894	Continuing the Parish of Dockenfield, which is situate in the County of Southampton, in the Rural District of Farnham.	The Southampton and Surrey (Farnham Rural District) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Southampton and County Borough of Southampton. (32,031.)	28 Aug. 1894	Division of the Parish of South Stoneham to constitute new Parishes thus:—A certain part to be constituted and known as the Parish of Bitterne; a certain part to be constituted and known as the Parish of West End; and a certain part to be amalgamated with a part of the Parish of Botley, to constitute the Parish of Hedge End. Amalgamation of certain parts of the Parish of South Stoneham with the Parish of Botley. The new Parishes were included in the South Stoneham Union.	The Southampton (Bitterne, Hedge End, and West End) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Stafford - - (31,886.)	7 July 1894	Division of the Parish of Audley into two new Parishes, to be known as the Parishes of Audley and Hardings Wood respectively. The new Parishes were included in the Newcastle-under-Lyme Union.	The County of Stafford (Audley) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,885.)	7 July 1894	Amalgamation of the urban part of the Parish of Castle Church with the Parishes of Saint Mary and Saint Chad, to constitute the new Parish of Stafford. Constitution of the remaining part of the Parish of Castle Church a new Parish bearing the same name. The new Parishes of Stafford and Castle Church were included in the Stafford Union.	The County of Stafford (Castle Church) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,834.)	14 July 1894	Division of the Parish of Endon, Longsdon, and Stanley, in order to constitute the new Parish of Longsdon; the diminished Parish to be named the Parish of Endon and Stanley. The new Parish was included in the Leek Union.	The County of Stafford, (Longsdon) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,940.)	14 July 1894	Amalgamation of the parts of the Parishes of Leek and Lowe, Leekfrith and Tittesworth, comprised in the Leek Urban District, to constitute the new Parish of Leek. Amalgamation of further parts of the Parish of Leek and Lowe with the Parishes of Leekfrith and Tittesworth, to constitute the new Parishes of Leekfrith and Tittesworth. The residue of the Parish of Leek and Lowe to constitute a new Parish bearing the same name. Division of the Parish of Norton-on-the-Moors to constitute the new Parishes of Norton-on-the-Moors and Smallthorne. The six new Parishes were included in the Leek Union.	The County of Stafford (Leek, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,887.)	16 July 1894	Amalgamation of the urban part of the Parish of Pipe Hill with the Parish of Saint Michael, in the City of Lichfield. Amalgamation of the rural part of the Parish of Pipe Hill with the Parish of Wall. Constitution of the urban and rural parts of the Parish of Rugeley new Parishes, to be known respectively as the Parish of Rugeley and the Parish of Brereton.	The County of Stafford (Rugeley, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.

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1. Names of Counties and County Boroughs.	2. Dates of Orders made by Councils or by Joint Committees of the Counties, &c. named in Column 1.	3. Purposes of Orders made by the Councils of the Counties named in Column 1.	4. Titles of Confirming Orders.	5. Dates on which the Orders came into operation.
Stafford— (31,887.) *cont.*	—	Constitution of the urban and rural parts of the Parish of Shenstone new Parishes, to be known respectively as the Parish of Shire Oak and the Parish of Shenstone. The new Parishes were included in the Lichfield Union.	—	—
Ditto - - (32,248.)	21 July 1894	Constitution of the rural part of the Parish of Caverswall a new Parish, bearing the same name. The new Parish was included in the Cheadle Union.	The County of Stafford (Caverswall) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - - (31,833.)	21 July 1894	Constitution of the urban part of the Parish of Burslem a new Parish, bearing the same name. Constitution of the rural part of the said Parish a new Parish, to be known as the Parish of Milton. Division of the Parish of Wolstanton into eight Parishes, to be known as the Parishes of Chell, Chesterton, Goldenhill, Kidsgrove, Newchapel, Silverdale, Tunstall, and Wolstanton. The new Parishes were included in the Wolstanton and Burslem Union.	The County of Stafford (Burslem, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (32,249.)	28 July 1894	Amalgamation of the urban part of the Parish of Trentham with the Parish of Newcastle-under-Lyme. Amalgamation of a detached part of Trentham with the Parish of Keele. The residue of Trentham to constitute a new Parish bearing the same name. Constitution of the urban and rural parts of the Parish of Stone two new Parishes, to be known as the Parish of Stone and the Parish of Stone Rural. The three new Parishes were included in the Stone Union.	The County of Stafford (Trentham and Stone) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Stafford and County Borough of Walsall. (31,892.)	21 July 1894	Amalgamation of the parts of Walsall Foreign and Rushall comprised in the County Borough of Walsall with the Parish of Walsall Borough, the Parish as so altered to be known as the Parish of Walsall. The remaining part of the Parish of Walsall Foreign to be known as the Parish of Walsall Wood, and the remaining part of Rushall to be known as the Parish of Rushall. The new Parishes were included in the Walsall Union.	The Stafford and Walsall Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Stafford and Worcester, and County Borough of West Bromwich. (31,988.)	10 Sept. 1894	Conversion of the Parish of Perry Barr into an Urban District. Extension of the Urban District of Oldbury so as to include the whole of the area of the Parish of Warley.	The Stafford, Worcester, and West Bromwich (Oldbury and Perry Barr) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Stafford and County Borough of Dudley. (32,239.)	11 Sept. 1894	Continuing as one Parish the Parish of Sedgley notwithstanding that it is comprised in two Urban Districts.	The Stafford and Dudley (Sedgley) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.

* See footnote on page 231.

1. Names of Counties and County Borough.	2. Dates of Orders made by Councils or by Joint Committees of the Counties, &c. named in Column 1.	3. Purposes of Orders made by the Councils of the Counties named in Column 1.	4. Titles of Confirming Orders.	5. Dates on which the Orders came into operation.
Stafford and Worcester. (32,117.)	29 Sept. 1894	Constitution of the separate Rural Districts of Kingswinford and Halesowen. Alteration of the name of the Parish of Ridgacre to Quinton. Division of the Parish of Kingswinford into three new Parishes, to be known as the Parishes of Brierley Hill, Kingswinford, and Quarry Bank. The new Parishes were included in the Stourbridge Union.	The Counties of Stafford and Worcester (Stourbridge Rural and Kingswinsford) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
East Suffolk - (31,872.)	28 Aug. 1894	Amalgamation of the urban part of the Parish of Gunton with the Parish of Lowestoft.	The East Suffolk (Gunton and Lowestoft) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
East Suffolk and County Borough of Ipswich. (31,679.)	16 July 1894	Amalgamation of parts of the Parishes of Belstead and Sproughton with the Parish of Saint Mary Stoke, Ipswich. Amalgamation of parts of the Parishes of Bramford and Sproughton with the Parish of Saint Matthew, Ipswich. Amalgamation of a further part of Bramford with the Parish of Whitton-cum-Thurlestone. Transfer of the Parish of Whitton to the Bosmere and Claydon Union, and the Parish of Westerfield to the Woodbridge Union. Constitution of the new Parish of Rushmere to be included in the Ipswich Union.	The East Suffolk and Ipswich (Rushmere, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
West Suffolk - (31,227.)	12 Mar. 1894	Constitution of a part of the Parish of Gazeley a new Parish, to be known as the Parish of Higham. The new Parish was included in the Newmarket Union.	The West Suffolk (Higham) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 1894
Surrey - - (31,488.)	8 May 1894	Alteration of the County of Surrey (Barnes) Confirmation Order, 1893, so far as regards the provisions as to property debts and liabilities.	The County of Surrey (Barnes Local Government District) Confirmation Order, 1894.	11 Aug. 1894
Ditto - - (31,143.)	13 Feb. 1894	Amalgamation of Bragg's Mead and Dover's Green (Parish of Reigate Borough) with the Parish of Reigate Foreign.	The County of Surrey (Reigate) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 1894
Ditto - - (31,529.)	26 June 1894	Conversion of the Parish of Chertsey into an Urban District.	The County of Surrey (Chertsey) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - - (31,544.)	26 June 1894	Conversion of the Parish of Weybridge into an Urban District.	The County of Surrey (Weybridge) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,532.)	26 June 1894	Conversion of the Parish of Leatherhead into an Urban District.	The County of Surrey (Leatherhead) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,855.)	28 July 1894	Amalgamation of part of the Parish of Bletchingley with the Parish of Nutfield; part of the Parish of Charlwood with the Parish of Newdigate; part of the Parish of Dorking with the Parish of Capel; part of the Parish of Ham with the Parish of Coombe; part of the Parish of Horne with the Parish of Horley; part of the Parish of Shalford with the Parish of Saint Mary Guildford; and part of the Parish of Thursley with the Parish of Haslemere.	The County of Surrey (Bletchingley, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.

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Surrey - - (31,936.)	26 July 1894	Amalgamation of the Parish of Waverley with the Parish of Farnham Rural.	The County of Surrey (Waverley and Farnham) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - - (31,858.)	31 July 1894	Conversion of the Parish of Walton-upon-Thames into an Urban District.	The County of Surrey (Walton-upon-Thames) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,926.)	31 July 1894	Extension of the Urban District of Surbiton by the addition thereto of the part of the Parish of Kingston-upon-Thames known as Southborough.	The County of Surrey (Surbiton) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,792.)	31 July 1894	Extension of the Urban District of Ham Common by the addition thereto of the remaining part of the Parish of Ham; the district as so extended to be called the Ham Urban District.	The County of Surrey (Ham Urban District Extension) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (32,638.)	15 Jan. 1895	Conversion of the Parishes of Esher, Thames Ditton, and part of the Parish of Long Ditton into an Urban District. Constitution of the parts of Long Ditton within and without the Urban District separate Parishes, to be known respectively as the Parish of Long Ditton and the Parish of Tolworth. The new Parishes were included in the Kingston Union.	The County of Surrey (Esher and Dittons) Confirmation Order, 1895.	1 Apr. 1895
Surrey and East Sussex. (31,883.)	15 June 1894	Transferring the rural Parish of Lingfield from the East Grinstead Rural District to the Godstone Rural District.	The East Sussex and Surrey (East Grinstead and Godstone) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
East Sussex and County Borough of Hastings. (31,743.)	10 Aug. 1894	Amalgamation of the rural parts of Saint Mary in the Castle and Saint Leonards to constitute a new Parish, to be known as the Parish of Saint Matthew. The new Parish was included in the Hastings Union. Amalgamation of the part of the Parish of Bexhill, which is situate within the County Borough of Hastings, with the Parish of Saint Mary Bulverhythe.	The East Sussex and Hastings (Saint Matthew, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
East Sussex and West Sussex. (31,922.)	23 July 1894	Uniting the Parish of Cowfold with the Horsham Rural District. Continuing the part of the Cuckfield Rural District situate in the County of West Sussex (other than Cowfold) in the Cuckfield Rural District.	The Counties of East Sussex and West Sussex (Cuckfield and Horsham) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,816.) (32,606.)	23 July 1894	Division of the Parish of Edburton into two Parishes to be known respectively as the Parish of Fulking and the Parish of Edburton. The new Parishes were included in the Steyning Union.	The East and West Sussex (Edburton) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,802.)	7 Aug. 1894	Continuing the part of the Rural District of Horsham which is now situate in the County of East Sussex in the Horsham Rural District.	The East and West Sussex (Horsham Rural District) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.

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West Sussex - (31,762.)	27 July 1894	Amalgamation of parts of the Parishes of Ovington and Rumboldswyke to form a new Parish, to be known as the Parish of Oving. The new Parish was included in the Westhampnett Union.	The West Sussex (Oving, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - - (32,032.)	15 Aug. 1894	Continuing the Rural District of the Chichester Incorporation as a separate Rural District not to be united to any neighbouring District.	The County of West Sussex (Chichester Rural District) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
West Sussex and Southampton. (31,959.)	13 Aug. 1894	Amalgamation of a detached part of the Parish of Bramshott with the Parish of Rogate. Continuing the Parish of Bramshott in the Rural District of Petersfield.	The Counties of West Sussex and Southampton (Bramshott and Rogate) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Warwick - - (31,676.)	4 July 1894	Continuing the Coventry Rural District as a separate Rural District.	The County of Warwick (Coventry Rural District) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,873.)	10 Aug. 1894	Conversion of the Hamlets of Erdington and Witton in the Parish of Aston near Birmingham into an Urban District.	The County of Warwickshire (Erdington) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Warwick and County Borough of Birmingham. (31,859.)	10 Aug. 1894	Division of the Parish of Aston near Birmingham to constitute five new Parishes to be known respectively as the Parishes of Aston, Aston Manor, Castle Bromwich, Water Orton, and Erdington. The new Parishes were included in the Aston Union.	The Warwick and Birmingham (Aston) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Warwick and Worcester. (32,072.)	10 Sept. 1894	Division of the Solihull Rural District into two Districts, namely, the Yardley Rural District to comprise the Parish of Yardley, and the Solihull Rural District to comprise that portion situate in the County of Warwick.	The Warwick and Worcester (Solihull and Yardley Rural Districts) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Westmorland - (31,578.)	4 July 1894	Division of the Parish of Undermillbeck to form two new Parishes, namely, the Parish of Bowness-on-Windermere and Undermillbeck. Amalgamation of parts of the Parish of Applethwaite with the Parishes of Ambleside and Bowness-on-Windermere. The residue of the Parish of Applethwaite to constitute the new Parish of Windermere. Extension of the Windermere Urban District to coincide with the new Parish of Windermere. The new Parishes of Bowness-on-Windermere, Undermillbeck, and Windermere were included in the Kendal Union. Division of the Parish of Appleby Saint Lawrence to constitute three new Parishes, namely, Appleby, Colby, and Hoff. Division of the Parish of Appleby Saint Michael to constitute three new Parishes, namely, Bongate, Crackenthorpe, and Murton. The Parishes of Great and Little Musgrave were united to form the new Parish of Musgrave.	The County of Westmoreland (Windermere, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto

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Westmorland—(31,578.) *cont.*	—	The Parishes of Smardale and Waitby were united to form the new Parish of Waitby. The eight new Parishes were included in the East Ward Union. The Parishes of High Barton and Low Winder were united to form the new Parish of Barton, which was included in the West Ward Union.	—	—
Wilts - - (31,680.)	10 July 1894	Division of the Parish of Fisherton Anger into two new Parishes, to be known as the Parishes of Fisherton Anger Within and Fisherton Anger Without. Division of the Parish of Milford into two new Parishes, to be known as the Parishes of Milford Within and Milford Without. The four new Parishes were included in the Alderbury (now Salisbury) Union.	The County of Wilts (Fisherton Anger and Milford) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 1894
Ditto - - (31,681.)	10 July 1894	Division of the Parish of Bradford into two new Parishes, to be known as the Parishes of Bradford-on-Avon and Bradford Without. The new Parishes were included in the Bradford-on-Avon Union.	The County of Wilts (Bradford) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 1894
Ditto - - (31,682.)	10 July 1894	Division of the Parish of Chippenham into two new Parishes, to be known as the Parishes of Chippenham Within and Chippenham Without. Division of the Parish of Langley Burrell into two new Parishes, to be known as the Parishes of Langley Burrell Within and Langley Burrell Without. The four new Parishes were included in the Chippenham Union.	The County of Wilts (Chippenham and Langley Burrell) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 1894
Ditto - - (31,904.)	10 July 1894 as amended on 11 Aug. 1894	Division of the Parish of Rowde into two new Parishes, to be known as the Parishes of Rowde and Rowde Within. Division of the Parish of Saint James, Devizes, into two new Parishes to be known as the Parishes of Saint James, Devizes, and Roundway. The four new Parishes were include in the Devizes Union.	The County of Wilts (Rowde and Saint James, Devizes) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - - (31,683.)	10 July 1894	Division of the Parish of Brokenborough into two new Parishes, to be known as the Parishes of Brokenborough Within and Brokenborough Without. Division of the Parish of Saint Mary, Westport, into two new Parishes, to be known as the Parishes of Saint Mary Westport Within and Saint Mary Westport Without. Division of the Parish of Saint Paul Malmesbury into two new Parishes, to be known as the Parishes of Saint Paul Malmesbury Within and Saint Paul Malmesbury, Without. The six new Parishes were included in the Malmesbury Union.	The County of Wilts (Brokenborough, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 1894

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1. Names of Counties.	2. Dates of Orders made by Councils or by Joint Committees of the Counties named in Column 1.	3. Purposes of Orders made by the Councils of the Counties named in Column 1.	4. Titles of Confirming Orders.	5. Dates on which the Orders came into operation.
Wilts - - (31,684.)	10 July 1894	Division of the Parish of Melksham into two new Parishes, to be known as the Parishes of Melksham Within and Melksham Without. Division of the Parish of Trowbridge into two new Parishes, to be known as the Parishes of Trowbridge and Staverton. The four new Parishes were included in the Melksham Union.	The County of Wilts (Melksham and Trowbridge) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 1894
Ditto - - (31,825.)	10 July 1894 (two Orders)	Amalgamation of the parts of the Parishes of Burcombe, Fugglestone Saint Peter and South Newton which are situate within the Borough of Wilton with the Parish of Wilton. The rural parts of the said Parishes were constituted new Parishes, to be known as the Parishes of Burcombe Without, Bemerton, and South Newton Without, and were included in the Wilton Union.	The County of Wilts (Burcombe and Wilton, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	30 Sept. 1894
Ditto - - (31,889.)	7 Aug. 1894	Division of the Parish of Highworth into two new Parishes, to be known as the Parishes of South Marston and Highworth respectively. The new Parishes were included in the Highworth and Swindon Union.	The County of Wilts (Highworth) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - - (31,776.)	7 Aug. 1894	Amalgamation of the Parish of Old Sarum with the Parish of Stratford-sub-Castle; the Parish of Langley Wood with the Parish of Downton; the Parish of Shorncote with the Parish of Somerford Keynes; the Parish of Fullaway with the Parish of Stert; the Parish of Draycot Foliat with the Parish of Chiseldon; the Parish of Hippenscombe with the Parish of Tidcombe and Fosbury; the Parish of Whaddon with the Parish of Semington and Littleton; the Parish of Fifield Bavant with the Parish of Ebbesbourne Wake.	The County of Wilts (Stratford - sub - Castle, Downton, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (32,113.)	11 Aug. 1894	Division of the Parish of Bradford Without into five new Parishes, to be known as the Parishes of Holt, Bradford Without, Limpley Stoke, South Wraxall, and Winsley. The new Parishes were included in the Bradford Union.	The County of Wilts (Bradford Rural) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,891.)	11 Aug. 1894	Division of the Parish of Westbury into three new Parishes, to be known as the Parishes of Bratton, Dilton Marsh, and Westbury respectively. The new Parishes were included in the Westbury and Whorwelsdown Union.	The County of Wilts (Westbury) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (32,164.)	2 Oct. 1894	Extension of the Urban District of Old Swindon by the addition thereto of the rural part of the Parish of Swindon.	The County of Wilts (Old Swindon) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (32,130.)	2 Oct. 1894	Division of the Parish of Great Bedwyn into two new Parishes, to be known as the Parishes of Great Bedwyn and Grafton respectively. The new Parishes were included in the Hungerford Union.	The County of Wilts (Great Bedwyn) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.

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Wilts - (32,465.)	20 Nov. 1894	Amalgamation of the Parishes of Avon and Tytherton Kellaways to form the new Parish of Kellaways, and of the Parishes of Clatford Park and Overton Heath to form the new Parish of Clatford Park. The new Parishes were included in the Chippenham and Marlborough Unions respectively.	The County of Wilts (Killaways and Clatford Park) Confirmation Order, 1895.	1 Apr. 1895
Worcester - (31,228.)	11 Dec. 1893	Extension of the Urban District of Redditch by the addition thereto of the rural part of the Parish of Redditch.	The County of Worcester (Redditch) Confirmation Order, 1894.	4 Nov. 1894
Ditto - - (31,982.)	14 Sept. 1894	Amalgamation of the urban part of the Parish of Webheath with the urban part of the Parish of Redditch. Amalgamation of the parts of the Parishes of Grafton Manor and Bromsgrove which comprise the Bromsgrove (Town) Urban District to constitute a new Parish, to be known as the Parish of Bromsgrove. The new Parish was included in the Bromsgrove Union.	The County of Worcester (Bromsgrove, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - - (32,060.)	14 Sept. 1894	Amalgamation of a part of each of the Parishes of Halesowen and Hasbury with the Parish of Hawne.	The County of Worcester (Hales Owen, Hasbury, and Hawne) Confirmation Order,	Ditto.
Ditto - - (32,061.)	14 Sept. 1894	Amalgamation of a part of each of the Parishes of Alfrick and Doddenham with the Parish of Lulsley.	The County of Worcester (Doddenham, Alfrick, and Lulsley) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (32,000.)	15 Sept. 1894	Extension of the Stourbridge Urban District by the addition thereto of the Parish of Wollaston.	The County of Worcester (Stourbridge) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (32,455.)	22 Oct. 1894	Extension of the Stourbridge Urban District by the addition thereto of the Parish of Upper Swinford.	The County of Worcester (Stourbridge) Confirmation Order, 1895.	1 Apr. 1895
Worcester and County Borough of Worcester. (32,069.)	25 June 1894	Division of each of the Parishes of Saint John in Bedwardine, Saint Martin, and Saint Peter the Great into two Parishes, to be known respectively as the Parishes of Saint John in Bedwardine City, Saint John in Bedwardine County, Saint Martin City, Saint Martin County, Saint Peter the Great City, and Saint Peter the Great County. The new Parishes were included in the Worcester Union. Transfer of the Parish of Saint John in Bedwardine County to Rural District of Martley, the Parish of Saint Martin County to the Rural District of Droitwitch, and the Parish of Saint Peter the Great County to the Rural District of Pershore.	The County of Worcester (Saint John in Bedwardine, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*

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East Riding of Yorks. (31,761.)	30 July 1894	Amalgamation of the Parish of Lockington in Kilnwick with the Parish of Lockington, in the Beverley Union.	The East Riding of Yorkshire (Lockington) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - - (32,083.)	30 July 1894	Extension of the Bridlington Urban District by the addition thereto of certain parts of the Parish of Hilderthorpe and of a certain part of the Parish of Sewerby-cum-Marton. Amalgamation of the parts of the Parishes of Bessingby, Hilderthorpe, and Sewerby-cum-Marton, within the Bridlington Urban District with the Parish of Bridlington. Constitution of the new Parishes of Bessingby, Hilderthorpe, and Sewerby-cum-Marton, which were included in the Bridlington Union.	The County of the East Riding of Yorkshire (Bridlington, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (32,144.)	30 July 1894	Dissolution of the South Cave and Wallingfen Urban District and transfer of its constituent parts as follows, viz., the Parish of South Cave to the Rural District of Beverley, and the Parishes of Broomfleet and Wallingfen, and parts of the Parishes of North Cave and Scalby to the Rural District of Howden.	The County of the East Riding of Yorkshire (South Cave and Wallingfen, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (32,495.)	29 Oct. 1894	Amalgamation of a part of the Parish of Brandesburton in the Skirlaugh Union with the Parish of Leven in the Beverley Union.	The East Riding of Yorkshire (Brandsburton and Leven) Confirmation Order, 1895.	1 Apr. 1895
East, North, and West Ridings of Yorkshire and County Borough of York. (31,643.)	5 July 1894	Division of the Rural Sanitary District of York into three Districts, to be named, the Flaxton Rural District, the Escrick Rural District, and the Bishopthorpe Rural District. Division of the York Union into four separate Poor Law Unions for out-relief purposes, such Unions to be named the Flaxton (Out-Relief) Union, the Escrick (Out-Relief) Union, the Bishopthorpe (Out-Relief) Union, and the York (Out-Relief) Union. (The Parishes comprised in the several Out-Relief Unions are given in Table 105, in the Appendix.) Transfer of the Parishes of Benningborough and Overton from the York Union to the Easingwold Union. Amalgamation of the part of the Parish of Gate Fulford situate in the East Riding of York with the Parish of Water Fulford in the same Riding.	The Yorkshire (Division of York Union, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
East and North Ridings of Yorkshire. (32,300.)	6 July 1894	Division of the Malton Union into two separate Poor Law Unions for Out-relief purposes, such Unions to be named the Malton (Out-Relief) Union and the Norton (Out-Relief) Union. (The Parishes comprised in the several Unions are given in Table 105, in the Appendix.)	The North and East Ridings of Yorkshire (Malton) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.

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North Riding of Yorks. (31,601.)	2 May 1894	Transfer of the part of the Township of Easington situate within the Urban District of Loftus to the Guisborough Rural District. Extension of the Urban District of Loftus by the addition thereto of the rural parts of the Townships of Liverton, Loftus, and Skinningrove.	The County of the North Riding of Yorkshire (Guisborough and Loftus) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
North Riding of Yorks and County Borough of Middlesbrough. (31,986.)	18 June 1894	Amalgamation of all the parts of Parishes situate within the County Borough of Middlesbrough with the Parish of Middlesbrough to constitute a new Parish, to be known as the Parish of Middlesbrough. The new Parish was included in the Middlesbrough Union.	The North Riding of Yorkshire and Middlesbrough (Middlesbrough) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto,
North and West Ridings of Yorks. (32,268.)	10 July 1894	Transfer from the Great Ouseburn Union of the Parish of Helperby, Shipton, Tollerton, and Youlton to the Easingwold Union; of the Parishes of Ellenthorpe, Kirby Hill, Langthorpe, Norton-le-Clay, and Thornton Bridge to the Thirsk Union; and of the Parish of Skelton to the Ripon Union. Transfer from the Ripon Union of the Parishes of East Tanfield, Howgrave, Sutton-with-Howgrave, and West Tanfield to the Bedale Union.	The North Riding and West Riding of Yorkshire (Great Ouseburne, &c.) Confirmation, Order, 1894.	Ditto.
West Riding of Yorks. (31,724.)	11 July 1894	Division of the Parish of Swinefleet and Reedness into two new Parishes, to be known respectively as the Parish of Swinefleet and the Parish of Reedness. The new Parishes were included in the Goole Union	The West Riding of Yorks (Swinefleet and Reedness) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,725.)	11 July 1894	Amalgamation of the parts of the Parishes of Armin, Goole, and Hook, situate within the Urban District of Goole, to constitute a new Parish, to be known as the Parish of Goole. The new Parish was included in the Goole Union.	The West Riding of Yorkshire (Goole) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,726.)	11 July 1894	Amalgamation of a part of the Parish of Hook with the rural part of the Parish of Goole to constitute a new Parish, to be known as the Parish of Goole Fields. The new Parish was included in the Goole Union.	The West Riding of Yorkshire (Goole Fields) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,727.)	11 July 1894	Constituting the residue of the Parish of Hook a new Parish, to be known as the Parish of Hooke. The new Parish was included in the Goole Union.	The West Riding of Yorkshire (Hooke) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,741.)	11 July 1894	Amalgamation of the parts of the Parishes of Midgley, Sowerby, and Warley which are within the Urban District of Luddendenfoot to constitute a new Parish, to be known as the Parish of Luddendenfoot. The new Parish was included in the Halifax Union.	The West Riding of Yorkshire (Luddendenfoot) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.

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West Riding of Yorks. (31,925.)	11 July 1894	Constitution of new Parishes, to be known as the Parishes of Austonley, Cartworth, Fulstone, Hepworth, Holme, South Holme, Scholes, Upperthong, and Wooldale. The new Parishes were included in the Huddersfield Union. Constitution of five new Urban Districts, namely, Fulstone, Holme, Holmfirth, Hepworth, and Scholes.	The West Riding of Yorkshire (Austonley, Cartworth, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - - (32,157.)	11 July 1894	Amalgamation of the Urban Districts of Cumberworth and Denby to form a new Urban District, to be known as the Denby and Cumberworth Urban District.	The County of the West Riding of Yorkshire (Cumberworth and Denby) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,732.)	11 July 1894	Amalgamation of the parts of the Parishes of Bingley and Keighley within the Keighley Urban District, to constitute a new parish to be known as the Parish of Keighley. The new Parish was included in the Keighley Union.	The West Riding of Yorkshire (Keighley) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,733.)	11 July 1894	Amalgamation of the parts of the Parishes of Bilton-with-Harrogate and Pannal within the Borough of Harrogate to constitute a new Parish, to be known as the parish of Harrogate. The new parish was included in the Knaresborough Union.	The West Riding of Yorkshire (Harrogate) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,734.)	11 July 1894	Amalgamation of the part of the Parish of Idle in the Urban District of Shipley with the Parish of Shipley.	The West Riding of Yorkshire (Shipley) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,735.)	11 July 1894	Amalgamation of the parts of the Parishes of Hunshelf and Bradfield within the Stocksbridge Urban District to constitute a new Parish, to be known as the Parish of Stocksbridge. The new Parish was included in the Wortley Union.	The County of the West Riding of Yorkshire (Stocksbridge) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,730.)	11 July 1894	Amalgamation of the urban parts of the Parishes of Aismunderby-with-Bondgate and Ripon to form the new Parish of Ripon. Amalgamation of the residues of the said Parishes with the Parish of Whitcliffe-with-Thorpe to constitute a new Parish, to be known as the Parish of Littlethorpe. The new Parishes were included in the Ripon Union	The West Riding of Yorkshire (Ripon and Littlethorpe) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,844.)	11 July 1894	Amalgamation of the parts of the Parishes of Brinsworth, Greasborough, Kimberworth, Wentworth, and Whiston, situate in the Borough of Rotherham, with the Parish of Rotherham, to form the new Parish of Rotherham. The new Parish was included in the Rotherham Union. Amalgamation of the residue of the Parish of Kimberworth with the Parish, by which such part is wholly or in greater part surrounded.	The West Riding of Yorkshire (Rotherham) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.

* See footnote on page 231.

1. Names of Counties and County Boroughs.	2. Dates of Orders made by Councils or by Joint Committees of the Counties, &c. named in Column 1.	3. Purposes of Orders made by the Councils of the Counties named in Column 1.	4. Titles of Confirming Orders.	5. Dates on which the Orders came into operation.
West Riding of Yorks. (32,120.)	11 July 1894	Extension of the Urban District of Selby by the addition thereto of a part of the Parish of Brayton; and the amalgamation of such part with the Parish of Selby.	The County of the West Riding of Yorkshire (Selby Urban District Extension) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - - (31,731.)	11 July 1894	Division of the Parish of Carlton into two new Parishes to be known respectively as the Parish of Carlton and the Parish of Lothersdale. The new Parishes were included in the Skipton Union.	The West Riding of Yorkshire (Carlton) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,738.)	11 July 1894	Amalgamation of the parts of the Parishes of Erringden, Heptonstall, Stansfield, and Wadsworth in the Hebden Bridge Urban District to form a new Parish, to be known as the Parish of Hebden Bridge. The new Parish was included in the Todmorden Union.	The West Riding of Yorkshire (Hebden Bridge) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,729.)	11 July 1894	Amalgamation of the part of the Parish of Ardsley West situate in the Urban Discrict of Morley with the Parish of Morley in the Dewsbury Union.	The West Riding of Yorkshire (Morley) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (31,728.)	11 July 1894	Amalgamation of the parts of the Parishes of Alvesthorpe-with-Thornes and Stanley-cum-Wrenthorpe, situate within the City of Wakefield, with the Parish of Wakefield.	The West Riding of Yorkshire (Wakefield) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (32,129.)	1 Oct. 1894	Division of the Parish of Stanley-cum-Wrenthorpe into two new Parishes to be known respectively as the Parish of Stanley and the Parish of Outwood. The new Parishes were included in the Wakefield Union.	The County of the West Riding of Yorkshire (Stanley - cum - Wrenthorpe) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
Ditto - - (32,142.)	9 Oct. 1894	Amalgamation of the parts of the Parishes of Northowram, Skircoat, and Southowram, and the Parish of Ovenden, within the Borough of Halifax, with the Parish of Halifax.	The County of the West Riding of Yorkshire (Halifax, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
West Riding of Yorks and County Borough of Leeds. (31,668.)	5 July 1894	Amalgamation of the part of the Parish of Seacroft within the County Borough of Leeds, with the Parish of Potternewton within that Borough.	The West Riding of Yorkshire and Leeds (Seacroft, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
West Riding of Yorks and County Borough of Halifax. (31,739.)	11 July 1894	Amalgamation of the parts of the Parishes of Norland, Skircoat, Sowerby, and Warley, which comprise the Urban District of Sowerby Bridge, to constitute a new Parish, to be known as the Parish of Sowerby Bridge. The new Parish was included in the Halifax Union.	The West Riding of Yorkshire (Sowerby Bridge) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.

* See footnote on page 231.

1. Names of Counties and County Boroughs.	2. Dates of Orders made by Councils or by Joint Committees of the Counties, &c. named in Column 1.	3. Purposes of Orders made by the Councils of the Counties named in Column 1.	4. Titles of Confirming Orders.	5. Dates on which the Orders came into operation.
West Riding of Yorks and County Borough of Halifax. (31,740.)	11 July 1894	Amalgamation of the parts of the Parishes of Erringden, Midgley, Sowerby, and Wadsworth, situate within the Urban District of Mytholmroyd, to constitute a new Parish, to be known as the Parish of Mytholmroyd. The new Parish was included in the Todmorden Union.	The West Riding of Yorkshire and Halifax (Mytholmroyd) Confirmation Order, 1894.	The appointed day.*
Ditto - - (31,881.)	11 July 1894	Transferring a certain part of a District known as Sowerby Ramble, and alleged to be included in the Sowerby Urban District, to the Todmorden Rural District, and amalgamating such part with the rural part of the Parish of Erringden, to form a new Parish, to be known as the Parish of Erringden. The new Parish was included in the Todmorden Union.	The Halifax and West Riding of Yorkshire (Erringden) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.
West Riding of Yorks and County Boroughs of Bradford and Halifax. (32,122.)	11 July 1894	Amalgamation of the parts of the Parishes of Clayton and Northowram comprised in the Queensbury Urban District to constitute a new Parish, to be known as the Parish of Queensbury. The new Parish was included in the Halifax Union.	The West Riding of Yorkshire (Bradford and Halifax Queensbury) Confirmation Order, 1894.	Ditto.

* See footnote on page 231.

No. 51.

List of Cases where **Local Inquiries** were held in pursuance of the Provisions of **Section 54** of the **Local Government Act, 1888.**

1.—Inquiries into Representations respecting which Provisional Orders have been issued.

Counties affected.	Proposal to which effect has been given by Provisional Order.
Berks and Wilts	Transfer of Berks part of Shalbourn Parish to Wilts (*a*).
Buckingham and Hertford	„ Nettleden Parish and Bucks part of Ivinghoe Parish to Herts.
Buckingham and Oxford	„ Bucks part of Kingsey Parish to Oxford.
Cambridge and Suffolk, West.	„ parts of Wood Ditton Parish from Cambs to West Suffolk.
Chester and Salop	„ Tittenley Parish to Salop.
Derby and Nottingham	„ two parts of Pinxton Parish from Derby to Notts. (*b*)
Derby and Stafford	„ Derby part of Croxall Parish to Stafford (*c*).
Dorset and Somerset	„ Wambrook Parish to Somerset.
Essex and Cambridge	„ Little Chishall, Great Chishall, and Heydon Parishes to Cambs.
Essex and Suffolk, West	„ Essex part of Kedington Parish to West Suffolk.
Hants and Berks	„ Combe Parish to Berks (*a*).
Hants and Surrey	„ Dockenfield Parish to Surrey.
Hereford and Salop	„ Hereford part of Ludford Parish to Salop (*d*).
Huntingdon and Cambridge	„ Hunts part of Papworth St. Agnes Parish to Cambs.
Huntingdon and Northampton.	„ Hunts parts of Luddington, Lutton, and Thurning Parishes to Northampton (*e*).
Isle of Ely and Norfolk	„ Welney (Cambs) Parish to Norfolk (*f*).
Kent and Sussex, East	„ Kent part of Broomhill Parish to East Sussex.
Lancaster and Westmorland	„ Dalton Parish to Westmorland.
Lindsey (Lincolnshire) and Nottingham.	„ Lindsey parts of Lea Parish to Nottingham.
Merioneth and Carnarvon	„ Merioneth part of Beddgelert Parish to Carnarvon.
Norfolk and Isle of Ely	„ Redmere Parish to Isle of Ely (*f*).
Norfolk and Suffolk, West	„ Norfolk part of Brandon Parish to West Suffolk.
Northampton and Huntingdon.	„ Northampton part of Winwick to Hunts (*e*).
Northampton and Warwick	„ Stoneton Parish to Warwick.
Nottingham and Derby	„ a part of Pinxton Parish and of a part of Kirkby-in-Ashfield Parish from Notts to Derby (*b*).
Nottingham and York, West Riding.	„ Notts part of Auckley Parish to York, West Riding (*g*).
Oxford and Buckingham	„ Oxford part of Ibstone Parish to Bucks.
Oxford and Buckingham	„ Stokenchurch Parish to Bucks.

(*a*), (*b*), (*c*), &c. The cases marked with the same letter were in each case the subject of one inquiry.

Counties affected.	Proposal to which effect has been given by Provisional Order.
Salop and Hereford - -	Transfer of Salop part of Leintwardine North Side Parish to Hereford (*d*).
Salop and Stafford - -	„ Salop part of Bobbington Parish to Stafford.
Salop and Worcester -	„ Dowles Parish from Salop to Worcester (*h*).
Somerset and Dorset -	„ Seaborough, Goathill, Poyntington, Sandford Orcas, and Trent Parishes to Dorset.
Somerset and Wilts - -	„ Somerset parts of Maiden Bradley-with-Yarnfield and Stourton-with-Gaspar Parishes to Wilts.
Stafford and Salop - -	„ Stafford part of Sheriff Hales Parish to Salop.
Stafford and Worcester -	„ Upper Arley Parish to Worcester (*h*).
Sussex, East, and Kent -	„ East Sussex parts of Lamberhurst and Horsmonden Parishes to Kent.
Sussex, East, and Sussex, West.	„ Crawley Parish to West Sussex.
Sussex, West, and Hants -	„ West Sussex part of Bramshott Parish to Hants.
Warwick and Oxford -	„ Mollington (Warwick) Parish to Oxford.
Warwick and Stafford -	„ Warwick part of Drayton Bassett Parish to Stafford (*c*).
Wilts and Hants - -	„ South Damerham, Martin, Toyd Farm-with-Allenford Parishes, and Wilts part of Whichbury Parish to Hants.
Ditto - - -	„ Melchet Park, Plaitford, and West Wellow Parishes to Hants.
Ditto - - -	„ Bramshaw (Wilts) Parish to Hants.
Wilts and Berks - -	„ Wilts part of Hungerford Parish to Berks (*a*).
York, East Riding, and York, West Riding.	„ detached part of Knedlington Parish to York, West Riding.
York, North Riding, and Durham.	„ part of Linthorpe Parish in Stockton Urban District to Durham.
York, North Riding, and York, West Riding.	„ North Riding parts of Lower Dunsforth and Upper Dunsforth with Branton Green Parishes to the West Riding (*i*).
York, West Riding, and Nottingham.	„ West Riding part of Wallingwells Parish to Notts. (*g*)
York, West Riding, and York, North Riding.	„ West Riding parts of Humberton, Milby, and Nunwick-with-Howgrave Parishes to the North Riding (*i*).

(*a*), (*b*), (*c*), &c. The cases marked with the same letter were in each case the subject of one inquiry.

2.—Inquiries into Representations respecting which it has been determined that Provisional Orders shall be issued.

Counties affected.	Proposal to which effect will be given by Provisional Order.
Flint and Chester - -	Transfer of Flint part of Threapwood Parish to Chester.
Warwick and Gloucester -	„ Warwick part of Batsford Parish to Gloucester.

3.—Inquiries into Representations respecting which no Decision has been arrived at, or it has been determined that no Provisional Order be made.

Counties affected.	Proposal in respect of which Provisional Order was desired.	Result.
Bedford and Buckingham.	Transfer of Parishes of Leighton Buzzard, Billington, Eaton Bray, Eggington, Heath and Reach, and Stanbridge to Bucks.	Not determined.
Brecon and Monmouth.	„ part of Brynmawr Urban Sanitary District from Brecon to Monmouth and of parts of the Urban Sanitary Districts of Ebbw Vale, Rhymney, and Tredegar, from Monmouth to Brecon.	Provisional Order refused.
Cornwall and Devon -	„ Calstock Parish to Devon - -	Ditto.
Somerset and Devon -	„ Exmoor Parish to Devon - -	Ditto.
York, North Riding, and York, East Riding.	„ part of Huttons Ambo Parish from the North to the East Riding,	Ditto.

No. 52.

List of Cases where **Local Inquiries** were held in consequence of **Appeals** made to the Board to disallow Orders made by **County Councils** and **Joint Committees of County Councils.**

Unions affected by Order appealed against.	Proposal to which Order related.	Result of Appeal.
Abingdon and Oxford	Addition of part of South Hinksey Parish to St. Aldate Parish, and transfer to Oxford Incorporation.	Order confirmed.
Blandford, and Wimborne and Cranborne.	Transfer of Almer, Chettle, and Farnham Parishes to other Unions and Sanitary Districts.	Ditto.
Cheadle - - -	Constitution of new Parish of Oakamoor - -	Order disallowed.
Farnham - -	Uniting Waverley and Farnham Parishes -	Order confirmed.
Grantham and Bingham.	Formation of Belvoir Contributory Union -	Ditto.
Great Ouseburn, Bedale, Easingwold, Thirsk, and Ripon.	Transfer of Parishes to other Unions and Rural Sanitary Districts.	Ditto.
Halifax and North Bierley.	Formation of new Parish of Queensbury - -	Ditto.
Heuley and Wokingham.	Transfer of Remenham Parish to Wokingham Union and Rural Sanitary District.	Ditto.
Isle of Wight - -	Addition of parts of Woorton Parish to Whippingham and Gatcombe Parishes.	Ditto.
Kendal - - -	Uniting part of Applethwaite Parish with Parish of Ambleside.	Ditto.
Leek - - - -	Constitution of new Parish of Longsdon - -	Ditto.
Llanelly and Swansea	Transfer of Parishes of Loughor and Loughor Borough to Swansea Union and Rural Sanitary District.	Order confirmed except as to alteration of Union.
Malton and Scarborough.	Division of the Malton Union under Section 58 of the Local Government Act, 1888.	Order confirmed.
Merthyr Tydfil, Neath, and Pontypridd.	Dealing with Unions, Parishes, and Sanitary Districts.	Order confirmed only as to Parishes of Aberdare and Llanfabon.
Newent, Ross, and Upton-on-Severn.	(1.) Transfer of Parishes of Aston Ingham and Linton to the Ross Union and Rural Sanitary District, and (2.) Transfer of Parishes of Redmarley D'Abitot and Staunton from the Newent to the Upton-on-Severn Rural Sanitary District.	Order confirmed as to (1) only.
New Forest -	Division of the Parish of Eling - - -	Order confirmed.
Newton Abbot, &c. -	Uniting Parish of West Ogwell with East Ogwell, &c.	Ditto.
Rochdale and Haslingden.	Constitution of new Township of Bacup - -	Ditto.
Rotherham and Chesterfield.	Transfer of Brighton Parish to Chesterfield Union and Rural Sanitary District.	Ditto.
Samford and Ipswich	Addition of parts of Belstead and Sproughton Parishes to Parish of St. Mary Stoke, Ipswich.	Ditto.
Shaftesbury - -	Constituting new Parishes and adding remainder of old Parishes to another Parish.	Ditto.
South Shields - -	Formation of new Parish of Boldon Colliery -	Order disallowed.
Stroud - - -	Constitution of Parishes of Chalford and Bisley-with-Lypiatt.	Order confirmed.
Tenterden - -	Absorbing Ebony Parish in other Parishes -	Ditto.
Warrington and Runcorn.	Transfer of Townships of Latchford (Without), Grappenhall, and Thelwall to Runcorn Union and Rural Sanitary District.	Ditto.

No. 53.

SUMMARY of RETURNS received from 564 UNIONS comprising Parishes in which, under the Local Government Act, 1894, Parish Councils had to be elected in December 1894, showing in respect of each Union County (1) the Number of Parishes and Wards of Parishes for which separate elections of Parish Councillors were required to be held; (2) the Number of Parishes and Wards of Parishes where the Elections took place at the Parish Meetings held on the 4th of December and no Polls were taken; and (3) the Per-centage of Cases included in (2).

UNION COUNTY.	Total Number of Parishes or Wards of Parishes for which separate Elections of Parish Councillors were required to be held. (1.)	Number of Parishes or Wards of Parishes where the Elections took place at Parish Meetings without Poll. (2.)	Per-centage of Parishes or Wards of Parishes where the Elections took place at Parish Meetings without Poll. (3.)
Bedford	96	53	55·2
Berks	146	65	44·5
Buckingham	107	40	37·4
Cambridge	110	59	53·6
Chester	194	134	69·1
Cornwall	164	100	61·0
Cumberland	114	73	64·0
Derby	126	49	38·9
Devon	273	128	46·9
Dorset	129	70	54·3
Durham	155	69	44·5
Essex	234	153	65·4
Gloucester	186	122	65·6
Hereford	104	73	70·2
Hertford	126	68	54·0
Huntingdon	41	27	65·9
Kent	255	150	58·8
Lancaster	273	158	57·9
Leicester	129	57	44·2
Lincoln	291	134	46·1
Middlesex	28	8	28·6
Monmouth	61	36	59·0
Norfolk	326	236	72·4
Northampton	158	66	41·8
Northumberland	96	63	65·6
Nottingham	123	62	50·4
Oxford	126	74	58·7
Rutland	25	17	68·0
Salop	182	128	70·3
Somerset	267	134	50·2
Southampton	219	126	57·5
Stafford	170	103	60·6
Suffolk	266	201	75·6
Surrey	113	55	48·7
Sussex	189	98	51·9
Warwick	142	61	43·0
Westmorland	51	31	60·8
Wilts	182	72	39·6
Worcester	132	73	55·3
York (East Riding)	111	79	71·1
York (North Riding)	122	71	58·2
York (West Riding)	269	152	56·5
North Wales	304	159	52·3
South Wales	345	193	55·9
Total	7,260	4,080	56·2

APPENDIX E.

Statistics of the Number of Paupers relieved.

No. 54.

Returns of Pauperism on 1st July 1894.

The total number of paupers in receipt of relief on the 1st July 1894, in the 648 Unions and Parishes under separate Boards of Guardians in England and Wales, is shown in the following Table:—

Table I.

In-door.	Out-door.	Gross Total.	Deduct Persons relieved, both In-door and Out-door, on the 1st July.	Net Total.
192,383	573,938	766,321	87	766,234

The population of England and Wales, as estimated by the Registrar General, was 30,060,763 in the middle of the year 1894. Taking this as the basis of the calculation, the paupers relieved on the 1st of July 1894 amounted to one out of every 39 persons, or 2·5 per cent. of the population.

The next Table shows the number of paupers relieved in each of the different classes therein set forth, distinguishing those receiving in-door relief from those in receipt of out-door relief.

Table II.

Classes of Paupers.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
Able-bodied Males (Adult)*	13,489	12,334	25,823
Able-bodied Females (Adult)	15,532	53,808	69,340
Children under 16 of Able-bodied Parents relieved	13,740	148,007	161,747
Not Able-bodied Males (Adult)	51,462	74,870	126,332
Not Able-bodied Females (Adult)	37,181	190,223	227,404
Children under 16 relieved with Not Able-bodied Parents, or without Parents	37,142	29,707	66,849
Vagrants	6,663	253	6,916
Insane:			
Males	6,859	28,305†	35,164
Females	8,725	35,883†	44,608
Children under 16	1,590	548†	2,138
Total	192,383	573,938	766,321‡

* The "Adult Able-bodied Males" who received out-door relief, included those relieved (1) on account of sudden and urgent necessity; (2) on account of their own sickness, accident, or infirmity; (3) on account of the sickness, accident, or infirmity of some member of the family, or of a funeral; and (4) on account of want of work. It will be seen from page 298 that no less than 11,563, out of the 12,334 Adult Able-bodied Males who received Out-door relief were relieved on account of one or other of the first three of these causes, and from page 297, that of the 13,489 Adult Able-bodied Males who received in-door relief, 7,805 were temporarily disabled.

† The majority of Insane Paupers here classed as "Out-door" are in Lunatic Asylums, Registered Hospitals, or Licensed Houses. They numbered 59,849, of whom 26,461 were males, 32,950 females, and 438 children.

‡ This includes the 87 persons who received both In-door and Out-door Relief on the 1st July, as shown in Table I.

The Paupers classed as "In-door" comprise the Paupers in all establishments under the control of the guardians and in district schools, and also the Paupers in some establishments not under the control of the guardians, such as schools certified under the 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43.; institutions for idiots under the 31 & 32 Vict. c. 122.; schools for deaf and dumb, or blind, not certified under the 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43.; and other similar institutions.

The numbers of in-door Paupers, exclusive of vagrants, in the two classes of establishments, are as follows:—

In establishments under the control of guardians	178,691
In establishments not under the control of guardians, viz.:—	
Certified schools	4,871
Hospitals or other institutions	2,158
Total	185,720

The numbers of adult in-door Paupers classified as "Able-bodied," who were in health or who were temporarily disabled, are as follows:—

Able-bodied Males:	
In health	5,684
Temporarily disabled	7,805
Able-bodied Females:	
In health	7,912
Temporarily disabled	7,620

The patients sent from the Metropolitan Unions and Parishes to the Fever and Small-pox Hospitals provided by the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District, who numbered 2,712 on the 1st July, are not included in the Return, as it is provided by section 80 (4) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, that the admission to such an hospital of a person suffering from infectious disease, or the maintenance of any such person therein, shall not be considered to be parochial relief.

Children boarded out either within or beyond the limits of the Union to which they are chargeable, are classed among the out-door poor. The numbers of such children on the 1st July 1894 were—

Children boarded out within the Union	3,712
Children boarded out beyond the Union	1,798
Total	5,510

The total number of children under 16 years of age, exclusive of the Insane, was 228,596, of whom 50,882 were in receipt of in-door relief, and 177,714 were receiving out-door relief. Those in receipt of in-door relief included —

Illegitimate children of inmates	5,687
Orphans or other children relieved without their parents	33,316
Children of able-bodied inmates	9,013
Children of not able-bodied inmates	2,866
Total	50,882

The children receiving out-door relief included—

Children resident with their able-bodied fathers who had obtained relief	24,610*
Children dependent on widows	111,536
Illegitimate children with their mothers	443
Children relieved on account of parents being in gaol, &c.	3,061
Children of soldiers, sailors, and marines	332
Children of other non-resident males	8,025
Children of parents who were not able-bodied	19,711
Orphans or other children relieved without parents	9,996
Total	177,714

The adult male Paupers in receipt of out-door relief, who are classified as "Able-bodied" in the Returns, were relieved for the following causes :—

On account of sudden and urgent necessity	88
On account of their own sickness, accident, or infirmity	7,796
On account of the sickness, accident, or infirmity of some member of the family, or of a funeral	3,679
On account of want of work or other causes	771
Total	12,334

The adult female Paupers in receipt of out-door relief, who are classified as "Able-bodied" in the Returns, are subdivided into the following classes :—

Wives of able-bodied men relieved	8,981
Widows	38,092
Single women without children	2,573
Mothers of illegitimate children	280
Wives relieved on account of husbands being in gaol, &c.	916
Wives of soldiers, sailors, and marines	128
Wives of other non-resident males	2,838
Total	53,808

It further appears from the Returns that the number of the Out-door Paupers who were in receipt of medical relief only was 15,312, of whom 5,027 were males, 5,713 females, and 4,572 children.

The numbers of In-door and Out-door Paupers, and the total number in every 1,000 of the estimated population, are shown in the next Table with regard to the several divisions, the divisions being arranged

* It has been ascertained that a small number of children whose fathers were not able-bodied, or were lunatics in asylums, or had been admitted to infirmaries, are included under this heading.

according to the proportion which the total number of Paupers bears to the estimated population :—

TABLE III.

DIVISIONS.	Estimated Population in middle of 1894.*	Number of Paupers on 1st July 1894.					
		In-door.		Out-door.		Total.	
		Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.
South Western -	1,923,068	9,397	4·9	63,927	33·2	73,324	38·1
Eastern - - -	1,664,375	9,077	5·5	47,317	28·4	56,394	33·9
Welsh - - -	1,846,814	6,450	3·5	52,452	28·4	58,902	31·9
West Midland -	3,314,940	20,135	6·0	71,190	21·5	91,325	27·5
South Midland -	1,968,085	9,414	4·8	43,296	22·0	52,710	26·8
North Midland -	1,863,691	7,624	4·1	41,302	22·2	48,926	26·3
South Eastern -	3,000,257	19,718	6·6	57,543	19·2	77,261	25·8
The Metropolis -	4,349,166	60,465	13·9	48,544	11·2	109,009	25·1
Northern - -	1,946,234	8,219	4·2	33,217	17·1	41,436	21·3
York - -	3,327,624	13,032	3·9	56,247	16·9	69,279	20·8
North Western -	4,856,509	28,852	6·0	58,816	12·1	87,668	18·1
ENGLAND AND WALES -	30,060,763	192,383	6·4	573,851	19·1	766,234	25·5

* The estimated population in the middle of 1894 of the Divisions and the Union-Counties has been furnished by the Registrar General.

The following Statement shows the numbers of In-door and Out-door Paupers, and the total number in every 1,000 of the estimated population in each Union-County, the Union-Counties being arranged according to the proportion which the total number of Paupers bears to the estimated population :—

TABLE IV.

UNION-COUNTIES.	Estimated Population in middle of 1894.	Number of Paupers on 1st July 1894.					
		In-door.		Out-door.		Total.	
		Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.
Norfolk - -	464,224	3,017	6·5	16,974	36·6	19,991	43·1
Dorset - -	190,067	831	4·4	6,867	36·1	7,698	40·5
North Wales -	446,969	1,524	3·4	16,450	36·8	17,974	40·2
Devon - -	644,730	2,975	4·6	22,039	34·2	25,014	38·8
Somerset - -	515,669	2,758	5·3	16,642	32·3	19,400	37·6
Wilts - -	256,976	1,598	6·2	7,952	31·0	9,550	37·2
Cornwall - -	315,626	1,235	3·9	10,427	33·0	11,662	36·9
Hereford - -	111,727	589	5·3	3,536	31·6	4,125	36·9
Suffolk - -	356,439	1,947	5·5	10,989	30·8	12,936	36·3
Hertford - -	219,196	1,263	5·8	6,391	29·1	7,654	34·9
Oxford - -	190,079	1,255	6·6	5,303	27·9	6,558	34·5
Buckingham -	167,139	761	4·6	4,864	29·1	5,625	33·7

UNION-COUNTIES.	Estimated Population in middle of 1894.	Number of Paupers on 1st July 1894.					
		In-door.		Out-door.		Total.	
		Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.
Lincoln - -	468,033	1,835	3·9	13,951	29·8	15,786	33·7
Cambridge -	197,652	1,127	5·7	5,496	27·8	6,623	33·5
Monmouth - -	289,644	1,320	4·6	8,315	28·7	9,635	33·3
Gloucester - -	556,080	3,610	6·5	14,548	26·2	18,158	32·7
Rutland - -	21,814	117	5·4	585	26·8	702	32·2
Stafford - -	1,135,321	6,340	5·6	28,810	25·4	35,150	31·0
Bedford - -	169,767	675	4·0	4,522	26·6	5,197	30·6
Southampton -	697,920	4,565	6·5	16,434	23·6	20,999	30·1
Sussex - -	574,918	3,946	6·9	13,341	23·2	17,287	30·1
Worcester - -	435,643	2,363	5·4	10,392	23·9	12,755	29·3
York, North Riding	360,633	1,682	4·7	8,780	24·3	10,462	29·0
South Wales -	1,110,201	3,606	3·3	27,687	24·9	31,293	28·2
York, East Riding	412,616	2,146	5·2	9,355	22·7	11,501	27·9
Essex - -	843,712	4,113	4·9	19,354	22·9	23,467	27·8
Huntingdon -	49,305	297	6·0	1,022	20·8	1,319	26·8
Northampton -	318,515	1,263	4·0	7,084	22·2	8,347	26·2
Cumberland -	271,569	1,217	4·5	5,601	20·6	6,818	25·1
London - -	4,349,166	60,465	13·9	48,544	11·2	109,009	25·1
Leicester - -	397,588	1,757	4·4	7,968	20·1	9,725	24·5
Kent - -	839,477	6,015	7·1	14,510	17·3	20,525	24·4
Nottingham -	528,386	2,123	4·0	10,512	19·9	12,635	23·9
Berks - -	275,093	2,021	7·4	4,385	15·9	6,406	23·3
Derby - -	447,870	1,792	4·0	8,286	18·5	10,078	22·5
Durham - -	1,076,579	4,463	4·2	18,096	16·8	22,559	21·0
Northumberland -	531,331	2,209	4·2	8,555	16·1	10,764	20·3
Chester - -	737,296	3,542	4·8	11,172	15·2	14,714	20·0
Surrey - -	612,849	3,171	5·2	8,873	14·5	12,044	19·7
Warwick - -	825,249	5,663	6·9	10,614	12·8	16,277	19·7
Salop - -	250,920	1,570	6·3	3,290	13·1	4,860	19·4
Westmorland -	66,755	330	4·9	965	14·5	1,295	19·4
York, West Riding	2,554,375	9,204	3·6	38,112	14·9	47,316	18·5
Lancaster - -	4,119,213	25,310	6·1	47,644	11·6	72,954	17·7
Middlesex - -	656,432	2,773	4·2	8,614	13·1	11,387	17·3

It will be seen that the variations in the amount of pauperism in the several Union-Counties, as compared with population, are very considerable. The proportion which the paupers bore to the estimated population was smallest in the Union-Counties of Middlesex and Lancaster, and in those counties the proportion was not half as great as it was in Norfolk, Dorset, North Wales, Devon, Somerset, Wiltshire, Cornwall, Hereford, and Suffolk. It is also noticeable that in Lancaster, where the out-door pauperism is smaller as compared with population than in any other Union-County except London, the In-door pauperism is also smaller than in 11 out of the other 44 Union-Counties. In Middlesex, the county with the smallest proportion of pauperism, the out-door pauperism exceeds that of three other Union-Counties, and the in-door pauperism exceeds that of nine other Union-Counties.

The following summary of the Returns gives the numbers of Paupers of various classes relieved in the several Union-Counties on the 1st July 1894:—

Summary of Returns of Paupers relieved on the 1st July 1894.

SUMMARY of RETURNS of PAUPERS

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	Estimated Population in middle of 1894.	IN-DOOR PAUPERS.													OUT-DOOR PAUPERS.		
			ABLE-BODIED AND THEIR CHILDREN.					NOT ABLE-BODIED.			LUNATICS, INSANE PERSONS, AND IDIOTS.			Vagrants relieved in the Workhouse.	TOTAL.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	TOTAL.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.
			Males.		Females.													
			In Health.	Temporarily Disabled.	In Health.	Temporarily Disabled.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.					
I. THE METROPOLIS.†																		
1. London	30	4,349,166	1,808	2,260	1,807	2,078	2,949	14,241	13,757	14,227	2,482	2,941	1,180	785	60,465	13·9	108,744	25·0
II. SOUTH EASTERN.																		
2. Surrey	11	612,849	39	121	93	153	210	1,031	656	555	56	89	2	166	3,171	5·2	5,139	8·4
3. Kent	26	839,477	94	336	190	278	496	1,901	1,018	1,028	124	144	3	403	6,015	7·1	9,139	10·9
4. Sussex	23	574,918	128	166	185	163	326	1,163	707	637	152	159	4	156	3,946	6·9	6,124	10·7
5. Southampton	26	697,920	192	210	218	196	399	1,210	782	812	189	238	12	107	4,565	6·5	6,124	8·8
6. Berks	12	275,093	52	56	88	66	168	577	347	409	52	69	3	134	2,021	7·4	2,776	10·1
Total	98	3,000,257	505	889	774	856	1,599	5,882	3,510	3,441	573	699	24	966	19,718	6·6	29,302	9·8
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.																		
7. Middlesex	6	656,432	74	99	115	98	269	619	545	816	36	38	1	63	2,773	4·2	3,429	5·2
8. Hertford	12	219,196	22	55	39	57	114	473	210	164	21	46	4	58	1,263	5·8	1,263	5·8
9. Buckingham	7	167,139	8	19	34	29	87	256	124	63	22	34	..	85	761	4·6	1,141	6·8
10. Oxford	9	190,079	42	11	80	18	146	325	223	214	31	54	2	109	1,255	6·6	1,255	6·6
11. Northampton	12	318,515	30	16	47	13	89	491	222	196	34	61	3	61	1,263	4·0	1,263	4·0
12. Huntingdon	3	49,305	..	7	14	7	31	119	58	34	3	10	..	14	297	6·0	297	6·0
13. Bedford	6	169,767	10	11	22	15	23	248	162	115	9	28	..	32	675	4·0	675	4·0
14. Cambridge	9	197,652	22	33	55	39	115	440	220	125	14	35	..	29	1,127	5·7	1,127	5·7
Total	64	1,968,085	208	251	406	276	874	2,971	1,764	1,727	170	306	10	451	9,414	4·8	10,450	5·3
IV. EASTERN.																		
15. Essex	16	843,712	64	90	137	98	223	1,445	880	810	109	161	14	82	4,113	4·9	5,070	6·0
16. Suffolk	17	356,439	93	91	100	103	190	659	253	288	54	59	4	53	1,947	5·5	2,431	6·8
17. Norfolk	22	464,224	145	84	186	95	359	893	515	440	97	127	15	61	3,017	6·5	3,017	6·5
Total	55	1,664,375	302	265	423	296	772	2,997	1,648	1,538	260	347	33	196	9,077	5·5	10,518	6·3
V. SOUTH WESTERN.																		
18. Wilts	17	256,976	57	27	97	51	185	486	257	230	63	91	8	46	1,598	6·2	2,304	8·9
19. Dorset	12	190,067	13	10	38	9	44	298	176	148	33	42	4	16	831	4·4	1,121	5·9
20. Devon	20	644,730	142	141	225	182	277	696	525	423	140	155	9	60	2,975	4·6	4,205	6·5
21. Cornwall	13	315,626	13	7	113	38	211	256	274	224	40	57	..	2	1,235	3·9	1,235	3·9
22. Somerset	17	515,669	63	98	135	105	259	768	531	449	109	155	12	74	2,758	5·3	3,448	6·7
Total	79	1,923,068	288	283	608	385	976	2,504	1,763	1,474	385	500	33	198	9,391	4·9	12,313	6·4
VI. WEST MIDLAND.																		
23. Gloucester	17	556,080	116	121	202	101	293	1,002	655	571	169	301	14	65	3,610	6·5	4,513	8·1
24. Hereford	8	111,727	7	2	24	12	39	225	81	111	23	38	..	27	589	5·3	589	5·3
25. Salop	15	250,920	45	27	84	33	126	523	226	249	40	76	5	136	1,570	6·3	1,570	6·3

† The Metropolis contains all the county of London, except the hamlet of Penge.

RELIEVED on the **1st July 1894.**

OUT-DOOR PAUPERS.

ABLE-BODIED AND THEIR CHILDREN.				NOT ABLE-BODIED.			LUNATICS, INSANE PERSONS, AND IDIOTS.									DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.
Adult Males.																
Relieved on account of their own Sickness, Accident, or Infirmity.	Relieved for other Causes.	Adult Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Vagrants relieved out of the Workhouse.	TOTAL.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Deduct Persons relieved both In-door and Out door; also Persons whose Relief has been transferred to the non-settled Poor Accounts.	Net Total of Persons relieved.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	
661	708	4,567	11,113	3,313	14,612	1,864	4,760	6,944	15	..	48,557	11·2	18	109,009	25·1	I. THE METROPOLIS. 1. London.
																II. STH. EASTERN.
181	108	827	2,316	1,042	2,777	490	452	662	18	..	8,873	14·5	..	12 044	19·7	2. Surrey.
125	65	1,296	3,775	1 763	4,813	778	825	1,053	17	..	14,510	17·3	..	20,525	24·4	3. Kent.
171	162	1,087	2,866	2,050	4,733	960	524	772	18	..	13,343	23·2	2	17 287	30·1	4. Sussex.
185	211	1,499	3,861	2,244	5,894	918	704	894	28	..	16,438	23·6	4	20.999	30·1	5. Southampton.
77	104	420	1,166	581	1,194	158	289	390	13	..	4,392	15·9	7	6,400	23·3	6. Berks.
739	650	5,129	13,984	7,680	19,411	3,304	2,794	3,771	94	..	57,556	19·2	13	77.261	25·8	- - Total.
																III. STH. MIDLAND.
111	134	823	2,479	935	2,649	288	457	697	41	..	8,614	13·1	..	11,387	17·3	7. Middlesex.
116	71	538	1,175	1,052	2,500	315	260	370	6	..	6,403	29·1	12	7,654	34·9	8. Hertford.
65	48	403	1,036	899	1,783	217	155	247	11	..	4,864	29·1	..	5.625	33·7	9. Buckingham.
71	55	364	928	1,038	2,073	232	219	316	9	..	5,305	27·9	2	6.558	34·5	10. Oxford.
84	18	493	1,489	1,283	2,577	449	285	386	19	1	7,084	22·2	..	8.347	26·2	11. Northampton.
11	18	65	181	181	412	37	50	67	..	..	1,022	20·8	..	1,319	26·8	12. Huntingdon.
37	78	274	802	811	1,859	205	211	243	2	..	4,522	26·6	..	5,197	30·6	13. Bedford.
58	36	358	948	1,009	2,259	309	211	302	6	..	5,496	27·8	..	6,623	33·5	14. Cambridge.
553	468	3,318	9,038	7,208	16,112	2,052	1,848	2,628	94	1	43,310	22·0	14	52,710	26·8	- - Total.
																IV. EASTERN.
366	209	1,989	5,415	2,843	6,140	941	526	913	6	22	19,370	22·9	16	23,467	27·8	15. Essex.
197	141	874	2,453	1,992	3,952	484	384	501	3	9	10,990	30·8	1	12,936	36·3	16. Suffolk.
246	177	1,366	3,559	2,798	6,876	740	519	683	10	..	16,974	36·6	..	19,991	43·1	17. Norfolk.
809	527	4,229	11,427	7,633	16,968	2,165	1,429	2,097	19	31	47,334	28·4	17	56,394	33·9	- - Total.
																V. STH. WESTERN.
80	118	587	1,596	1,439	2,869	457	348	443	5	10	7,952	31·0	..	9,550	37·2	18. Wilts.
46	50	467	1,170	1,291	2,955	354	254	278	2	..	6,867	36·1	..	7,698	40·5	19. Dorset.
219	111	1,611	3,696	3,947	9,264	1,534	677	953	25	2	22,039	34·2	..	25,014	38·8	20. Devon.
75	9	867	2,265	1,370	4,379	739	323	397	4	..	10,428	33·0	1	11,662	36·9	21. Cornwall.
130	124	1,160	3.232	2,948	6,696	1,028	559	748	17	..	16,642	32·3	..	19.400	37·6	22. Somerset.
550	412	4,692	11,959	10,995	26,163	4,112	2,161	2,819	53	12	63,928	33·2	1	73,324	38·1	- - Total.
																VI. W. MIDLAND.
167	148	1,330	3,638	1,995	5,039	812	578	802	41	1	14,551	26·2	3	18,158	32·7	23. Gloucester.
44	43	228	622	643	1,312	190	195	265	1	..	3,543	31·6	7	4,125	36·9	24. Hereford.
29	26	21	710	508	1,246	183	301	360	4	1	3,290	13·1	..	4,860	19·4	25. Salop.

SUMMARY of RETURNS of PAUPERS

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	Estimated Population in middle of 1894.	IN-DOOR PAUPERS.													
			ABLE-BODIED AND THEIR CHILDREN.					NOT ABLE-BODIED.			LUNATICS, INSANE PERSONS, AND IDIOTS.			Vagrants relieved in the Workhouse.	TOTAL.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.
			Males.		Females.											
			In Health.	Temporarily Disabled.	In Health.	Temporarily Disabled.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.			
VI. WEST MIDLAND—*cont.*																
26. Stafford	17	1,135,321	164	385	229	368	643	1,786	907	892	248	323	31	364	6,340	5·6
27. Worcester	11	435,643	70	87	114	77	252	677	391	379	41	89	3	183	2,363	5·4
28. Warwick	14	825,249	158	134	246	172	383	1,683	1,287	1,010	118	191	11	270	5,663	6·9
Total	82	3,314,940	560	756	899	763	1,736	5,896	3,547	3,212	639	1,018	64	1,045	20,135	6·0
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.																
29. Leicester	11	397,588	36	42	86	48	150	566	266	271	59	81	5	147	1,757	4·1
30. Rutland	2	21,814	2	7	6	9	10	29	17	17	1	4	..	15	117	5·4
31. Lincoln	15	468,033	30	73	60	55	145	632	262	378	55	65	2	68	1,835	3·9
32. Nottingham	8	528,386	37	84	71	103	112	600	288	474	112	104	10	128	2,123	4·0
33. Derby	9	447,870	75	63	80	72	197	464	238	265	68	68	4	198	1,792	4·0
Total	45	1,863,691	180	269	303	297	614	2,291	1,071	1,405	295	322	21	556	7,624	4·1
VIII. NORTH WESTERN.																
34. Chester	12	737,296	141	234	175	237	282	747	500	718	127	177	19	185	3,542	4·8
35. Lancaster	30	4,119,213	790	1,540	1,059	1,343	1,542	6,083	5,263	4,547	1,012	1,176	113	842	25,310	6·1
Total	42	4,856,509	931	1,774	1,234	1,580	1,824	6,830	5,763	5,265	1,139	1,353	132	1,027	28,852	6·0
IX. YORK.																
36. West Riding	35	2,554,375	455	493	501	481	761	2,579	1,583	999	427	465	16	444	9,204	3·6
37. East Riding	10	412,616	52	38	111	30	122	726	392	368	55	108	7	137	2,146	5·2
38. North Riding	17	360,653	38	25	74	33	155	598	234	274	25	41	11	174	1,682	4·7
Total	62	3,327,624	545	556	686	544	1,038	3,903	2,209	1,641	507	614	34	755	13,032	3·9
X. NORTHERN.																
39. Durham	15	1,076,579	165	216	295	162	507	1,243	604	840	89	138	13	191	4,463	4·2
40. Northumbrld.	12	531,331	120	103	179	84	207	398	314	411	67	84	33	209	2,209	4·2
41. Cumberland	9	271,569	9	35	52	48	113	342	180	232	58	67	1	80	1,217	4·5
42. Westmorland	3	66,755	12	2	21	4	27	91	34	61	16	22	..	40	330	4·9
Total	39	1,946,234	306	356	547	298	854	2,074	1,132	1,544	230	311	47	520	8,219	4·2
XI. WELSH.																
43. Monmouth	6	289,644	8	49	21	86	105	458	235	291	21	27	1	18	1,320	4·6
44. South Wales	27	1,110,201	32	67	128	96	240	1,027	597	1,071	126	137	10	75	3,606	3·3
45. North Wales	19	446,969	11	30	76	65	159	388	185	306	82	150	1	71	1,524	3·4
Total	52	1,846,814	51	146	225	247	504	1,873	1,017	1,668	229	314	12	164	6,450	3·5
TOTAL of Unions in England and Wales	348	30,060,763	5,684	7,805	7,912	7,620	13,740	51,462	37,181	37,142	6,859	8,725	1,590	6,663	192,383	6·4

LIEVED on the **1st July 1894**—*continued.*

OUT-DOOR PAUPERS.																
ABLE-BODIED AND THEIR CHILDREN.				NOT ABLE-BODIED.			LUNATICS, INSANE PERSONS, AND IDIOTS.									
Adult Males.		Adult Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Vagrants relieved out of the Workhouse.	TOTAL.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Persons relieved both In-door and Out-door; also Persons whose Relief has been transferred to the non-settled Poor Accounts.	Net Total of Persons relieved.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.
Own Sickness, Accident, or Infirmity.	Relieved for other Causes.															
																VI. W. MIDLAND —*cont.*
555	238	3,079	8,948	3,907	8,365	1,773	943	998	16	..	28,822	25·4	12	35,150	31·0	26. Stafford.
110	118	869	2,719	1,528	3,564	464	441	571	8	..	10,392	23·9	..	12,755	29·3	27. Worcester.
107	71	864	2,776	1,281	3,009	512	927	1,053	15	..	10,615	12·8	1	16,277	19·7	28. Warwick.
012	644	6,592	19,313	9,862	22,335	3,934	3,385	4,049	85	2	71,213	21·5	23	91,325	27·5	- - Total.
																VII. N. MIDLAND
113	41	638	1,938	1,298	2,695	310	411	519	5	..	7,968	20·1	..	9,725	24·5	29. Leicester.
10	..	53	115	103	239	9	34	22	..	..	585	26·8	..	702	32·2	30. Rutland.
186	29	1,108	3,031	2,494	5,430	719	407	502	7	38	13,951	29·8	..	15,786	33·7	31. Lincoln.
110	43	967	2,740	1,617	3,334	533	549	610	9	..	10,512	19·9	..	12,635	23·9	32. Nottingham.
138	17	779	2,339	1,260	2,691	345	339	352	3	23	8,286	18·5	..	10,078	22·5	33. Derby.
557	130	3,545	10,162	6,772	14,389	1,916	1,740	2,005	24	61	41,302	22·2	..	48,926	26·3	- - Total.
																VIII. N. WESTERN.
136	53	1,114	3,231	1,231	3,545	482	587	752	12	29	11,172	15·2	..	14,714	20·0	34. Chester.
788	422	5,635	15,851	3,642	11,473	2,011	3,514	4,203	69	40	47,648	11·6	4	72,954	17·7	35. Lancaster.
924	475	6,749	19,082	4,873	15,018	2,493	4,101	4,955	81	69	58,820	12·1	4	87,668	18·1	- - Total.
																IX. YORK.
658	370	4,440	12,702	3,993	10,507	1,470	1,839	2,099	34	..	38,112	14·9	..	47,316	18·5	36. West Riding.
114	14	920	2,599	1,217	3,269	492	344	386	..	..	9,355	22·7	..	11,501	27·9	37. East Riding.
147	37	944	2,694	1,184	2,556	505	332	378	1	3	8,781	24·3	1	10,462	29·0	38. North Riding.
919	421	6,304	17,995	6,394	16,332	2,467	2,515	2,863	35	3	56,248	16·9	1	69,279	20·8	- - Total.
																X. NORTHERN.
305	40	2,196	6,384	2,001	4,712	862	820	760	11	5	18,096	16·8	..	22,559	21·0	39. Durham.
103	10	1,052	3,153	693	2,090	387	556	522	7	2	8,555	16·1	..	10,764	20·3	40. Northumbrlnd.
54	4	600	1,732	641	1,773	344	228	225	..	..	5,601	20·6	..	6,818	25·1	41. Cumberland.
9	1	88	279	127	293	44	52	56	..	16	965	14·5	..	1,295	19·4	42. Westmorland.
471	55	3,936	11,528	3,462	8,868	1,637	1,656	1,563	18	23	33,217	17·1	..	41,436	21·3	- - Total.
																XI. WELSH.
100	22	758	2,028	1,152	2,868	622	379	373	4	9	8,315	28·7	..	9,635	33·3	43. Monmouth.
373	25	2,758	7,241	3,189	9,947	1,771	1,077	1,263	20	23	27,687	24·9	..	31,293	28·2	44. South Wales.
128	11	1,231	3,136	2,337	7,200	1,370	460	553	6	19	16,451	36·8	1	17,974	40·2	45. North Wales.
601	58	4,747	12,405	6,678	20,015	3,763	1,916	2,189	30	51	52,453	28·4	1	58,902	31·9	- - Total.
796	4,53[illegible]	53,803	148,007	74,870	190,223	29,707	28,305	35,883	548	253	573,938	19·1	87	766,234	35·5	TOTAL of Unions in England and Wales.

No. 55.—Comparative Statement of the **Number of Paupers of all Classes** relieved on the **1st July 1893 and 1894.**

DIVISIONS.	Unions.	NUMBER OF PAUPERS OF ALL CLASSES RELIEVED.						Difference between 1st July 1894 and 1893.		Difference per Cent.	
		ON 1st JULY 1893.			ON 1st JULY 1894.						
		In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Inc.	Dec.	Inc.	Dec.
I.—The Metropolis -	30	59,188	47,248	106,436	60,465	48,544	109,009	2,573	—	2·4	—
II.—South Eastern -	98	19,583	57,428	77,011	19,718	57,543	77,261	250	—	0·3	—
III.—South Midland -	64	9,357	42,476	51,833	9,414	43,296	52,710	877	—	1·7	—
IV.—Eastern - -	55	9,002	46,110	55,112	9,077	47,317	56,394	1,282	—	2·3	—
V.—South Western -	79	9,393	62,735	72,128	9,397	63,927	73,324	1,196	—	1·7	—
VI.—West Midland -	82	19,931	69,510	89,441	20,135	71,190	91,325	1,884	—	2·1	—
VII.—North Midland -	45	7,457	40,232	47,689	7,624	41,302	48,926	1,237	—	2·6	—
VIII.—North Western -	42	27,732	58,195	85,927	28,852	58,816	87,668	1,741	—	2·0	—
IX.—York - - -	62	12,709	53,586	66,295	13,032	56,247	69,279	2,984	—	4·5	—
X.—Northern - -	39	8,142	35,414	43,556	8,219	33,217	41,436	—	2,120	—	4·9
XI.—Welsh - - -	52	6,491	52,027	58,518	6,450	52,452	58,902	384	—	0·7	—
Total for England and Wales - -	648	188,985	564,961	753,946	192,383	573,851	766,234	12,288	—	1·6	—

Note.—Details as to the number of paupers of all Classes relieved in each Union-County on the 1st July 1893 and 1st July 1894 have been published in a Parliamentary Return, No. 14 (B. I.), Session 1894.

No. 56.—Comparative Statement of the **Number of Adult Able-Bodied Paupers** (Male and Female, but exclusive of Vagrants), relieved on the **1st July 1893 and 1894.**

DIVISIONS.	Unions.	NUMBER OF ADULT ABLE-BODIED PAUPERS RELIEVED.						Difference between 1st July 1894 and 1893.		Difference per Cent.	
		ON 1st JULY 1893.			ON 1st JULY 1894.						
		In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Inc.	Dec.	Inc.	Dec.
I.—The Metropolis -	30	7,840	6,163	14,003	7,953	5,936	13,889	—	114	—	0·8
II.—South Eastern -	98	2,759	6,721	9,480	3,024	6,518	9,542	62	—	0·7	—
III.—South Midland -	64	1,153	4,357	5,510	1,141	4,329	5,470	—	40	—	0·7
IV.—Eastern - -	55	1,232	5,711	6,943	1,286	5,565	6,851	—	92	—	1·3
V.—South Western -	79	1,440	5,523	6,963	1,564	5,654	7,218	255	—	3·7	—
VI.—West Midland -	82	2,674	8,107	10,781	2,978	8,248	11,226	445	—	4·1	—
VII.—North Midland -	45	959	4,221	5,180	1,049	4,232	5,281	101	—	1·9	—
VIII.—North Western -	42	4,956	8,170	13,126	5,519	8,148	13,667	541	—	4·1	—
IX.—York - - -	62	1,940	7,003	8,943	2,331	7,644	9,975	1,032	—	11·5	—
X.—Northern - -	39	1,498	5,549	7,047	1,507	4,462	5,969	—	1,078	—	15·3
XI.—Welsh - - -	52	614	5,359	5,973	669	5,406	6,075	102	—	1·7	—
Total for England and Wales - -	648	27,065	66,884	93,949	29,021	66,142	95,163	1,214	—	1·3	—

Note.—Details as to the number of adult able-bodied paupers relieved in each Union-County on the 1st July 1893 and 1st July 1894 have been published in a Parliamentary Return, No. 14 (B. I.), Session 1894.

No. 57.

Returns of Pauperism on 1st January 1895.

The total number of Paupers in receipt of relief on the 1st January 1895, in the 648 Unions and Parishes under separate Boards of Guardians in England and Wales, and the eight contributory (out-relief) Unions, is shown in the following table:—

Table I.

In-door.	Out-door.	Gross Total.	Deduct Persons relieved both In-door and Out-door, on the 1st January.	Net Total.
225,109	602,650	827,759	166	827,593

The population of England and Wales, as estimated by the Registrar-General, was 30,060,763 in the middle of the year 1894. Taking this as the basis of the calculation, the Paupers relieved on the 1st of January 1895 amounted to one out of every 36 persons, or 2·8 per cent. of the population.

The next table shows the number of Paupers relieved in each of the different classes therein set forth, distinguishing those receiving in-door relief from those in receipt of out-door relief;—

Table II.

Classes of Paupers.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
Able-bodied Males (Adult)*	21,918	16,199	38,117
Able-bodied Females (Adult)	18,412	57,886	76,298
Children under 16 of Able-bodied Parents relieved	16,424	156,900	173,324
Not Able-bodied Males (Adult)	62,929	78,585	141,514
Not Able-bodied Females (Adult)	40,086	196,269	236,355
Children under 16 relieved with Not Able-bodied Parents, or without Parents	38,749	30,336	69,085
Vagrants	9,561	601	10,162
Insane:			
Males	6,928	28,957†	35,885
Females	8,789	36,258†	45,047
Children under 16	1,313	659†	1,972
Total	225,109	602,650	827,759‡

* The "Adult Able-bodied Males" relieved included those relieved (1) on account of sudden and urgent necessity; (2) on account of their own sickness, accident, or infirmity; (3) on account of the sickness, accident, or infirmity of some member of the family, or of a funeral; and (4) on account of want of work. It will be seen from page 309 that no less than 13,368 out of the 16,199 Adult Able-bodied Males who received Out-door relief were relieved on account of one or other of the first three of these causes, and from page 308 that of the 21,918 Adult Able-bodied Males who received In-door relief, 11,335 were temporarily disabled.

† The majority of Insane Paupers here classed as "Out-door" are in Lunatic Asylums, Registered Hospitals, or Licensed Houses. They numbered 60,896, of whom 27,041 were males, 33,310 females, and 545 children.

‡ This includes the 166 persons who received both In-door and Out-door Relief on the 1st January, as shown in Table I.

The Paupers classed as "In-door" comprise the Paupers in all establishments under the control of the Guardians and in District Schools, and also the paupers in some establishments not under the control of the Guardians, such as schools certified under the 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43; institutions for idiots under the 31 & 32 Vict. c. 122; schools for deaf and dumb, or blind, not certified under the 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43; and other similar institutions.

The number of in-door Paupers, exclusive of vagrants, in the two classes of establishments, are as follows:—

In establishments under the control of Guardians -	208,389
In establishments not under the control of Guardians, viz.:—	
Certified schools - - -	5,078
Hospitals or other institutions - -	2,081
Total - - -	215,548

The numbers of adult in-door Paupers classified as "Able-bodied," who were in health, or who were temporarily disabled, are as follows:—

Able-bodied males:	
In health - - - - -	10,583
Temporarily disabled - - - -	11,335
Able-bodied females:	
In health - - - - -	9,681
Temporarily disabled - - - -	8,731

The patients sent from the Metropolitan Unions and Parishes to the Fever and Small-pox Hospitals provided by the managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District, who numbered 2,530 on the 1st January, are not included in the return, as it is provided by section 80 (4) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, that the admission to such an hospital of a person suffering from infectious disease, or the maintenance of any such person therein, shall not be considered to be parochial relief.

Children boarded out either within or beyond the limits of the Union to which they are chargeable, are classed among the out-door poor. The number of such children on the 1st January 1895 was—

Children boarded out within the Union - -	3,778
Children boarded out beyond the Union - -	1,794
Total - - -	5,572

The total number of children under 16 years of age exclusive of the insane, was 242,409, of whom 55,173 were in receipt of in-door

relief, and 187,236 were receiving out-door relief. Those in receipt of in-door relief included—

Illegitimate children of inmates	6,628
Orphans or other children relieved without their parents	34,486
Children of able-bodied inmates	10,833
Children of not able-bodied inmates	3,226
Total	55,173

The children receiving out-door relief included—

Children resident with their able-bodied fathers who had obtained relief	34,017*
Children dependent on widows	110,709
Illegitimate children with their mothers	551
Children relieved on account of parents being in gaol, &c.	3,081
Children of soldiers, sailors, and marines	232
Children of other non-resident males	8,310
Children of parents who were not able-bodied	20,507
Orphans or other children relieved without parents	9,829
Total	187,236

The adult male Paupers in receipt of out-door relief, who are classified as "Able-bodied" in the returns, were relieved for the following causes:—

On account of sudden and urgent necessity	240
On account of their own sickness, accident, or infirmity	8,839
On account of the sickness, accident, or infirmity of some member of the family, or of a funeral	4,289
On account of want of work or other causes	2,831
Total	16,199

The adult female Paupers in receipt of out-door relief, who are classified as "Able-bodied" in the returns, are subdivided into the following classes:—

Wives of able-bodied men relieved	12,266†
Widows	38,621
Single women without children	2,665
Mothers of illegitimate children	348
Wives relieved on account of husbands being in gaol, &c.	957
Wives of soldiers, sailors, and marines	83
Wives of other non-resident males	2,946
Total	57,886

It further appears from the returns that the number of the out-door Paupers who were in receipt of medical relief only was 17,424, of whom 5,733 were males, 6,466 females, and 5,225 children.

* It has been ascertained that a small number of children whose fathers were not able-bodied, or were lunatics in asylums, or had been admitted to infirmaries are included under this heading.

† It has been ascertained that a small number of wives of men who were not able-bodied, or were lunatics in asylums, or had been admitted to infirmaries are included under this heading.

The numbers of in-door and out-door Paupers, and the total number in every 1,000 of the estimated population, are shown in the next table with regard to the several divisions, the divisions being arranged according to the proportion which the total number of Paupers bears to the estimated population :—

TABLE III.

DIVISIONS.	Estimated Population in the middle of 1894.*	Number of Paupers on 1st January 1895.					
		In-door.		Out-door.		TOTAL.	
		Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.
SOUTH WESTERN - -	1,923,068	10,817	5·6	66,206	34·5	77,023	40·1
EASTERN - - -	1,664,375	11,070	6·7	51,604	31·0	62,674	37·7
WELSH - - -	1,846,814	7,480	4·0	52,986	28·7	60,466	32·7
SOUTH MIDLAND - -	1,968,085	11,629	5·9	45,946	23·4	57,575	29·3
WEST MIDLAND - -	3,314,940	23,361	7·0	73,136	22·1	96,497	29·1
SOUTH EASTERN - -	3,000,257	24,227	8·1	60,359	20·1	84,586	28·2
THE METROPOLIS - -	4,349,166	68,762	15·8	53,514	12·3	122,276	28·1
NORTH MIDLAND - -	1,863,691	9,397	5·1	42,354	22·7	51,751	27·8
NORTHERN - - -	1,946,234	9,404	4·8	35,844	18·4	45,248	23·2
YORK - - - - -	3,327,624	15,033	4·5	58,615	17·6	73,648	22·1
NORTH WESTERN - -	4,856,509	33,929	7·0	61,920	12·7	95,849	19·7
ENGLAND AND WALES - -	30,060,763	225,109	7·5	602,484	20·0	827,593	27·5

* The estimated population in the middle of 1894 of the Divisions and the Union-Counties has been furnished by the Registrar-General.

The following Statement shows the numbers of in-door and out-door Paupers, and the total number in every 1,000 of the estimated population in Union-Counties, the Union-Counties being arranged according to the proportion which the total number of Paupers bears to the estimated population :—

TABLE IV.

Union-Counties.	Estimated Population in the middle of 1894.	Number of Paupers on 1st January 1895.					
		In-door.		Out-door.		Total.	
		Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.
Norfolk - -	464,224	3,602	7·7	18,276	39·4	21,878	47·1
Dorset - - -	190,067	1,023	5·4	6,978	36·7	8,001	42·1
North Wales -	446,969	1,747	3·9	16,630	37·2	18,377	41·1
Devon - - -	644,730	3,367	5·2	22,652	35·2	26,019	40·4
Somerset - -	515,669	3,187	6·2	17,652	34·2	20,839	40·4
Wilts - - -	256,976	1,952	7·6	8,381	32·6	10,333	40·2
Hereford - -	111,727	737	6·6	3,706	33·2	4,443	39·8
Suffolk - -	356,439	2,377	6·7	11,310	31·7	13,687	38·4
Hertford - -	219,196	1,690	7·7	6,714	30·6	8,404	38·3
Oxford - - -	190,079	1,545	8·1	5,605	29·5	7,150	37·6
Cornwall - -	315,626	1,288	4·1	10,543	33·4	11,831	37·5

Union-Counties.	Estimated Population in the middle of 1894.	Number of Paupers on 1st January 1895.					
		In-door.		Out-door.		Total.	
		Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.
Cambridge - -	197,652	1,388	7·0	5,738	29·1	7,126	36·1
Buckingham -	167,139	902	5·4	5,038	30·1	5,940	35·5
Gloucester - -	556,080	4,257	7·7	15,487	27·8	19,744	35·5
Lincoln - -	468,033	2,290	4·9	14,084	30·1	16,374	35·0
Monmouth - -	289,644	1,553	5·4	8,533	29·4	10,086	34·8
Sussex - - -	574,918	4,827	8·4	13,951	24·3	18,778	32·7
Bedford - - -	169,767	901	5·3	4,620	27·2	5,521	32·5
Rutland - -	21,814	130	5·9	580	26·6	710	32·5
Essex - - -	843,712	5,091	6·0	22,018	26·1	27,109	32·1
Stafford - -	1,135,321	7,342	6·5	29,066	25·6	36,408	32·1
Southampton -	697,920	5,380	7·7	16,866	24·2	22,246	31·9
Worcester - -	435,643	2,719	6·2	10,615	24·4	13,334	30·6
York, North Riding	360,633	1,878	5·2	9,165	25·4	11,043	30·6
Huntingdon -	49,305	364	7·4	1,135	23·0	1,499	30·4
York, East Riding	412,616	2,437	5·9	9,910	24·0	12,347	29·9
South Wales -	1,110,201	4,180	3·8	27,823	25·0	32,003	28·8
London - -	4,349,166	68,762	15·8	53,514	12·3	122,276	28·1
Northampton -	318,515	1,530	4·8	7,388	23·2	8,918	28·0
Kent - -	839,477	7,445	8·9	15,615	18·6	23,060	27·5
Leicester - -	397,588	2,302	5·8	8,636	21·7	10,938	27·5
Berks - - -	275,093	2,495	9·1	4,590	16·7	7,085	25·8
Cumberland - -	271,569	1,357	5·0	5,662	20·8	7,019	25·8
Nottingham - -	528,386	2,596	4·9	10,474	19·8	13,070	24·7
Derby - -	447,870	2,079	4·6	8,580	19·2	10,659	23·8
Durham - -	1,076,579	5,286	4·9	19,569	18·2	24,855	23·1
Westmorland -	66,755	377	5·6	1,155	17·3	1,532	22·9
Northumberland -	531,331	2,384	4·5	9,458	17·8	11,842	22·3
Surrey - -	612,849	4,080	6·7	9,337	15·2	13,417	21·9
Chester - -	737,296	4,133	5·6	11,967	16·2	16,100	21·8
Salop - -	250,920	1,857	7·4	3,479	13·9	5,336	21·3
Warwick - -	825,249	6,449	7·8	10,783	13·1	17,232	20·9
Middlesex - -	656,432	3,309	5·0	9,708	14·8	13,017	19·8
York, West Riding	2,554,375	10,718	4·2	39,540	15·5	50,258	19·7
Lancaster - -	4,119,213	29,796	7·3	49,953	12·1	79,749	19·4

It will be seen that the variations in the amount of pauperism in the several Union-Counties, as compared with population, are very considerable. The proportion which the Paupers bore to the estimated population was smallest in the Union-Counties of Lancaster and York, West Riding, and in these counties the proportion was not half as great as it was in Norfolk, Dorset, North Wales, Devon, Wilts, Somerset, and Hereford. In Lancaster the out-door pauperism was smaller, as compared with population, than in any of the other 44 Union-Counties, whilst the in-door pauperism was only smaller than in 13 of those Union-Counties. In the West Riding, the in-door pauperism as compared with population was smaller than in 41 out of the other Union-Counties, whilst the out-door pauperism was smaller than in 38 of them.

The following summary of the returns gives the numbers of Paupers of various classes relieved in the several Union-Counties on the 1st January 1895 :—

SUMMARY of RETURNS of PAUPERS RELIEVED

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	Estimated Population in the middle of 1894.	IN-DOOR PAUPERS.													
			ABLE-BODIED AND THEIR CHILDREN.					NOT ABLE-BODIED.			LUNATICS, INSANE PERSONS, AND IDIOTS.			Vagrants relieved in the Workhouse.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.
			Males.		Females.											
			In Health.	Temporarily Disabled.	In Health.	Temporarily Disabled.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.			
I. THE METROPOLIS.†																
1. London -	30	4,349,166	2,840	3,122	2,277	2,022	2,988	17,422	15,134	15,296	2,477	2,965	834	1,385	68,762	15·8
II. SOUTH EASTERN.																
2. Surrey - -	11	612,849	142	196	124	191	301	1,335	727	537	59	87	9	372	4,080	6·7
3. Kent - -	26	839,477	358	462	300	286	684	2,397	1,125	1,067	129	138	10	489	7,445	8·9
4. Sussex - -	23	574,918	353	223	212	200	411	1,471	739	607	138	166	3	304	4,827	8·4
5. Southampton	26	697,920	336	304	228	269	511	1,464	822	797	183	238	12	216	5,380	7·7
6. Berks - -	12	275,093	135	101	113	76	222	715	359	446	57	72	3	196	2,495	9·1
Total - -	98	3,000,257	1,324	1,286	977	1,022	2,129	7,382	3,772	3,454	566	701	37	1,577	24,227	8·1
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.																
7. Middlesex -	6	656,432	152	95	140	85	323	878	590	827	32	36	2	149	3,309	5·0
8. Hertford -	12	219,196	90	103	75	68	162	576	226	171	26	42	..	151	1,690	7·7
9. Buckingham	7	167,139	45	34	39	26	91	331	130	60	20	35	..	91	902	5·4
10. Oxford - -	9	190,079	112	30	91	20	179	396	236	228	28	59	1	165	1,545	8·1
11. Northampton	12	318,515	82	46	65	16	118	589	236	196	30	60	1	91	1,530	4·8
12. Huntingdon -	3	49,305	13	8	15	12	35	172	54	26	2	11	..	16	364	7·4
13. Bedford -	6	169,767	55	28	37	16	53	329	182	105	9	27	..	60	901	5·3
14. Cambridge -	9	197,652	88	40	89	19	141	548	249	129	13	32	..	40	1,388	7·0
Total - -	64	1,968,085	637	384	551	262	1,102	3,819	1,903	1,742	160	302	4	763	11,629	5·9
IV. EASTERN.																
15. Essex - -	16	843,712	213	128	170	134	273	1,800	956	961	115	157	16	168	5,091	6·0
16. Suffolk - -	17	356,439	208	144	139	115	279	767	253	279	54	56	3	80	2,377	6·7
17. Norfolk -	22	464,224	285	120	265	74	486	1,026	539	476	92	127	6	106	3,602	7·7
Total -	55	1,664,375	706	392	574	323	1,038	3,593	1,748	1,716	261	340	25	354	11,070	6·7
V. SOUTH WESTERN.																
18. Wilts - -	17	256,976	135	54	127	60	240	570	262	235	59	87	9	114	1,952	7·6
19. Dorset - -	12	190,067	53	13	45	14	70	374	201	134	32	38	1	48	1,023	5·4
20. Devon - -	20	644,730	232	151	275	198	314	764	546	410	138	157	10	172	3,367	5·2
21. Cornwall -	13	315,626	9	5	107	42	231	294	296	212	30	55	4	3	1,288	4·1
22. Somerset -	17	515,669	124	115	163	109	294	922	564	447	110	156	10	173	3,187	6·2
Total - -	79	1,923,068	553	338	717	423	1,149	2,924	1,869	1,438	369	493	34	510	10,817	5·6
VI. WEST MIDLAND.																
23. Gloucester -	17	556,080	209	167	250	121	375	1,207	690	582	172	301	16	167	4,257	7·7
24. Hereford -	8	111,727	10	15	22	17	47	298	109	116	26	37	3	37	737	6·6
25. Salop - -	15	250,920	83	45	95	39	174	658	248	247	40	76	6	146	1,857	7·4

† The Metropolis contains all the county of London, except the hamlet of Penge.

on the 1st January 1895.

OUT-DOOR PAUPERS.																
ABLE-BODIED AND THEIR CHILDREN.				NOT ABLE-BODIED.			LUNATICS, INSANE PERSONS, AND IDIOTS.			Vagrants relieved out of the Workhouse.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Deduct: Persons relieved both In-door and Out-door; also Persons whose Relief is transferred to the non-settled Poor Accounts.	Net Total of Persons relieved.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.
Adult Males.		Adult Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.							
Relieved on account of their own Sickness, Accident, or Infirmity.	Relieved for other Causes.															
																I. THE METROPOLIS
873	1,266	5,313	13,058	3,726	15,317	1,877	4,927	7,144	19	47	53,567	12·3	53	122,276	28·1	1. London.
																II. SOUTH EASTERN
220	147	949	2,423	1,074	2,866	521	466	650	21	..	9,337	15·2	..	13,417	21·9	2. Surrey.
154	116	1,358	3,985	1,962	5,119	930	825	1,058	111	..	15,618	18·6	3	23,060	27·5	3. Kent.
188	240	1,179	3,117	2,130	4,808	935	557	782	20	..	13,956	24·3	5	18,778	32·7	4. Sussex.
165	238	1,485	3,943	2,384	6,101	904	709	918	26	..	16,873	24·2	7	22,246	31·9	5. Southampton.
72	111	435	1,163	649	1,302	168	319	367	13	..	4,599	16·7	9	7,085	25·8	6. Berks.
799	852	5,406	14,631	8,199	20,196	3,458	2,876	3,775	191	..	60,383	20·1	24	84,586	28·2	- - Total.
																III. SOUTH MIDLAND
168	179	1,014	2,929	1,007	2,876	296	485	719	35	..	9,708	14·8	..	13,017	19·8	7. Middlesex.
122	93	586	1,302	1,130	2,577	287	256	377	6	..	6,736	30·6	22	8,404	38·3	8. Hertford.
79	48	391	1,055	968	1,843	241	157	244	12	..	5,038	30·1	..	5,940	35·5	9. Buckingham.
72	94	399	1,015	1,081	2,119	277	203	320	12	15	5,607	29·5	2	7,150	37·6	10. Oxford.
77	17	545	1,592	1,334	2,639	443	303	407	30	1	7,388	23·2	..	8,918	28·0	11. Northampton.
13	18	73	199	212	437	58	51	74	..	..	1,135	23·0	..	1,499	30·4	12. Huntingdon.
35	62	260	808	844	1,914	210	224	261	2	..	4,620	27·2	..	5,521	32·5	13. Bedford.
63	65	399	1,018	1,030	2,349	270	224	309	6	5	5,738	29·1	..	7,126	36·1	14. Cambridge.
629	576	3,667	9,918	7,606	16,754	2,082	1,903	2,711	103	21	45,970	23·4	24	57,575	29·3	- - Total.
																IV. EASTERN.
459	558	2,449	6,464	3,070	6,471	977	578	968	11	57	22,062	26·1	44	27,109	32·1	15. Essex.
192	181	931	2,434	2,091	4,097	459	406	507	5	7	11,310	31·7	..	13,687	38·4	16. Suffolk.
330	268	1,621	4,096	2,920	7,080	714	544	692	11	..	18,276	39·4	..	21,878	47·1	17. Norfolk.
981	1,007	5,001	12,994	8,081	17,648	2,150	1,528	2,167	27	64	51,648	31·0	44	62,674	37·7	- - Total.
																V. SOUTH WESTERN
107	139	633	1,646	1,510	3,051	480	353	442	4	21	8,386	32·6	5	10,333	40·2	18. Wilts.
55	50	469	1,240	1,326	2,976	336	250	273	3	..	6,978	36·7	..	8,001	42·1	19. Dorset.
226	159	1,644	3,852	4,047	9,428	1,616	709	949	17	5	22,652	35·2	..	26,019	40·4	20. Devon.
71	26	885	2,321	1,408	4,389	760	303	379	1	..	10,543	33·4	..	11,831	37·5	21. Cornwall.
183	211	1,279	3,447	3,108	6,932	1,113	590	766	13	10	17,652	34·2	..	20,839	40·4	22. Somerset.
642	585	4,910	12,506	11,399	26,776	4,305	2,205	2,809	38	36	66,211	34·5	5	77,023	40·1	- - Total.
																VI. WEST MIDLAND
219	240	1,466	3,991	2,111	5,187	829	591	814	40	..	15,488	27·8	1	19,744	35·5	23. Gloucester.
48	38	252	666	633	1,382	226	200	261	..	..	3,706	33·2	..	4,443	39·8	24. Hereford.
29	43	243	649	549	1,118	185	318	346	2	..	3,482	13·9	3	5,336	21·3	25. Salop.

SUMMARY of RETURNS of PAUPERS RELIEVED

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	Estimated Population in the middle of 1894.	IN-DOOR PAUPERS.													OUT-DOOR PAUPERS.		
			ABLE-BODIED AND THEIR CHILDREN.					NOT ABLE-BODIED.			LUNATICS, INSANE PERSONS, AND IDIOTS.			Vagrants relieved in the Workhouse.	Total.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.
			Males.		Females.												
			In Health.	Temporarily Disabled.	In Health.	Temporarily Disabled.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.				
VI. WEST MIDLAND—*cont.*																	
26. Stafford	17	1,135,321	265	596	236	456	712	2,151	883	992	244	315	28	464	7,342	6·5	
27. Worcester	11	435,643	184	100	194	65	322	793	395	372	42	94	1	157	2,719	6·2	
28. Warwick	14	825,249	283	141	336	155	483	2,016	1,383	1,041	116	186	12	297	6,449	7·8	
Total	82	3,314,940	1,034	1,064	1,133	853	2,113	7,123	3,708	3,350	640	1,009	66	1,268	23,361	7·0	
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.																	
29. Leicester	11	397,588	93	76	114	50	182	749	300	273	57	84	7	317	2,302	5·8	
30. Rutland	2	21,814	8	6	6	8	9	46	20	15	1	4	..	7	130	5·9	
31. Lincoln	15	468,033	91	138	77	114	190	823	269	383	55	69	2	79	2,290	4·9	
32. Nottingham	8	528,386	102	129	91	112	149	772	329	484	111	109	11	197	2,596	4·9	
33. Derby	9	447,870	133	85	96	84	205	567	270	286	70	80	3	200	2,079	4·6	
Total	45	1,863,691	427	434	384	368	735	2,957	1,188	1,441	294	346	23	800	9,397	5·1	
VIII. NORTH WESTERN.																	
34. Chester	12	737,296	274	336	226	268	369	899	527	744	110	167	33	180	4,133	5·6	
35. Lancaster	30	4,119,213	1,324	2,412	1,252	1,872	1,920	7,306	5,559	4,701	1,043	1,205	125	1,077	29,796	7·3	
Total	42	4,856,509	1,598	2,748	1,478	2,140	2,289	8,205	6,086	5,445	1,153	1,372	158	1,257	33,929	7·0	
IX. YORK.																	
36. West Riding	35	2,554,375	703	713	562	562	975	3,031	1,654	1,040	460	483	21	514	10,718	4·2	
37. East Riding	10	412,616	86	96	106	73	161	879	400	356	54	108	6	112	2,437	5·9	
38. North Riding	17	360,633	58	48	70	53	184	697	239	288	25	42	3	171	1,878	5·2	
Total	62	3,327,624	847	857	738	688	1,320	4,607	2,293	1,684	539	633	30	797	15,033	4·5	
X. NORTHERN.																	
39. Durham	15	1,076,579	287	306	302	209	656	1,452	698	830	100	132	25	289	5,286	4·9	
40. Northumbrld.	12	531,331	189	123	201	98	225	453	337	384	70	85	17	202	2,384	4·5	
41. Cumberland	9	271,569	29	58	61	77	140	405	181	234	59	65	1	47	1,357	5·0	
42. Westmorland	3	66,755	35	7	26	..	31	97	33	64	17	23	..	44	377	5·6	
Total	39	1,946,234	540	494	590	384	1,052	2,407	1,249	1,512	246	305	43	582	9,404	4·8	
XI. WELSH.																	
43. Monmouth	6	289,644	10	72	25	83	121	615	263	279	20	27	..	38	1,553	5·4	
44. South Wales	27	1,110,201	49	101	120	120	201	1,355	674	1,092	118	135	58	157	4,180	3·8	
45. North Wales	19	446,969	18	43	117	43	187	520	199	300	85	161	1	73	1,747	3·9	
Total	52	1,846,814	77	216	262	246	509	2,490	1,136	1,671	223	323	59	268	7,480	4·0	
TOTALS of Unions in England and Wales	648	30,060,763	10,588	11,335	9,681	8,731	16,424	62,929	40,086	38,749	6,928	8,789	1,813	9,561	225,109	7·5	

on the **1st January 1895**—*continued.*

OUT-DOOR PAUPERS.																Divisions and Union-Counties
Able-Bodied and their Children.				Not Able-Bodied.			Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots.			Vagrants relieved out of the Workhouse.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Deduct Persons relieved both in door and Out-door, also Persons whose Relief has been transferred to the non-settled Poor Accounts.	Net Total of Persons relieved.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	
Adult Males.		Adult Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.							
Relieved on account of their own Sickness, Accident, or Infirmity.	Relieved for other Causes.															
																VI. W. Midland *cont.*
589	218	3,027	8,779	4,116	8,643	1,717	958	993	19	11	29,070	25·6	4	36,408	32·1	26. Stafford.
121	167	902	2,743	1,572	3,614	479	439	571	7	..	10,615	24·4	..	13,334	30·6	27. Worcester.
131	75	850	2,679	1,355	3,106	526	971	1,058	17	21	10,789	13·1	6	17,232	20·9	28. Warwick.
1,137	781	6,740	19,507	10,336	23,050	3,962	3,477	4,043	85	32	73,150	22·1	14	96,497	29·1	- - Total.
																VII. N. Midland
107	89	743	2,136	1,431	2,839	341	419	524	7	..	8,636	21·7	..	10,938	27·5	29. Leicester.
6	1	48	109	104	246	9	33	24	..	..	580	26·6	..	710	32·5	30. Rutland.
173	46	1,105	2,874	2,577	5,543	804	402	523	12	26	14,085	30·1	1	16,374	35·0	31. Lincoln.
107	61	911	2,600	1,675	3,426	526	548	605	5	10	10,474	19·8	..	13,070	24·7	32. Nottingham.
175	16	859	2,445	1,321	2,764	321	337	335	7	..	8,580	19·2	..	10,659	23·8	33. Derby.
568	213	3,666	10,164	7,108	14,818	2,001	1,739	2,011	31	36	42,355	22·7	1	51,751	27·8	- - Total.
																VIII. N. Weste
126	159	1,257	3,508	1,281	3,716	561	588	747	10	14	11,967	16·2	..	16,100	21·8	34. Chester.
939	525	6,119	16,709	3,821	11,880	1,990	3,552	4,207	66	145	49,953	12·1	..	79,749	19·4	35. Lancaster.
1,065	684	7,376	20,217	5,102	15,596	2,551	4,140	4,954	76	159	61,920	12·7	..	95,849	19·7	- - Total.
																IX. York.
665	571	4,592	13,250	4,117	10,742	1,559	1,889	2,082	35	38	39,540	15·5	..	50,258	19·7	36. West Riding.
129	51	965	2,735	1,323	3,443	516	351	395	2	..	9,910	24·0	..	12,347	29·9	37. East Riding.
155	86	983	2,891	1,230	2,597	485	322	394	1	22	9,166	25·4	1	11,043	30·6	38. North Ridin
949	708	6,540	18,876	6,670	16,782	2,560	2,562	2,871	38	60	58,616	17·6	1	73,648	22·1	- - Total.
																X. Northern
367	328	2,491	7,121	2,045	4,835	807	787	778	10	..	19,569	18·2	..	24,855	23·1	39. Durham.
89	219	1,224	3,593	722	2,104	405	563	530	9	..	9,458	17·8	..	11,842	22·3	40. Northumber
59	11	612	1,734	657	1,768	366	240	215	..	..	5,662	20·8	..	7,019	25·8	41. Cumberland.
10	45	128	374	132	307	42	49	60	..	8	1,155	17·3	..	1,532	22·9	42. Westmorland
525	603	4,455	12,822	3,556	9,014	1,620	1,639	1,583	19	8	35,844	18·4	..	45,248	23·2	- - Total.
																XI. Welsh.
126	6	776	2,092	1,197	2,950	614	368	379	1	24	8,533	29·4	..	10,086	34·8	43. Monmouth.
389	34	2,771	6,985	3,255	10,155	1,758	1,124	1,263	26	63	27,823	25·0	..	32,003	28·8	44. South Wales
156	45	1,265	3,130	2,350	7,213	1,398	469	548	5	51	16,630	37·2	..	18,377	41·1	45. North Wales
671	85	4,812	12,207	6,802	20,318	3,770	1,961	2,190	32	138	52,986	28·7	..	60,466	32·7	- - Total.
8,839	7,360	57,886	156,900	78,585	196,269	30,336	28,957	36,258	659	601	602,650	20·0	166	827,593	27·5	Totals of Union England and Wa

No. 58.—Comparative Statement of the Number of Paupers of all Classes relieved on the 1st January 1894 and 1895.

Divisions.	Unions.	Number of Paupers of all Classes Relieved.						Difference between 1st Jan. 1895 and 1894.		Difference per Cent.	
		On 1st January 1894.			On 1st January 1895.						
		In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Inc.	Dec.	Inc.	Dec.
I.—The Metropolis	30	67,715	55,128	122,843	68,762	53,514	122,276	—	567	—	0·5
II.—South Eastern	98	24,134	60,498	84,632	24,227	60,359	84,586	—	46	—	0·1
III.—South Midland	64	11,579	46,622	58,201	11,629	45,946	57,575	—	626	—	1·1
IV.—Eastern	55	10,953	51,296	62,249	11,070	51,604	62,674	425	—	0·7	—
V.—South Western	79	10,706	65,468	76,174	10,817	66,206	77,023	849	—	1·1	—
VI.—West Midland	82	22,993	72,211	95,204	23,361	73,136	96,497	1,293	—	1·4	—
VII.—North Midland	45	9,052	41,907	50,959	9,397	42,354	51,751	792	—	1·6	—
VIII.—North Western	42	33,208	61,055	94,263	33,929	61,920	95,849	1,586	—	1·7	—
IX.—York	62	14,699	57,752	72,451	15,033	58,615	73,648	1,197	—	1·7	—
X.—Northern	39	9,265	35,026	44,291	9,404	35,844	45,248	957	—	2·2	—
XI.—Welsh	52	7,388	53,266	60,654	7,480	52,986	60,466	—	188	—	0·3
Total for England and Wales	648	221,692	600,229	821,921	225,109	602,484	827,593	5,672	—	0·7	—

Note.—Details as to the number of paupers of all classes relieved in each Union-County on the 1st January 1894 and 1st January 1895 have been published in a Parliamentary Paper, No. 75 (B.), Session 1895.

No. 59.—Comparative Statement of the Number of Adult Able-bodied Paupers (Male and Female, but exclusive of Vagrants), relieved on the 1st January 1894 and 1895.

Divisions.	Unions.	Number of Adult Able-bodied Paupers Relieved.						Difference between 1st Jan. 1895 and 1894.		Difference per Cent.	
		On 1st January 1894.			On 1st January 1895.						
		In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Inc.	Dec.	Inc.	Dec.
I.—The Metropolis	30	10,288	8,543	18,831	10,261	7,452	17,713	—	1,118	—	5·9
II.—South Eastern	98	4,693	7,527	12,220	4,609	7,057	11,666	—	554	—	4·5
III.—South Midland	64	1,856	5,569	7,425	1,834	4,872	6,706	—	719	—	9·7
IV.—Eastern	55	1,949	7,377	9,326	1,995	6,989	8,984	—	342	—	3·7
V.—South Western	79	1,955	6,327	8,282	2,031	6,137	8,168	—	114	—	1·4
VI.—West Midland	82	3,864	8,828	12,692	4,084	8,658	12,742	50	—	0·4	—
VII.—North Midland	45	1,519	4,666	6,185	1,613	4,447	6,060	—	125	—	2·0
VIII.—North Western	42	7,520	9,358	16,878	7,964	9,125	17,089	211	—	1·3	—
IX.—York	62	2,733	8,458	11,191	3,130	8,197	11,327	136	—	1·2	—
X.—Northern	39	1,779	5,200	6,979	2,008	5,583	7,591	612	—	8·8	—
XI.—Welsh	52	763	5,706	6,469	801	5,568	6,369	—	100	—	1·5
Total for England and Wales	648	38,919	77,559	116,478	40,330	74,085	114,415	—	2,063	—	1·8

Note.—Details as to the number of adult able-bodied paupers relieved in each Union-County on the 1st January 1894 and 1st January 1895 have been published in a Parliamentary Paper, No. 5 (B.) Session 1895.

No. 60.

Pauperism on the 1st January and on the 1st July.—Serial Statement from January 1858 to January 1895.

No. 60.—PAUPERISM on the 1ST JANUARY and on the 1ST JULY.—

Number of Paupers in receipt of Relief on the First day of—	IN-DOOR PAUPERS.										
	ABLE-BODIED.			NOT ABLE-BODIED.			INSANE.			Vagrants.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.		
January 1858 - -	7,671	16,382	21,047	27,372	21,898	32,132	3,049	4,134	372	1,593	135,650
July 1858 - -	3,576	11,051	14,631	22,726	19,453	29,754	3,122	4,244	325	1,189	110,070
January 1859 - -	6,389	13,709	16,679	27,307	20,931	29,839	3,467	4,666	318	1,273	124,578
July 1859 - -	3,136	9,844	12,149	22,287	19,011	27,365	3,348	4,573	314	1,270	103,297
January 1860 - -	5,737	12,860	15,241	26,988	20,005	27,427	3,335	4,492	321	903	117,309
July 1860 - -	3,260	9,848	12,142	23,047	18,927	25,544	3,344	4,646	319	1,146	102,223
January 1861 - -	7,589	15,813	19,441	29,227	21,735	28,480	3,512	4,837	327	1,179	132,140
July 1861 - -	4,274	12,537	15,679	24,554	20,121	27,840	3,547	5,010	652	1,798	116,012
January 1862 - -	8,737	17,841	22,247	31,091	22,745	29,899	3,546	4,912	345	1,828	143,191
July 1862 - -	4,706	13,388	16,664	26,321	21,241	29,014	3,778	5,245	649	2,426	123,432
January 1863 - -	9,098	17,403	21,224	32,344	23,447	30,599	3,799	5,210	381	2,692	146,197
July 1863 - -	4,967	13,044	16,434	27,186	21,390	29,721	3,898	5,441	543	2,744	125,368
January 1864 - -	7,733	15,930	19,066	31,951	23,077	30,430	3,855	5,346	386	1,976	139,750
July 1864 - -	4,285	11,595	14,419	27,041	21,332	29,003	4,038	5,648	377	2,348	120,086
January 1865 - -	8,040	15,360	18,097	33,117	23,304	30,476	3,879	5,486	360	2,055	140,174
July 1865 - -	4,390	11,596	13,829	27,427	21,806	29,501	4,099	5,803	385	2,864	121,700
January 1866 - -	7,270	15,020	17,051	33,331	24,017	31,159	4,092	5,663	383	3,166	141,152
July 1866 - -	4,275	11,417	14,149	28,064	22,481	29,735	4,242	5,941	356	3,047	123,707
January 1867 - -	7,851	15,548	18,537	34,940	24,859	32,377	4,258	5,869	390	3,566	148,195
July 1867 - -	5,019	13,234	16,334	29,626	23,213	31,668	4,394	6,280	429	3,854	134,051
January 1868 - -	10,594	18,052	21,583	36,948	26,376	34,494	4,384	5,864	428	4,357	163,080
July 1868 - -	5,688	13,973	16,800	32,121	24,053	34,728	4,471	5,945	411	6,033	144,233
January 1869 - -	11,268	18,558	21,881	38,927	25,419	35,868	4,653	6,053	444	5,346	168,417
July 1869 - -	5,973	13,927	16,377	32,660	24,018	34,650	4,480	5,995	461	5,104	143,645
January 1870 - -	12,424	17,965	20,780	40,937	26,230	35,616	4,715	6,184	473	4,147	169,471
July 1870 - -	6,833	13,271	15,849	34,269	23,879	33,648	4,634	6,225	473	5,513	144,594
January 1871 - -	12,714	16,606	20,139	41,579	26,912	35,235	5,061	6,585	458	2,784	168,073
July 1871 - -	6,277	12,662	14,223	34,159	24,694	33,024	5,429	7,101	543	3,440	141,552
January 1872 - -	9,719	15,316	16,721	39,689	26,078	33,089	5,601	7,491	529	2,562	156,795
July 1872 - -	5,068	11,541	13,379	32,837	24,694	31,189	5,691	7,563	557	1,987	134,506
January 1873 - -	7,999	14,054	16,149	39,811	26,845	32,362	5,872	7,935	579	2,565	154,171
July 1873 - -	4,641	11,210	13,211	33,126	25,582	30,910	5,822	7,910	569	2,154	135,135
January 1874 - -	7,323	13,270	15,112	39,457	27,582	31,891	6,024	8,319	580	2,721	152,279
July 1874 - -	4,841	10,937	12,882	33,948	26,121	31,001	6,139	8,508	561	3,006	137,944

Serial Statement from January 1858 to January 1895.

OUT-DOOR PAUPERS.													
Able-Bodied.			Not Able-Bodied.			Insane.			Vagrants relieved out of the Workhouse.	Total out of the Workhouse.*	Deduct.†	Net Total of Persons relieved.	Number of Paupers in receipt of Relief on the First day of—
Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.					
40,262	107,067	257,956	101,604	231,329	53,067	5,872	7,289	259	823	805,528	626	940,552	January 1858.
24,298	87,924	213,326	97,471	224,906	49,426	6,080	7,428	257	880	711,996	584	821,482	July 1858.
26,811	90,509	220,691	99,865	227,521	50,267	9,438	11,754	309	880	738,045	545	862,078	January 1859.
23,480	85,406	205,580	97,924	225,239	48,137	9,750	12,043	317	997	708,873	551	811,619	July 1859.
27,120	88,409	211,497	100,460	228,180	48,757	10,041	12,651	331	639	728,085	519	844,875	January 1860.
25,107	85,357	202,783	97,351	225,597	48,469	10,228	12,896	330	591	710,290	674	811,839	July 1860.
32,654	94,470	224,734	101,900	230,673	49,957	10,516	13,333	362	762	760,224*a*	496	891,868	January 1861.
28,679	91,487	212,754	99,161	229,797	48,375	10,567	13,521	363	907	736,058	496	851,574	July 1861.
38,247	102,821	243,073	103,898	236,580	51,876	10,996	14,087	329	1,002	803,657*b*	682	946,166	January 1862.
36,812	104,961	242,804	103,827	236,877	51,610	10,840	13,867	371	1,180	803,706	880	926,258	July 1862.
73,211	153,787	323,623	111,570	248,379	57,470	11,484	14,789	355	1,542	997,021*c*	594	1,142,624	January 1863.
46,566	122,131	267,433	109,319	246,545	55,150	11,420	14,520	390	1,384	875,199	593	999,974	July 1863.
44,602	118,485	265,890	110,684	249,052	54,211	12,063	15,401	367	1,162	872,644*d*	641	1,011,753	January 1864.
31,229	100,911	230,075	106,374	242,883	51,983	11,876	14,954	319	1,021	792,328	537	911,877	July 1864.
38,226	108,510	248,153	109,877	246,610	53,416	12,465	15,781	371	1,284	835,490*e*	892	974,772	January 1865.
27,921	95,720	219,709	105,397	241,005	50,551	12,320	15,529	370	947	770,046	455	891,291	July 1865.
29,746	97,284	225,515	106,213	242,232	51,960	12,883	16,279	395	1,303	784,170*f*	509	924,813	January 1866.
26,601	93,312	217,081	103,428	239,034	48,880	12,694	15,825	372	1,028	758,610	869	881,448	July 1866.
33,878	101,031	239,465	107,253	247,005	54,690	13,331	16,824	418	1,461	815,815*g*	810	963,200	January 1867.
29,083	97,329	230,332	105,762	244,825	52,901	13,355	16,676	379	1,394	792,252	759	925,544	July 1867.
42,893	114,091	269,956	111,145	252,014	53,041	14,133	17,645	473	1,772	877,872*h*	849	1,040,103	January 1868.
32,019	103,528	244,429	108,953	251,394	51,750	14,399	17,906	555	1,913	828,095	941	971,387	July 1868.
40,427	112,909	268,146	112,985	257,145	51,415	14,818	18,431	418	1,674	878,991*i*	839	1,046,569	January 1869.
31,277	103,798	246,454	110,389	255,879	50,557	14,995	18,577	446	1,588	834,475	420	977,700	July 1869.
44,810	118,890	281,746	116,515	264,014	53,058	15,368	19,151	453	1,283	915,727*k*	377	1,084,821	January 1870.
31,196	103,655	246,563	112,483	260,600	52,392	15,927	19,312	418	1,117	843,663	385	987,872	July 1870.
44,112	116,407	282,087	117,681	265,638	54,784	15,952	19,772	506	951	917,890	302	1,085,661	January 1871.
28,801	100,328	242,779	112,013	259,962	51,592	15,747	19,553	423	853	832,051	309	973,294	July 1871.
29,793	98,925	238,683	111,098	257,535	51,385	15,895	19,936	534	816	824,600	353	981,042	January 1872.
20,990	84,553	206,792	102,159	244,876	46,382	15,922	20,143	562	385	742,764	265	877,005	July 1872.
22,044	83,600	204,683	100,662	242,605	45,523	16,068	20,338	461	462	736,446	245	890,372	January 1873.
17,597	76,198	189,506	93,828	231,932	41,235	16,095	20,457	407	331	687,586	198	822,523	July 1873.
18,245	75,486	187,798	92,241	228,557	40,290	16,426	20,650	422	368	680,483	392	832,370	January 1874.
15,633	70,190	174,981	88,301	221,640	37,227	16,752	21,012	375	293	646,404	342	784,006	July 1874.

* Including *a* 863, *b* 748, *c* 811, *d* 727, *e* 797, *f* 360, *g* 459, *h* 709, *i* 623, *k* 439, cases of medical relief not classified which are not included in the preceding columns.

† The figures in this column represent the number of persons who received in-door as well as out-door relief on the days mentioned, and are therefore entered both in the in-door and the out-door totals; also those non-settled paupers whose relief had been transferred to the accounts of the unions to which it was chargeable.

PAUPERISM on the 1ST JANUARY and on the 1ST JULY.—

Number of Paupers in receipt of Relief on the First day of—	IN-DOOR PAUPERS.										
	ABLE-BODIED.			NOT ABLE-BODIED.			INSANE.			Vagrants.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Children under 16	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.		
January 1875	8,289	12,907	15,099	41,488	28,365	32,080	6,243	8,613	627	1,944	155,655
July 1875	4,483	9,581	11,657	33,277	26,127	31,089	6,056	8,474	644	2,850	134,238
January 1876	6,645	11,410	13,807	41,036	28,713	31,830	6,193	8,674	623	2,999	151,930
July 1876	4,370	9,530	11,929	35,147	27,764	30,875	6,160	8,752	646	3,028	138,201
January 1877	7,206	11,787	14,500	43,716	30,834	33,096	6,465	8,943	644	3,830	161,021
July 1877	4,566	10,077	12,947	37,680	29,539	33,268	6,416	8,888	696	2,940	147,017
January 1878	8,053	13,354	16,331	45,878	31,939	35,096	6,621	8,890	713	4,546	171,421
July 1878	4,839	10,730	13,967	39,347	30,793	35,156	6,505	8,800	719	3,306	154,162
January 1879	9,155	13,495	16,751	49,745	33,567	36,565	6,613	8,767	687	4,196	179,541
July 1879	6,376	11,801	14,719	42,969	31,716	36,617	6,433	8,637	777	6,938	166,983
January 1880	11,472	15,519	19,551	53,281	34,508	38,579	6,714	8,906	774	5,347	194,651
July 1880	6,406	12,267	16,057	44,098	32,571	37,642	6,655	8,882	839	7,041	172,458
January 1881	11,152	15,205	18,945	53,262	35,058	39,100	6,856	9,078	782	5,848	195,286
July 1881	6,624	12,416	15,663	44,340	32,917	38,590	6,656	8,864	803	5,976	172,849
January 1882	10,506	14,956	18,521	52,822	35,221	39,653	6,827	9,036	891	5,466	193,899
July 1882	6,301	11,948	14,987	44,571	33,375	38,558	6,764	9,068	871	4,749	171,192
January 1883	10,302	14,565	17,877	54,233	36,595	39,765	6,926	9,277	846	4,286	194,672
July 1883	6,240	11,496	14,735	44,597	34,140	38,401	6,763	9,120	904	3,057	169,453
January 1884	9,692	13,689	16,879	53,416	36,779	39,875	6,993	9,339	931	4,646	192,239
July 1884	6,025	11,436	14,303	46,062	35,077	38,969	6,921	9,239	983	3,894	172,909
January 1885	10,445	13,464	16,430	55,485	37,216	39,861	7,023	9,309	951	4,548	194,732
July 1885	6,532	11,307	13,715	46,564	34,836	38,387	6,855	9,128	992	4,423	172,739
January 1886	12,052	13,964	16,439	57,570	37,656	39,556	6,954	9,205	1,044	5,201	199,641
July 1886	7,345	11,628	13,721	47,794	34,886	38,352	6,797	9,080	1,104	4,423	175,130
January 1887	13,196	13,836	16,414	59,305	37,706	39,058	7,117	9,222	999	4,845	201,698
July 1887	7,642	11,731	13,727	49,383	35,516	38,170	7,012	9,198	1,082	4,421	177,882
January 1888	14,352	14,285	16,596	60,718	38,251	38,860	7,244	9,341	1,019	5,620	206,286
July 1888	8,303	11,700	13,358	49,968	35,920	36,885	7,188	9,264	1,122	5,600	179,308
January 1889	13,355	13,836	15,889	60,670	39,025	37,926	7,274	9,277	939	6,712	204,903
July 1889	7,374	11,335	12,978	49,413	36,636	36,175	7,215	9,335	1,050	3,850	175,361
January 1890	12,466	13,451	14,876	60,728	39,138	36,636	7,327	9,387	1,039	5,434	200,482
July 1890	7,335	10,744	11,737	49,200	36,515	35,332	6,949	9,111	1,184	5,351	173,458
January 1891	13,748	14,086	13,446	59,734	38,720	36,118	6,891	8,980	1,219	5,276	198,218
July 1891	8,745	12,051	11,647	47,898	35,818	35,442	6,744	8,835	1,145	5,737	174,062
January 1892	16,004	15,984	13,627	56,196	36,775	36,755	6,876	8,945	1,298	6,693	199,153
July 1892	11,455	14,197	12,051	46,356	34,881	36,419	6,670	8,732	1,208	6,328	178,297
January 1893	18,226	16,526	14,354	58,210	37,987	37,648	6,866	8,853	1,264	6,793	206,727
July 1893	12,785	14,280	12,614	50,511	36,701	37,239	6,799	8,740	1,280	8,036	188,985
January 1894	20,922	17,997	16,017	61,562	39,819	39,316	6,946	8,808	1,242	9,063	221,692
July 1894	13,489	15,532	13,740	51,462	37,181	37,142	6,859	8,725	1,590	6,663	192,383
January 1895	21,918	18,412	16,424	62,929	40,086	38,749	6,928	8,789	1,313	9,561	225,109

SERIAL STATEMENT from **JANUARY 1858** to **JANUARY 1895**—*continued.*

OUT-DOOR PAUPERS.													Number of Paupers in receipt of Relief on the First day of—
ABLE-BODIED.			NOT ABLE-BODIED.			INSANE.			Vagrants relieved out of the Workhouse.	Total out of the Workhouse.	Deduct.*	Net Total of Persons relieved.	
Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.					
20,166	73,847	182,055	88,949	221,010	37,318	17,122	21,370	429	291	662,557	390	817,822	January 1875.
14,460	66,445	164,987	82,118	210,078	34,524	17,239	21,684	381	352	612,368	441	746,065	July 1875.
14,940	64,070	161,942	80,686	206,099	33,610	17,424	22,017	336	295	601,419	462	752,887	January 1876.
12,441	59,649	151,746	75,802	197,706	31,780	17,602	22,198	378	339	569,641	467	707,375	July 1876.
13,680	60,133	153,798	75,607	195,979	31,726	17,874	22,482	360	343	571,982	480	732,523	January 1877.
12,814	59,188	152,168	73,774	191,569	31,614	18,224	23,044	380	383	563,158	242	709,933	July 1877.
14,971	61,549	160,162	73,856	191,275	31,841	18,483	23,509	375	562	576,583	193	747,811	January 1878.
14,153	61,286	160,158	72,421	188,585	31,582	19,037	23,941	390	326	571,879	211	725,830	July 1878.
24,480	71,803	185,895	75,470	190,847	33,197	18,969	24,135	437	458	625,691	152	805,080	January 1879.
18,834	68,331	178,675	73,900	187,752	33,071	19,261	24,456	381	727	605,388	165	772,206	July 1879.
24,734	74,503	197,636	78,168	193,456	35,422	19,514	24,981	406	567	649,387	184	843,854	January 1880.
15,187	64,971	173,876	75,933	189,740	34,478	19,732	25,230	401	701	600,249	174	772,533	July 1880.
17,816	66,996	178,699	77,281	191,642	35,193	20,178	25,665	395	367	614,232	177	809,341	January 1881.
14,468	64,629	172,607	76,636	189,961	34,526	20,577	26,231	392	485	600,512	163	773,198	July 1881.
15,948	64,872	175,320	77,843	191,774	35,673	20,957	26,481	427	301	609,594	112	803,381	January 1882.
13,095	61,600	166,944	76,300	188,981	34,637	21,044	26,848	384	279	590,112	178	761,126	July 1882.
16,232	64,258	174,394	77,908	191,512	35,416	21,293	27,431	466	266	609,176	129	803,719	January 1883.
12,579	60,370	165,022	74,746	186,217	33,982	21,883	27,939	467	237	583,442	104	752,791	July 1883.
13,890	60,800	166,073	75,139	186,189	33,768	22,151	28,258	449	253	586,970	171	779,038	January 1884
12,667	59,131	162,089	73,502	183,952	33,018	22,492	28,720	430	206	576,207	142	748,974	July 1884
16,355	62,163	169,733	74,658	185,458	33,499	22,626	29,020	459	318	594,289	119	788,902	January 1885.
13,011	59,087	161,939	73,541	183,154	32,994	22,619	28,821	455	225	575,846	175	748,410	July 1885.
19,073	64,838	178,495	76,237	187,522	34,759	22,791	29,063	415	339	613,532	159	813,014	January 1886.
14,551	61,372	168,680	76,166	187,317	34,192	22,955	29,073	389	217	594,912	185	769,857	July 1886.
18,423	64,774	179,107	79,094	191,010	35,127	23,010	29,449	442	181	620,617	100	822,215	January 1887.
13,856	59,668	163,770	77,150	189,189	34,362	23,502	29,683	428	265	591,873	140	769,615	July 1887.
19,206	64,690	178,109	80,524	193,422	34,804	23,838	29,991	411	224	625,219	152	831,353	January 1888.
13,471	59,342	162,763	78,939	191,200	33,885	24,191	30,359	397	349	594,896	160	774,044	July 1888.
16,429	61,197	169,229	80,455	194,485	34,363	24,531	30,912	485	346	612,432	145	817,190	January 1889.
12,131	55,650	153,015	78,394	192,435	33,202	24,968	31,427	444	307	581,973	145	757,189	July 1889.
14,628	57,200	156,386	79,759	194,447	33,218	25,022	31,565	491	267	592,983	219	793,246	January 1890.
11,183	53,081	147,022	76,128	189,039	31,236	25,382	31,912	548	201	565,732	187	739,003	July 1890.
13,924	56,036	154,390	77,227	189,517	31,524	25,572	32,401	546	276	582,413	174	780,457	January 1891.
11,922	52,679	144,290	72,751	183,357	30,185	25,645	32,661	495	271	554,256	276	728,042	July 1891.
13,975	53,571	146,865	73,343	184,524	30,380	25,957	33,067	562	295	562,559	219	761,473	January 1892.
13,423	53,784	147,387	70,467	181,219	29,127	26,341	33,250	529	308	555,835	177	733,955	July 1892.
15,984	56,442	154,366	73,306	185,575	29,817	26,725	33,859	593	346	577,013	143	783,597	January 1893.
12,836	54,048	147,538	72,754	185,248	29,342	27,655	34,702	597	355	565,075	114	753,946	July 1893.
18,097	59,462	161,200	76,078	190,695	30,401	28,005	35,270	746	417	600,371	142	821,921	January 1894.
12,334	53,808	148,007	74,870	190,223	29,707	28,305	35,883	548	253	573,938	87	766,234	July 1894.
16,199	57,886	156,900	78,585	196,269	30,336	28,957	36,258	659	601	602,650	166	827,593	January 1895.

* See note † on page 319.

No. 61.

MEAN NUMBERS of PAUPERS OF ALL CLASSES (IN-DOOR and OUT-DOOR) in ENGLAND and WALES for each of the 47 Parochial Years ended at Lady-Day 1895.

Year ended Lady-Day	Mean Number of In-door Paupers.	Ratio per 1,000 of estimated Population.	Mean Number of Out-door Paupers.	Ratio per 1,000 of estimated Population.	Mean Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers.	Ratio per 1,000 of estimated Population.
1849	133,513	7·7	955,146	55·0	1,088,659	62·7
1850	123,004	7·0	885,696	50·4	1,008,700	57·4
1851	114,367	6·5	826,948	46·5	941,315	53·0
1852	111,323	6·2	804,352	44·7	915,675	50·9
1853	110,148	6·0	776,214	42·7	886,362	48·7
1854	111,635	6·1	752,982	40·9	864,617	47·0
1855	121,400	6·5	776,286	41·7	897,686	48·2
1856	124,879	6·6	792,205	42·1	917,084	48·7
1857	122,845	6·5	762,165	40·0	885,010	46·5
1858	122,613	6·4	786,273	40·8	908,886	47·2
1859	121,232	6·2	744,214	38·2	865,446	44·4
1860	113,507	5·8	731,126	37·1	844,633	42·9
1861	125,866	6·3	758,055	38·1	883,921	44·4
1862	132,236	6·6	784,906	39·0	917,142	45·6
1863	136,907	6·7	942,475	46·3	1,079,382	53·0
1864	133,761	6·5	881,217	42·7	1,014,978	49·2
1865	131,312	6·3	820,586	39·3	951,899	45·6
1866	132,776	6·3	783,376	37·0	916,152	43·3
1867	137,310	6·4	794,236	37·1	931,546	43·5
1868	150,040	6·9	842,600	38·9	992,640	45·8
1869	157,740	7·2	860,400	39·2	1,018,140	46·4
1870	156,800	7·1	876,000	39·4	1,032,800	46·5
1871	156,430	7·0	880,930	39·1	1,037,360	46·1
1872	149,200	6·6	828,000	36·3	977,200	42·9
1873	144,338	6·3	739,350	32·0	883,688	38·3
1874	143,707	6·1	683,739	29·2	827,446	35·3
1875	146,800	6·2	654,114	27·6	800,914	33·8
1876	143,084	6·0	606,392	25·2	749,476	31·2
1877	149,611	6·1	570,338	23·4	719,949	29·5
1878	159,219	6·4	569,870	23·1	729,089	29·5
1879	166,852	6·7	598,603	23·9	765,455	30·6
1880	180,817	7·1	627,213	24·7	808,030	31·8
1881	183,872	7·2	607,065	23·6	790,937	30·8
1882	183,374	7·1	604,915	23·2	788,289	30·3
1883	182,932	6·9	599,490	22·8	782,422	29·7
1884	180,846	6·8	585,068	22·0	765,914	28·8
1885	183,820	6·8	585,118	21·8	768,938	28·6
1886	186,190	6·8	594,522	21·9	780,712	28·7
1887	188,414	6·8	607,622	22·1	796,036	28·9
1888	192,084	6·9	608,400	21·9	800,484	28·8
1889	192,105	6·8	603,512	21·5	795,617	28·3
1890	187,921	6·6	587,296	20·7	775,217	27·3
1891	185,838	6·5	573,892	19·9	759,730	26·4
1892	186,607	6·4	558,150	19·2	744,757	25·6
1893	192,512	6·5	566,264	19·3	758,776	25·8
1894	205,338	6·9	582,595	19·6	787,933	26·5
1895	208,746	6·9	588,167	19·6	796,913	26·5

No. 62.

MEAN NUMBER of PAUPERS (IN-DOOR and OUT-DOOR) EXCLUDING VAGRANTS AND INSANE, in ENGLAND AND WALES, for each of the 37 Parochial Years ended at Lady-day, 1895.

Year ended Lady-Day.	Mean Number of In-door Paupers, excluding Vagrants and Insane.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Mean Number of Out-door Paupers, excluding Vagrants and Insane.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Mean Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers, excluding Vagrants and Insane.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.
1859	108,022	5·5	705,943	36·3	813,965	41·8
1860	101,160	5·1	694,559	35·3	795,719	40·4
1861	107,526	5·4	708,941	35·6	816,467	41·0
1862	118,782	5·9	742,785	36·9	861,567	42·8
1863	122,724	6·0	871,729	42·8	994,453	48·8
1864	120,464	5·9	844,417	40·9	964,881	46·8
1865	118,034	5·7	783,409	37·5	901,443	43·2
1866	118,198	5·6	746,145	35·3	864,343	40·9
1867	122,116	5·7	754,990	35·3	877,106	41·0
1868	133,570	6·2	800,882	36·9	934,452	43·1
1869	139,642	6·4	816,660	37·2	956,302	43·6
1870	140,778	6·4	838,295	37·7	979,073	44·1
1871	140,467	6·2	843,455	37·5	983,922	43·7
1872	132,825	5·8	791,116	34·7	923,941	40·5
1873	127,964	5·5	702,179	30·4	830,143	35·9
1874	126,657	5·4	646,162	27·6	772,819	33·0
1875	128,979	5·5	615,292	25·9	744,271	31·4
1876	124,827	5·2	566,528	23·6	691,355	28·8
1877	130,377	5·4	529,550	21·7	659,927	27·1
1878	139,364	5·6	527,173	21·4	666,537	27·0
1879	147,055	5·9	554,757	22·1	701,812	28·0
1880	158,554	6·3	582,066	22·9	740,620	29·2
1881	160,881	6·3	560,731	21·8	721,612	28·1
1882	161,114	6·2	556,990	21·4	718,104	27·6
1883	161,538	6·1	550,485	20·9	712,023	27·0
1884	159,969	6·0	534,250	20·1	694,219	26·1
1885	162,586	6·0	532,982	19·8	695,368	25·8
1886	164,289	6·1	542,158	19·9	706,447	26·0
1887	166,620	6·0	554,764	20·2	721,384	26·2
1888	169,615	6·1	554,229	19·9	723,844	26·0
1889	168,417	6·0	547,727	19·5	716,144	25·5
1890	165,603	5·8	530,050	18·7	695,653	24·5
1891	163,357	5·7	515,473	17·9	678,830	23·6
1892	163,471	5·6	498,673	17·2	662,144	22·8
1893	169,155	5·7	505,288	17·2	674,443	22·9
1894	179,881	6·1	518,722	17·4	698,603	23·5
1895	183,532	6·1	522,435	17·4	705,967	23·5

No. 63.

MEAN NUMBERS of ADULT ABLE-BODIED PAUPERS (IN-DOOR and OUT-DOOR), excluding VAGRANTS, in ENGLAND and WALES for each of the 47 Parochial Years ended at Lady-Day 1895.

Year ended Lady-Day.	Mean Number of Adult Able-bodied In-door Paupers, excluding Vagrants.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Mean Number of Adult Able-bodied Out-door Paupers, excluding Vagrants.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Mean Number of Adult Able-bodied Paupers (In-door and Out-door) excluding Vagrants.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.
1849	26,558	1·5	202,265	11·7	228,823	13·2
1850	24,095	1·4	167,815	9·5	191,910	10·9
1851	20,876	1·2	142,248	8·0	163,124	9·2
1852	18,455	1·0	130,705	7·3	149,160	8·3
1853	17,649	1·0	121,926	6·7	139,575	7·7
1854	18,237	1·0	116,954	6·3	135,191	7·3
1855	20,669	1·1	125,962	6·8	146,631	7·9
1856	21,359	1·1	132,869	7·1	154,228	8·2
1857	19,660	1·1	120,415	6·3	140,075	7·4
1858	19,931	1·0	133,838	7·0	153,769	8·0
1859	18,209	0·9	117,575	6·1	135,784	7·0
1860	16,268	0·8	115,852	5·9	132,120	6·7
1861	20,396	1·0	125,380	6·3	145,776	7·3
1862	22,136	1·1	133,166	6·6	155,302	7·7
1863	22,431	1·1	199,318	9·8	221,749	10·9
1864	21,026	1·0	167,396	8·1	188,422	9·1
1865	19,819	1·0	140,705	6·7	160,524	7·7
1866	19,363	0·9	126,460	6·0	145,823	6·9
1867	19,740	0·9	128,685	6·0	148,425	6·9
1868	23,680	1·1	143,110	6·6	166,790	7·7
1869	24,960	1·1	145,750	6·7	170,710	7·8
1870	25,200	1·2	149,600	6·7	174,800	7·9
1871	24,700	1·1	147,760	6·6	172,460	7·7
1872	22,000	1·0	128,930	5·6	150,930	6·6
1873	19,331	0·8	105,594	4·6	124,925	5·4
1874	18,222	0·8	93,763	4·0	111,985	4·8
1875	18,487	0·8	89,918	3·8	108,405	4·6
1876	16,059	0 7	79,958	3·3	96,017	4·0
1877	16,446	0·7	72,952	3·0	89,398	3·7
1878	18,025	0·7	74,261	3·0	92,286	3·7
1879	19,109	0·8	85,861	3·4	104,970	4·2
1880	22,584	0·9	93,201	3·7	115,785	4·6
1881	22,515	0·9	82,485	3·2	105,000	4·1
1882	22,251	0·8	79,957	3·1	102,208	3·9
1883	21,558	0·8	77,592	3·0	99,150	3·8
1884	20,558	0·7	73,819	2·8	94,377	3·5
1885	20,685	0·8	75,158	2·8	95.843	3·6
1886	21,927	0·8	78,005	2·9	99,932	3·7
1887	23,002	0·8	79,560	2·9	102,562	3·7
1888	24,005	0·9	78,710	2·8	102,715	3·7
1889	23,597	0·8	75,220	2·7	98,817	3·5
1890	22,313	0·8	69,805	2·4	92,118	3·2
1891	22,956	0·8	67,612	2·3	90,568	3·1
1892	26,392	0·9	66,073	2·3	92,465	3·2
1893	30,202	1·0	69,816	2·4	100,018	3·4
1894	32,992	1·1	72,221	2·4	105,213	3·5
1895	34,675	1·2	70,114	2·3	104,789	3·5

No. 64.

MEAN NUMBERS of PAUPERS OF ALL CLASSES (IN-DOOR and OUT-DOOR) in the METROPOLIS, for the 34 Parochial Years ended at Lady-Day 1895.

Year ended Lady-Day	Mean Number of In-door Paupers.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Mean Number of Out-door Paupers.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Mean Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.
1862	28,943	10·3	67,679	24·0	96,622	34·3
1863	29,642	10·4	69,927	24·4	99,569	34·8
1864	29,574	10·2	69,523	23·9	99,097	34·1
1865	29,567	10·0	70,415	23·9	99,982	33·9
1866	31,590	10·6	72,911	24·3	104,501	34·9
1867	33,070	10·9	89,384	29·4	122,454	40·3
1868	35,965	11·7	108,672	35·2	144,637	46·9
1869	36,697	11·7	110,133	35·2	146,830	46·9
1870	36,441	11·5	114,386	36·0	150,827	47·5
1871	36,739	11·4	116,555	36·2	153,294	47·6
1872	38,379	11·7	97,324	29·8	135,703	41·5
1873	38,064	11·4	80,904	24·4	118,968	35·8
1874	39,165	11·6	75,845	22·5	115,010	34·1
1875	39,882	11·6	69,438	20·3	109,320	31·9
1876	39,704	11·4	58,858	16·9	98,562	28·3
1877	41,862	11·8	52,574	14·9	94,436	26·7
1878	44,083	12·3	51,118	14·2	95,201	26·5
1879	45,444	12·4	49,121	13·5	94,565	25·9
1880	48,251	13·0	50,665	13·7	98,916	26·7
1881	50,175	13·3	48,863	13·0	99,038	26·3
1882	51,136	13·4	49,188	12·8	100,324	26·2
1883	52,157	13·5	50,038	13·0	102,195	26·5
1884	52,979	13·6	46,446	11·9	99,425	25·5
1885	54,610	13·8	45,603	11·6	100,213	25·4
1886	54,583	13·7	46,860	11·8	101,443	25·5
1887	55,313	13·8	49,118	12·2	104,431	26·0
1888	57,303	14·1	51,335	12·7	108,638	26·8
1889	58,438	14·2	50,350	12·3	108,788	26·5
1890	58,588	14·1	48,755	11·8	107,343	25·9
1891	58,482	14·0	48,188	11·5	106,670	25·5
1892	58,145	13·8	45,792	10·8	103,937	24·6
1893	59,901	14·1	47,472	11·1	107,373	25·2
1894	63,451	14·7	51,188	11·9	114,639	26·6
1895	64,613	14·9	51,029	11·7	115,642	26·6

No. 65.

MEAN NUMBER of PAUPERS (IN-DOOR and OUT-DOOR), EXCLUDING VAGRANTS AND INSANE, in the METROPOLIS for each of the 37 Parochial Years ended at Lady-Day 1895.

Year ended Lady-Day	Mean Number of In-door Paupers, excluding Vagrants and Insane.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Mean Number of Out-door Paupers, excluding Vagrants and Insane.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Mean Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers, excluding Vagrants and Insane.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.
1862	26,667	9·5	63,888	22·7	90,555	32·2
1863	27,165	9·5	66,234	23·2	93,399	32·7
1864	27,218	9·4	65,679	22·6	92,897	32·0
1865	27,032	9·3	66,523	22·5	93,555	31·7
1866	28,122	9·4	68,849	23·0	96,971	32·4
1867	29,633	9·8	85,210	28·0	114,843	37·8
1868	32,309	10·5	103,815	33·6	136,124	44·1
1869	32,979	10·5	104,379	33·4	137,358	43·9
1870	33,289	10·5	108,184	34·0	141,473	44·5
1871	33,568	10·4	109,890	34·1	143,458	44·5
1872	34,191	10·5	91,445	28·0	125,636	38·5
1873	33,875	10·2	75,104	22·6	108,979	32·8
1874	34,559	10·3	69,913	20·7	104,472	31·0
1875	34,775	10·1	63,412	18·5	98,187	28·6
1876	34,551	9·9	52,658	15·1	87,209	25·0
1877	36,259	10·2	46,354	13·1	82,613	23·3
1878	38,491	10·7	44,345	12·3	82,836	23·0
1879	40,052	10·9	41,929	11·5	81,981	22·4
1880	42,583	11·5	43,152	11·6	85,735	23·1
1881	44,279	11·7	41,088	10·9	85,367	22·6
1882	45,186	11·8	41,072	10·8	86,258	22·6
1883	46,170	11·9	41,605	10·8	87,775	22·7
1884	46,807	12·0	37,850	9·7	84,657	21·7
1885	48,204	12·3	36,732	9·3	84,936	21·6
1886	48,193	12·1	37,798	9·5	85,991	21·6
1887	49,004	12·2	39,880	9·9	88,884	22·1
1888	50,631	12·5	41,667	10·2	92,298	22·7
1889	51,555	12·6	40,345	9·8	91,900	22·4
1890	51,808	12·5	38,554	9·3	90,362	21·8
1891	51,641	12·3	37,864	9·1	89,505	21·4
1892	51,239	12·1	35,303	8·4	86,542	20·5
1893	52,923	12·4	36,744	8·6	89,667	21·0
1894	56,128	13·1	39,716	9·2	95,844	22·3
1895	57,114	13·1	39,101	9·0	96,215	22·1

No. 66.

MEAN NUMBERS of **ADULT ABLE-BODIED PAUPERS** (IN-DOOR and OUT-DOOR) excluding VAGRANTS, in the **METROPOLIS** for each of the 34 Parochial Years ended at Lady-Day 1895.

Year ended Lady-Day	Mean Number of Adult Able-bodied In-door Paupers, excluding Vagrants.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Mean Number of Adult Able-bodied Out-door Paupers, excluding Vagrants.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Mean Number of Adult Able-bodied Paupers (In-door and Out-door) excluding Vagrants.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.
1862	4,466	1·6	14,355	5·1	18,821	6·7
1863	4,210	1·5	14,931	5·2	19,141	6·7
1864	4,017	1·4	14,848	5·1	18,865	6·5
1865	3,800	1·3	15,064	5·1	18,864	6·4
1866	4,074	1·3	15,487	5·2	19,561	6·5
1867	4,259	1·4	19,433	6·4	23,692	7·8
1868	5,530	1·8	24,732	8·0	30,262	9·8
1869	6,045	1·9	24,776	7·9	30,821	9·8
1870	6,377	2·0	26,111	8·2	32,488	10·2
1871	6,044	1·9	26,159	8·1	32,203	10·0
1872	6,266	1·9	19,363	5·9	25,629	7·8
1873	5,263	1·6	14,694	4·4	19,957	6·0
1874	5,176	1·5	13,330	4·0	18,506	5·5
1875	5,196	1·5	12,055	3·5	17,251	5·0
1876	4,367	1·3	9,207	2·6	13,574	3·9
1877	4,002	1·1	7,827	2·2	11,829	3·3
1878	4,219	1·2	7,298	2·0	11,517	3·2
1879	3,815	1·0	7,152	2·0	10,967	3·0
1880	4,392	1·2	7,858	2·1	12,250	3·3
1881	4,642	1·2	7,206	1·9	11,848	3·1
1882	4,691	1·3	6,977	1·8	11,668	3·1
1883	5,083	1·3	7,179	1·9	12,262	3·2
1884	4,910	1·3	5,987	1·5	10,897	2·8
1885	4,920	1·3	5,995	1·5	10,915	2·8
1886	5,091	1·3	6,227	1·5	11,318	2·8
1887	5,415	1·4	6,921	1·7	12,336	3·1
1888	5,935	1·5	7,525	1·8	13,460	3·3
1889	6,231	1·5	6,861	1·7	13,092	3·2
1890	5,966	1·4	6,387	1·6	12,353	3·0
1891	6,341	1·5	6,301	1·5	12,642	3·0
1892	7,240	1·7	5,734	1·4	12,974	3·1
1893	8,229	1·9	6,405	1·5	14,634	3·4
1894	9,064	2·1	7,353	1·7	16,417	3·8
1895	9,107	2·1	6,694	1·5	15,801	3·6

No. 67.

Pauper Lunatics in England and Wales chargeable on 1st January in each of the 37 Years from 1859 to 1895.

Year.	Number chargeable to Poor Rates.					Number chargeable to County and Borough Rates.	Total.
	In County or Borough Lunatic Asylums.*	In Registered Hospitals or Licensed Houses.	In Work-houses and Metropolitan District Asylums.	Residing with Relatives or in Lodgings or Boarded-out.	Total.	In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Licensed Houses, &c.	
1859	14,263	2,106	7,963	5,798	30,130	1,652	31,782
1860	15,595	1,454	8,219	5,980	31,248	1,745	32,993
1861	16,700	1,212	8,543	6,115	32,570	1,811	34,381
1862	17,497	1,448	8,603	6,157	33,705	2,004	35,709
1863	18,816	1,559	9,208	6,405	35,988	1,623	37,611
1864	19,669	1,512	9,710	6,541	37,432	1,787	39,219
1865	20,626	1,627	9,756	6,557	38,566	1,594	40,160
1866	21,957	1,526	9,973	6,580	40,036	1,598	41,634
1867	22,894	1,543	10,307	6,638	41,382	1,649	43,031
1868	23,879	1,802	10,684	6,829	43,194	1,766	44,960
1869	24,922	2,024	11,181	6,987	45,114	1,888	47,002
1870	26,029	2,061	11,358	7,086	46,534	1,899	48,433
1871	27,109	1,905	12,161	7,331	48,506	2,131	50,637
1872	27,685	1,406	13,608	7,436	50,135	2,106	52,241
1873	28,411	1,581	14,343	7,070	51,405	1,807	53,212
1874	29,297	1,727	15,018	6,839	52,881	1,845	54,726
1875	30,497	1,842	15,376	6,856	54,571	1,859	56,430
1876	31,973	1,507	15,509	6,526	55,515	1,921	57,436
1877	33,432	1,439	16,038	6,312	57,221	1,883	59,104
1878	35,553	910	16,265	6,214	58,942	1,904	60,846
1879	36,627	1,303	16,005	6,230	60,165	1,894	62,059
1880	37,815	1,335	16,464	5,980	61,594	1,876	63,470
1881	39,128	1,458	16,811	6,127	63,524	1,821	65,345
1882	40,501	1,729	16,976	6,113	65,319	1,770	67,089
1883	41,894	1,707	17,330	6,255	67,186	1,727	68,913
1884	43,599	1,682	17,377	6,078	68,736	1,717	70,453
1885	45,392†	1,130†	17,282	5,896	69,700†	1,670	71,370†
1886	45,677†	1,284†	17,200	5,866	70,027†	1,665	71,692†
1887	46,353†	1,277†	17,381	5,809	70,820†	1,668	72,488†
1888	47,721†	1,303†	17,602	5,860	72,486†	1,604	74,090†
1889	49,158†	1,396†	17,509	5,930	73,993†	1,588	75,581†
1890	50,241†	1,568†	17,825	5,811	75,445†	1,581	77,026†
1891	51,795†	1,630†	16,990	5,813	76,228†	1,556	77,784†
1892	52,772†	1,724†	16,898	5,706	77,100†	1,547	78,647†
1893	54,953†	1,761†	16,878	5,709	79,301†	1,544	80,845†
1894	57,673†	1,104†	16,869	5,699	81,345†	1,530	82,875†
1895	59,152†	1,451†	16,898	5,869	83,370†	1,538	84,908†

* The figures entered in this column for the years 1859 to 1870 are taken from Returns made direct to the Lunacy Commissioners from asylums, registered hospitals, licensed houses, &c.; those for the years 1871 to 1895 are taken from the Annual Returns made to the Lunacy Commissioners by clerks to guardians of unions and parishes.

† Excluding criminal lunatics, the cost of the maintenance of these lunatics in asylums and licensed houses being now required by section 10 of the Criminal Lunatics Act, 1884, to be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament.

No. 68.

VAGRANTS RELIEVED in **ENGLAND** and **WALES** on the 1st of January and 1st of July in each of the 38 Parochial Years ended at Lady-Day 1895.

Year ended Lady-Day.	Vagrants relieved on the		Mean Number for the Year.
	1st July.	1st January.	
1858	2,995	2,416	2,706
1859	2,069	2,153	2,111
1860	2,267	1,542	1,905
1861	1,737	1,941	1,839
1862	2,705	2,830	2,768
1863	3,606	4,234	3,920
1864	4,128	3,138	3,633
1865	3,369	3,339	3,354
1866	3,811	4,469	4,140
1867	4,075	5,027	4,551
1868	5,248	6,129	5,689
1869	7,946	7,020	7,483
1870	6,692	5,430	6,061
1871	6,630	3,735	5,183
1872	4,293	3,378	3,836
1873	2,272	3,027	2,700
1874	2,485	3,089	2,787
1875	3,299	2,235	2,767
1876	3,202	3,294	3,248
1877	3,367	4,173	3,770
1878	3,323	5,108	4,216
1879	3,632	4,654	4,143
1880	7,665	5,914	6,790
1881	7,742	6,215	6,979
1882	6,461	5,767	6,114
1883	5,028	4,552	4,790
1884	3,294	4,899	4,097
1885	4,100	4,866	4,483
1886	4,648	5,540	5,094
1887	4,640	5,026	4,833
1888	4,686	5,844	5,265
1889	5,949	7,058	6,504
1890	4,157	5,701	4,929
1891	5,552	5,552	5,552
1892	6,008	6,988	6,498
1893	6,636	7,139	6,888
1894	8,391	9,480	8,935
1895	6,916	10,162	8,539

No. 69.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, and Vagrants) in receipt of RELIEF in ENGLAND and WALES, on the last day of each Week in the Year 1894.

Month.	Week.	Number of Paupers on the last Day of the Week.			Increase.	Decrease.
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.		
January	1st week	210,598	522,265	732,863	—	—
	2nd „	212,673	527,962	740,635	7,772	—
	3rd „	211,350	530,730	742,080	1,445	—
	4th „	210,839	530,479	741,318	—	762
	5th „	210,691	530,694	741,385	67	—
February	1st „	209,927	529,499	739,426	—	1,959
	2nd „	209,436	528,982	738,418	—	1,008
	3rd „	209,335	527,036	736,371	—	2,047
	4th „	207,841	526,755	734,596	—	1,775
March	1st „	206,072	524,368	730,440	—	4,156
	2nd „	204,103	523,004	727,107	—	3,333
	3rd „	201,018	520,964	721,982	—	5,125
	4th „	197,104	516,715	713,819	—	8,163
April	1st „	193,605	505,848	699,453	—	14,366
	2nd „	191,882	504,349	696,231	—	3,222
	3rd „	191,492	502,947	694,439	—	1,792
	4th „	190,783	502,498	693,281	—	1,158
	5th „	189,967	501,342	691,309	—	1,972
May	1st „	188,453	501,331	689,784	—	1,525
	2nd „	187,691	499,151	686,842	—	2,942
	3rd „	188,193	499,535	687,728	886	—
	4th „	188,084	499,643	687,727	—	1
June	1st „	187,515	500,250	687,765	38	—
	2nd „	187,012	499,683	686,695	—	1,070
	3rd „	185,332	499,791	685,123	—	1,572
	4th „	183,205	498,971	682,176	—	2,947
July	1st „	181,819	496,307	678,126	—	4,050
	2nd „	182,624	494,975	677,599	—	527
	3rd „	183,641	495,815	679,456	1,857	—
	4th „	184,085	495,449	679,534	78	—
	5th „	183,756	496,060	679,816	282	—
August	1st „	184,472	495,470	679,942	126	—
	2nd „	185,266	497,441	682,707	2,765	—
	3rd „	185,679	497,135	682,814	107	—
	4th „	185,126	497,251	682,377	—	437
September	1st „	185,239	496,611	681,850	—	527
	2nd „	185,729	495,913	681,642	—	208
	3rd „	186,481	495,954	682,435	793	—
	4th „	187,610	496,518	684,128	1,693	—
October	1st „	188,774	493,826	682,600	—	1,528
	2nd „	190,872	490,891	681,763	—	837
	3rd „	194,006	492,855	686,861	5,098	—
	4th „	196,770	495,886	692,656	5,795	—
	5th „	198,870	499,105	697,975	5,319	—
November	1st „	200,050	501,461	701,511	3,536	—
	2nd „	202,218	503,676	705,894	4,383	—
	3rd „	203,950	506,802	710,752	4,858	—
	4th „	206,001	509,195	715,196	4,444	—
December	1st „	207,908	512,932	720,840	5,644	—
	2nd „	209,701	515,950	725,651	4,811	—
	3rd „	211,350	519,718	731,068	5,417	—
	4th „	211,565	520,953	732,518	1,450	—

No. 70.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, and Vagrants) in receipt of RELIEF in the METROPOLIS, on the last day of each week in the Year 1894.

Month.	Week.	Number of Paupers on last Day of the Week.			Increase.	Decrease.
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.		
January	1st week	66,818	41,060	107,878	—	—
	2nd „	67,047	42,469	109,516	1,638	—
	3rd „	66,949	41,218	108,167	—	1,349
	4th „	66,792	40,959	107,751	—	416
	5th „	66,768	40,789	107,557	—	194
February	1st „	66,557	40,179	106,736	—	821
	2nd „	66,562	39,931	106,493	—	243
	3rd „	66,611	39,770	106,381	—	112
	4th „	66,055	38,728	104,783	—	1,598
March	1st „	65,712	38,201	103,913	—	870
	2nd „	65,077	37,473	102,550	—	1,363
	3rd „	64,380	36,764	101,144	—	1,406
	4th „	63,854	36,031	99,885	—	1,259
April	1st „	63,027	35,298	98,325	—	1,560
	2nd „	62,303	34,874	97,177	—	1,148
	3rd „	62,308	34,454	96,762	—	415
	4th „	62,129	34,446	96,575	—	187
	5th „	61,927	34,273	96,200	—	375
May	1st „	61,362	34,045	95,407	—	793
	2nd „	61,360	33,786	95,146	—	261
	3rd „	61,364	34,060	95,424	278	—
	4th „	61,231	34,172	95,403	—	21
June	1st „	60,836	34,067	94,903	—	500
	2nd „	60,649	33,887	94,536	—	367
	3rd „	60,223	33,818	94,041	—	495
	4th „	59,679	34,018	93,697	—	344
July	1st „	59,525	33,827	93,352	—	345
	2nd „	59,987	33,881	93,868	516	—
	3rd „	60,240	33,986	94,226	358	—
	4th „	60,256	33,894	94,150	—	76
	5th „	60,079	33,685	93,764	—	386
August	1st „	60,530	33,917	94,447	683	—
	2nd „	60,691	34,891	95,582	1,135	—
	3rd „	60,668	35,010	95,678	96	—
	4th „	60,189	34,785	94,974	—	704
September	1st „	60,435	34,779	95,214	240	—
	2nd „	60,598	34,515	95,113	—	101
	3rd „	60,804	34,855	95,659	546	—
	4th „	61,015	35,040	96,055	396	—
October	1st „	61,535	34,307	95,842	—	213
	2nd „	62,210	34,931	97,141	1,299	—
	3rd „	63,326	35,183	98,509	1,368	—
	4th „	64,124	35,522	99,646	1,137	—
	5th „	64,548	35,835	100,383	737	—
November	1st „	64,703	35,961	100,664	281	—
	2nd „	65,269	36,486	101,755	1,091	—
	3rd „	65,470	36,438	101,908	153	—
	4th „	66,058	36,922	102,980	1,072	—
December	1st „	66,396	37,183	103,579	599	—
	2nd „	66,614	37,804	104,418	839	—
	3rd „	66,721	37,779	104,500	82	—
	4th „	66,770	37,472	104,242	—	258

No. 71.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses and Vagrants) in receipt of RELIEF in ENGLAND and WALES on the last day of the last week in each month in the Years from 1857 TO 1894, both inclusive.

Year.	Estimated Population. *	Number of Paupers relieved on last day of 5th week of January.			Number of Paupers in every 1,000 Inhabitants.	Number of Paupers relieved on last day of 4th week of February.			Number of Paupers in every 1,000 Inhabitants.
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	
1857	19,042,412	138,863	781,745	920,608	48·3	134,763	786,725	921,488	48·4
1858	19,256,516	139,773	837,000	976,773	50·7	139,677	837,787	977,464	50·8
1859	19,471,291	125,975	746,484	872,459	44·8	122,994	750,872	873,866	44·9
1860	19,686,701	119,413	712,949	832,362	42·3	119,456	725,007	844,463	42·5
1861	19,902,713	133,525	786,474	919,999	46·2	128,986	744,648	873,634	43·9
1862	20,119,314	145,948	799,940	945,888	47·0	143,889	833,671	977,560	48·6
1863	20,371,013	145,950	952,211	1,098,161	53·9	141,130	939,049	1,080,179	53·0
1864	20,625,855	140,775	858,625	999,400	48·4	140,928	867,763	1,008,691	48·9
1865	20,883,889	141,202	810,585	951,787	45·6	143,323	852,167	995,488	47·7
1866	21,145,151	140,812	759,321	900,133	42·6	140,067	764,726	904,793	42·8
1867	21,409,684	150,920	872,631	1,023,551	47·8	146,485	818,919	965,404	45·1
1868	21,677,525	163,604	878,437	1,042,041	48·1	158,649	861,188	1,019,837	47·0
1869	21,948,713	165,071	855,906	1,020,977	46·5	161,865	856,049	1,017,914	46·4
1870	22,223,299	166,256	888,629	1,054,885	47·5	166,813	926,998	1,093,811	49·2
1871	22,501,316	165,419	900,686	1,066,105	47·4	159,411	877,696	1,037,107	46·1
1872	22,788,594	152,724	784,720	937,444	41·1	149,581	778,098	927,679	40·7
1873	23,096,405	150,708	697,938	848,646	36·7	152,589	713,017	865,606	37·5
1874	23,408,556	147,556	642,758	790,314	33·8	146,828	645,625	792,453	33·9
1875	23,724,834	147,835	617,573	765,408	32·3	146,827	628,209	775,036	32·7
1876	24,045,385	146,253	560,418	706,671	29·4	145,620	560,029	705,649	29·3
1877	24,370,267	153,846	532,824	686,670	28·2	152,786	535,300	688,086	28·2
1878	24,699,539	164,952	540,450	705,402	28·6	163,048	546,866	709,914	28·7
1879	25,033,259	175,503	616,708	792,211	31·6	173,292	598,480	771,772	30·8
1880	25,371,489	186,925	609,063	795,988	31·4	183,115	594,940	778,055	30·7
1881	25,714,288	197,007	607,542	804,549	31·3	193,208	599,560	792,768	30·8
1882	26,046,112	189,697	560,954	750,651	28·8	187,428	564,583	752,011	28·9
1883	26,334,776	191,342	558,245	749,587	28·5	188,427	560,527	748,954	28·4
1884	26,626,639	188,715	537,543	726,258	27·3	187,010	539,504	726,514	27·3
1885	26,921,737	192,747	551,498	744,245	27·6	189,561	550,242	739,803	27·5
1886	27,220,105	195,904	574,666	770,570	28·3	194,444	586,278	780,722	28·7
1887	27,521,780	195,864	583,097	778,961	28·3	192,820	574,446	767,266	27·9
1888	27,826,798	200,034	578,077	778,111	28·0	201,983	592,754	794,737	28·6
1889	28,135,197	198,407	557,991	756,398	26·9	198,742	564,111	762,853	27·1
1890	28,447,014	194,924	535,417	730,341	25·7	193,013	538,276	731,289	25·7
1891	28,762,287	189,131	524,924	714,055	24·8	183,501	506,770	690,271	24·0
1892	29,081,047	192,050	512,295	704,345	24·2	190,570	505,977	696,547	24·0
1893	29,403,346	198,446	515,586	714,032	24·3	197,410	517,049	714,459	24·3
1894	29,731,100	210,691	530,694	741,385	24·9	207,841	526,755	734,596	24·7

* This is the estimated population in the middle of each year preceding the year for which the number of paupers is given.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses and Vagrants) in receipt of RELIEF in ENGLAND and WALES on the last day of the last week in each month in the years from 1857 to 1894, both inclusive—*continued.*

Year.	Estimated Population. *	Number of Paupers relieved on last day of 4th week of March.			Number of Paupers in every 1,000 Inhabitants.	Number of Paupers relieved on last day of 5th week of April.			Number of Paupers in every 1,000 Inhabitants.
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	
1857	19,042,412	128,830	768,544	897,374	47·1	122,407	737,969	860,376	45·2
1858	19,256,516	132,145	820,056	952,201	49·4	122,101	759,061	881,162	45·8
1859	19,471,291	117,054	739,442	856,496	44·0	111,355	712,534	823,889	42·3
1860	19,686,701	115,419	720,195	835,614	42·0	109,445	696,817	806,262	40·6
1861	19,902,713	125,113	727,867	852,980	42·9	119,167	717,378	836,545	42·0
1862	20,119,314	141,229	816,447	957,676	47·6	129,837	785,778	915,615	45·5
1863	20,371,013	136,291	926,622	1,062,913	52·2	128,367	884,392	1,012,759	49·7
1864	20,625,855	133,927	847,837	981,764	47·6	124,535	800,196	924,731	44·8
1865	20,883,889	137,059	822,844	959,903	46·0	124,913	778,562	903,475	43·3
1866	21,145,151	137,285	769,916	907,201	42·9	126,519	740,814	867,333	41·0
1867	21,409,684	146,214	836,263	982,477	45·9	136,160	785,467	921,627	43·0
1868	21,677,525	153,863	839,783	993,646	45·8	145,332	808,796	954,128	44·0
1869	21,948,713	157,587	855,154	1,012,741	46·1	146,178	823,114	969,292	44·2
1870	22,223,299	158,381	889,281	1,047,662	47·1	145,373	831,475	976,848	44·0
1871	22,501,316	150,846	848,239	999,085	44·4	143,305	814,343	957,648	42·6
1872	22,788,594	143,541	764,274	907,815	39·8	136,192	731,954	868,146	38·1
1873	23,096,495	147,319	706,370	853,689	37·0	137,820	670,534	808,354	35·0
1874	23,408,556	142,369	642,411	784,780	33·5	134,674	618,332	753,006	32·2
1875	23,724,834	142,051	634,450	776,501	32·7	133,330	602,204	735,534	31·0
1876	24,045,385	143,233	557,099	700,332	29·1	135,724	537,263	672,987	28·0
1877	24,370,267	151,193	537,410	688,603	28·3	145,333	525,640	670,973	27·5
1878	24,699,539	159,202	543,623	702,825	28·5	152,863	533,526	686,389	27·8
1879	25,033,259	168,017	585,302	753,319	30·1	164,088	571,408	735,496	29·4
1880	25,371,489	173,979	576,197	750,176	29·6	171,079	557,734	728,813	28·7
1881	25,714,288	184,570	587,956	772,526	30·0	175,792	563,521	739,313	28·8
1882	26,046,112	180,635	560,209	740,844	28·4	173,472	544,946	718,418	27·6
1883	26,334,776	186,285	560,643	746,928	28·4	175,708	540,778	716,486	27·2
1884	26,626,639	181,332	537,959	719,291	27·0	176,165	524,268	700,433	26·3
1885	26,921,737	183,553	540,701	724,254	26·9	175,440	526,645	702,085	26·1
1886	27,220,105	188,283	601,092	789,375	29·0	177,822	564,126	741,948	27·3
1887	27,521,780	189,719	570,139	759,858	27·6	180,716	548,382	729,098	26·5
1888	27,826,798	195,220	558,071	783,291	28·1	184,475	556,532	741,007	26·6
1889	28,135,197	190,499	551,739	742,238	26·4	181,951	533,990	715,941	25·4
1890	28,447,014	184,277	526,577	710,854	25·0	175,434	509,653	685,087	24·1
1891	28,762,287	179,595	501,494	681,089	23·7	174,289	491,632	665,921	23·2
1892	29,081,047	184,184	497,291	681,475	23·4	176,542	500,151	676,693	23·3
1893	29,403,346	186,487	505,899	692,386	23·5	179,675	492,453	672,128	22·9
1894	22,731,100	197,104	516,715	713,819	24·0	189,967	501,342	691,309	23·3

* This is the estimated population in the middle of each year preceding the year for which the number of paupers is given.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses and Vagrants) in receipt of RELIEF in ENGLAND and WALES on the last day of the last week in each month in the years from 1857 to 1894, both inclusive—*continued.*

Year.	Estimated Population. *	Number of Paupers relieved on last day of 4th week of May.			Number of Paupers in every 1,000 Inhabitants.	Number of Paupers relieved on last day of 4th week of June.			Number of Paupers in every 1,000 Inhabitants.
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	
1857	19,042,412	116,263	726,178	842,441	44·2	111,292	718,089	829,381	43·6
1858	19,256,516	115,173	740,358	855,531	44·4	109,783	723,689	833,472	43·3
1859	19,471,291	107,859	709,482	817,341	42·0	102,922	700,152	803,074	41·2
1860	19,686,701	103,711	688,776	792,487	40·4	102,712	682,303	785,015	39·5
1861	19,902,713	115,449	711,809	827,258	41·6	113,312	703,718	817,030	41·1
1862	20,119,314	123,705	771,877	895,582	44·5	120,048	771,168	891,216	44·3
1863	20,371,013	123,811	859,847	983,658	48·3	122,543	848,258	970,801	47·7
1864	20,625,855	118,934	769,565	888,499	43·1	116,791	757,933	874,724	42·4
1865	20,883,889	120,988	757,806	878,794	42·1	117,062	736,011	853,073	40·8
1866	21,145,151	121,045	727,828	848,873	40·1	120,628	720,861	841,489	39·8
1867	21,409,684	132,017	768,239	900,256	42·1	128,757	756,072	884,829	41·3
1868	21,677,525	140,012	794,505	934,517	43·1	137,304	785,259	922,563	42·6
1869	21,948,713	141,697	805,791	947,488	43·2	138,395	793,823	932,218	42·5
1870	22,223,299	141,212	816,421	957,633	43·1	137,894	800,874	938,768	42·2
1871	22,501,316	136,364	799,656	936,020	41·6	135,536	789,273	924,809	41·1
1872	22,788,594	131,568	717,551	849,119	37·3	128,537	704,887	833,434	36·6
1873	23,096,405	132,781	660,120	792,901	34·3	129,519	648,206	777,725	33·7
1874	23,408,556	131,232	610,353	741,635	31·7	129,870	605,052	734,922	31·4
1875	23,724,834	128,890	580,033	708,923	29·9	126,359	570,843	697,202	29·4
1876	24,045,385	132,581	530,782	663,363	27·6	130,043	527,802	657,845	27·4
1877	24,370,267	142,466	523,533	665,999	27·3	138,342	517,384	655,726	26·9
1878	24,699,539	150,137	535,329	685,466	27·8	145,924	528,874	674,798	27·3
1879	25,033,259	159,975	565,285	725,260	29·0	158,694	559,061	717,755	28·7
1880	25,371,489	166,243	551,766	718,009	28·3	164,750	551,839	716,589	28·2
1881	25,714,288	170,463	554,724	725,187	28·2	166,359	548,556	714,915	27·8
1882	26,046,112	166,815	539,038	705,853	27·1	165,298	536,300	701,598	26·9
1883	26,334,776	169,741	533,350	703,091	26·7	165,805	528,231	694,036	26·4
1884	26,626,639	171,211	521,870	693,081	26·0	168,401	521,228	689,629	25·9
1885	26,921,737	171,062	522,130	693,192	25·7	166,852	517,176	684,028	25·4
1886	27,220,105	174,002	549,445	723,447	26·6	168,863	536,904	705,767	25·9
1887	27,521,780	175,600	539,093	714,693	26·0	171,749	537,771	704,520	25·6
1888	27,826,798	175,925	541,541	717,466	25·8	172,161	535,245	707,406	25·4
1889	28,135,197	174,814	524,983	699,797	24·9	168,215	516,483	684,698	24·3
1890	28,447,014	168,757	501,992	670,749	23·6	165,131	499,010	664,141	23·3
1891	28,762,287	171,533	491,035	662,568	23·0	165,766	486,738	652,504	22·7
1892	29,081,047	171,573	496,974	668,547	23·0	167,918	484,006	651,924	22·4
1893	29,403,346	177,070	488,947	666,017	22·7	176,636	488,210	664,846	22·6
1894	29,731,100	188,084	499,643	687,727	23·1	183,205	498,971	682,176	22·9

* This is the estimated population in the middle of each year preceding the year for which the number of paupers is given.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses and Vagrants) in receipt of RELIEF in ENGLAND and WALES on the last day of the last week in each month in the years from 1857 to 1894, both inclusive—*continued.*

Year.	Estimated Population.*	Number of Paupers relieved on last day of 5th week of July.			Number of Paupers in every 1,000 Inhabitants.	Number of Paupers relieved on last day of 4th week of August.			Number of Paupers in every 1,000 Inhabitants.
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	
1857	19,256,516	109,234	703,158	812,392	42·2	108,521	696,988	805,509	41·8
1858	19,471,291	107,120	708,733	815,853	41·9	106,425	700,630	807,055	41·4
1859	19,686,701	100,484	684,700	785,184	39·5	100,063	678,834	778,897	39·2
1860	19,902,713	101,190	667,753	768,943	38·6	102,022	666,191	768,213	38·6
1861	20,119,314	113,273	695,889	809,162	40·2	112,035	690,343	802,378	39·9
1862	20,371,013	120,058	776,491	896,549	44·0	118,796	799,752	918,548	45·1
1863	20,625,855	120,376	819,163	939,539	45·6	119,481	813,766	933,247	45·2
1864	20,883,389	116,017	739,548	855,565	41·0	115,732	733,705	849,437	40·7
1865	21,145,151	117,091	720,900	837,991	39·6	116,876	716,166	833,042	39·4
1866	21,409,684	120,257	716,229	836,486	39·1	121,080	719,308	840,388	39·3
1867	21,677,525	130,176	746,844	877,020	40·5	129,989	741,583	871,572	40·2
1868	21,948,713	137,491	775,593	913,084	41·6	138,677	781,636	920,313	41·9
1869	22,223,299	137,304	780,380	917,684	41·3	136,755	777,396	914,151	41·1
1870	22,501,316	137,594	790,248	927,842	41·2	137,814	786,723	924,537	41·1
1871	22,788,594	132,715	773,310	906,025	39·8	131,035	763,385	894,420	39·2
1872	23,096,495	126,389	683,668	810,057	35·1	125,687	676,757	802,444	34·7
1873	23,408,556	127,327	634,052	761,379	32·5	127,511	630,243	757,754	32·4
1874	23,724,834	129,287	594,898	724,185	30·5	130,105	590,562	720,667	30·4
1875	24,045,385	125,737	558,683	684,420	28·5	125,400	552,390	677,790	28·2
1876	24,370,267	129,602	517,477	647,079	26·6	130,313	515,070	645,383	26·5
1877	24,699,539	138,906	510,024	648,930	26·3	139,340	507,666	647,006	26·2
1878	25,033,259	145,581	514,549	660,130	26·4	145,943	510,193	656,136	26·2
1879	25,371,489	157,881	548,257	706,138	27·8	161,070	545,974	707,044	27·9
1880	25,714,288	162,937	541,172	704,109	27·4	161,904	536,083	697,987	27·1
1881	26,046,112	163,868	537,837	701,705	26·9	164,404	535,377	699,781	26·9
1882	26,334,776	164,236	529,123	693,359	26·3	165,377	529,327	694,704	26·4
1883	26,626,639	164,786	520,320	685,106	25·7	164,429	517,079	681,508	25·6
1884	26,921,737	167,600	514,898	682,498	25·4	166,999	511,530	678,529	25·2
1885	27,220,105	165,718	511,750	677,468	24·9	167,443	513,954	681,397	25·0
1886	27,521,780	167,926	529,562	697,488	25·3	167,424	527,530	694,954	25·3
1887	27,826,798	170,374	526,319	696,693	25·0	171,084	526,097	697,181	25·1
1888	28,135,197	171,753	527,008	698,761	24·8	172,107	525,344	697,451	24·8
1889	28,447,014	169,466	512,731	682,197	24·0	169,372	511,556	680,928	23·9
1890	28,762,287	164,078	493,362	657,440	22·9	164,952	492,525	657,477	22·9
1891	29,081,047	163,735	474,076	637,811	21·9	165,597	473,379	638,976	22·0
1892	29,403,346	168,439	469,890	638,329	21·7	168,896	470,407	639,303	21·7
1893	29,731,100	179,540	485,898	665,438	22·4	181,576	487,548	669,124	22·5
1894	30,060,763	183,756	496,060	679,816	22·6	185,126	497,251	682,377	22·7

* This is the estimated population in the middle of each year for which the number of paupers is given.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses and Vagrants) in receipt of RELIEF in ENGLAND and WALES, on the last day of the last week in each month in the years from 1857 to 1894, both inclusive—*continued.*

Year.	Estimated Population. *	Number of Paupers relieved on last day of 4th week of September.			Number of Paupers in every 1,000 Inhabitants.	Number of Paupers relieved on last day of 5th week of October.			Number of Paupers in every 1,000 Inhabitants.
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	
1857	19,256,516	110,126	706,069	816,195	42·4	118,580	710,179	828,759	43·0
1858	19,471,291	107,042	704,320	811,362	41·7	112,830	699,064	811,894	41·7
1859	19,686,701	101,267	682,898	784,165	39·5	106,995	676,396	783,391	39·4
1860	19,902,713	102,562	662,354	764,916	38·4	110,546	663,092	773,638	38·9
1861	20,119,314	114,931	693,258	808,189	40·2	122,922	697,313	820,235	40·8
1862	20,371,013	120,407	824,166	944,573	46·4	128,894	883,579	1,012,473	49·7
1863	20,625,855	121,494	810,472	931,966	45·2	127,192	795,671	922,863	44·7
1864	20,883,889	118,368	746,362	864,730	41·4	125,211	766,463	891,674	42·7
1865	21,145,151	118,113	716,892	835,005	39·5	125,912	716,794	842,706	39·9
1866	21,409,684	123,865	718,995	842,860	39·4	130,551	723,217	853,768	39·9
1867	21,677,525	131,621	740,999	872,620	40·3	141,343	749,310	890,653	41·1
1868	21,948,713	142,393	784,846	927,239	42·2	149,171	783,422	932,593	42·5
1869	22,223,299	139,407	786,784	926,191	41·7	148,235	799,018	947,253	42·6
1870	22,501,316	140,557	792,028	932,585	41·4	147,503	793,245	940,748	41·8
1871	22,788,594	131,302	761,292	892,594	39·2	137,880	751,071	888,951	39·0
1872	23,096,495	127,248	673,894	801,142	34·7	135,796	670,496	806,292	34·9
1873	23,408,556	128,619	627,045	755,664	32·3	134,988	619,927	754,915	32·2
1874	23,724,834	131,344	590,194	721,538	30·4	136,176	581,427	717,603	30·2
1875	24,045,385	126,478	548,535	675,013	28·1	133,119	541,316	674,435	28·0
1876	24,370,267	153,128	514,582	647,710	26·6	138,857	510,252	649,109	26·6
1877	24,699,539	141,226	507,676	648,902	26·3	148,846	507,689	656,535	26·6
1878	25,033,259	148,307	511,982	660,289	26·4	155,098	509,908	665,006	26·6
1879	25,371,489	162,511	548,257	710,768	28·0	170,739	554,210	724,949	28·6
1880	25,714,288	165,086	536,445	701,531	27·3	174,234	536,527	710,761	27·6
1881	26,046,112	166,920	535,513	702,433	27·0	174,814	533,824	708,638	27·2
1882	26,334,776	168,260	529,958	698,218	26·5	176,252	527,192	703,444	26·7
1883	26,626,639	167,352	517,247	684,599	25·7	175,278	512,760	688,038	25·8
1884	26,921,737	171,611	513,834	685,445	25·5	178,588	511,639	690,227	25·6
1885	27,220,105	170,982	517,049	688,031	25·3	180,510	520,197	700,707	25·7
1886	27,521,780	170,947	529,944	700,891	25·5	179,418	529,404	708,822	25·8
1887	27,826,798	176,741	528,429	705,170	25·3	185,211	530,485	715,696	25·7
1888	28,135,197	173,557	525,582	699,139	24·8	183,884	526,306	710,190	25·2
1889	28,447,014	174,354	512,108	686,462	24·1	181,709	508,413	690,122	24·3
1890	28,762,287	167,765	491,211	658,976	22·9	175,528	487,474	663,002	23·1
1891	29,081,047	166,860	471,651	638,511	22·0	176,261	469,933	646,194	22·2
1892	29,403,346	173,007	470,783	643,790	21·9	183,447	471,727	655,174	22·3
1895	29,731,100	189,587	498,772	688,359	23·2	197,115	505,122	702,237	23·6
1894	30,060,763	187,610	496,518	684,128	22·8	198,870	499,105	697,975	23·2

* This is the estimated population in the middle of each year for which the number of paupers is given.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses and Vagrants) in receipt of RELIEF in ENGLAND and WALES on the last day of the last week in each month in the years from 1857 to 1894, both inclusive—*continued.*

Year.	Estimated Population. *	Number of Paupers relieved on last day of 4th week of November.			Number of Paupers in every 1,000 Inhabitants.	Number of Paupers relieved on last day of 4th week of December.			Number of Paupers in every 1,000 Inhabitants.
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	
1857	19,256,516	127,432	753,055	880,487	45·7	134,242	802,573	936,815	48·6
1858	19,471,291	118,706	718,585	837,291	43·0	123,540	734,363	857,903	44·1
1859	19,686,701	112,288	688,853	801,141	40·4	118,081	709,380	827,461	41·6
1860	19,902,713	118,491	679,675	798,166	40·1	128,568	706,561	835,129	42·0
1861	20,119,314	134,222	731,629	865,851	43·0	139,658	754,072	893,730	44·4
1862	20,371,013	137,190	949,633	1,086,823	53·4	142,690	962,544	1,105,234	54·3
1863	20,625,855	132,344	808,543	940,887	45·6	136,777	823,928	960,705	46·6
1864	20,883,889	131,439	781,646	913,085	43·7	137,761	790,643	928,404	44·5
1865	21,145,151	132,409	732,213	864,622	40·9	137,078	744,947	882,025	41·7
1866	21,409,684	137,602	744,762	882,364	41·2	142,833	761,559	904,392	42·2
1867	21,677,525	149,598	782,593	932,191	43·0	157,524	822,897	980,421	45·2
1868	21,948,713	156,010	802,707	958,717	43·7	161,579	826,042	987,621	45·0
1869	22,223,299	155,745	822,314	978,059	44·0	163,473	855,116	1,018,589	45·8
1870	22,501,316	154,034	811,306	965,340	42·9	161,263	838,541	999,804	44·4
1871	22,788,594	143,639	761,494	905,133	39·7	150,093	780,809	930,902	40·8
1872	23,096,495	142,088	678,831	820,919	35·5	147,657	690,979	838,636	36·3
1873	23,408,556	140,280	628,428	768,708	32·8	144,201	637,269	781,470	33·4
1874	23,724,834	140,799	588,449	729,248	30·7	146,947	603,468	750,415	31·6
1875	24,045,385	138,609	545,529	684,138	28·5	144,313	557,604	701,917	29·2
1876	24,370,267	144,617	517,022	661,639	27·1	149,853	524,280	674,133	27·7
1877	24,699,539	155,008	515,579	670,587	27·1	159,393	525,825	685,218	27·7
1878	25,033,259	163,413	527,215	690,628	27·6	171,264	565,076	736,340	29·4
1879	25,371,489	179,475	566,762	746,237	29·4	188,177	601,114	789,291	31·1
1880	25,714,288	181,911	549,145	731,056	28·4	187,213	558,758	745,971	29·0
1881	26,046,112	180,756	542,021	722,777	27·7	187,823	553,011	740,834	28·4
1882	26,334,776	183,801	537,868	721,669	27·4	188,989	551,918	740,907	28·1
1883	26,626,639	182,343	521,187	703,530	26·4	186,000	528,704	714,704	26·8
1884	26,921,737	185,211	522,244	707,455	26·3	189,094	534,577	723,671	26·9
1885	27,220,105	187,030	533,452	720,482	26·5	190,994	552,484	743,478	27·3
1886	27,521,780	186,563	539,458	726,021	26·4	193,418	558,466	751,884	27·3
1887	27,826,798	193,328	546,837	740,165	26·6	197,673	560,473	758,146	27·2
1888	28,135,197	191,083	537,400	728,483	25·9	194,910	543,478	738,388	26·2
1889	28,447,014	187,708	514,688	702,396	24·7	191,338	521,909	713,247	25·1
1890	28,762,287	182,380	493,619	675,999	23·5	188,361	507,460	695,821	24·2
1891	29,081,047	183,426	477,397	660,823	22·7	188,569	486,606	675,175	23·2
1892	29,403,346	190,219	482,503	672,722	22·9	196,429	496,616	693,045	23·6
1893	29,731,100	206,459	520,492	726,951	24·5	208,731	519,950	728,681	24·5
1894	30,060,763	206,001	509,195	715,196	23·8	211,565	520,953	732,518	24·4

* This is the estimated population in the middle of each year for which the number of paupers is given.

No. 72.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses and Vagrants) in receipt of RELIEF in the METROPOLIS on the last day of the last week in each month in the years from **1857 TO 1894**, both inclusive.

Year.	Estimated Population. *	Number of Paupers relieved on last day of 5th week of January.			Number of Paupers in every 1,000 Inhabitants.	Number of Paupers relieved on last day of 4th week of February.			Number of Paupers in every 1,000 Inhabitants.
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	
1857	2,591,815	30,736	90,541	121,277	46·8	30,624	89,721	120,345	46·4
1858	2,636,174	30,774	82,384	113,158	42·9	30,879	85,816	116,695	44·3
1859	2,680,700	28,066	70,143	98,209	36·6	27,693	69,635	97,328	36·3
1860	2,725,374	27,243	64,605	91,848	33·7	27,238	65,397	92,635	34·0
1861	2,770,181	29,602	84,880	114,482	41·3	29,100	70,695	99,795	36·0
1862	2,815,101	31,250	72,626	103,876	36·9	30,917	71,545	102,462	36·4
1863	2,860,117	30,912	72,772	103,684	36·3	30,342	71,370	101,712	35·6
1864	2,905,210	31,132	72,941	104,073	35·8	31,049	76,869	107,918	37·1
1865	2,950,361	31,245	74,229	105,474	35·7	31,794	84,535	116,329	39·4
1866	2,995,551	32,436	74,938	107,374	35·8	32,428	75,483	107,911	36·0
1867	3,040,761	34,811	134,088	168,899	55·5	35,066	106,690	141,756	46·6
1868	3,085,971	37,463	127,604	165,067	53·5	36,640	120,010	156,650	50·8
1869	3,131,160	37,122	116,945	154,067	49·2	36,941	113,878	150,819	48·2
1870	3,176,308	37,507	128,495	166,002	52·3	37,751	143,250	181,001	57·1
1871	3,221,394	37,091	125,334	162,425	50·4	36,433	117,196	153,629	47·7
1872	3,267,251	35,947	89,228	125,175	38·3	35,315	86,659	121,974	37·3
1873	3,319,736	36,771	75,996	112,767	34·0	37,815	81,694	119,509	36·0
1874	3,373,065	37,134	70,535	107,669	31·9	37,224	71,614	108,838	32·3
1875	3,427,250	37,031	62,493	99,524	29·0	36,799	61,527	98,326	28·7
1876	3,482,306	37,356	51,567	88,923	25·5	37,321	51,102	88,423	25·4
1877	3,538,246	39,449	46,656	86,105	24·3	39,183	46,466	85,649	24·2
1878	3,595,085	42,039	44,097	86,136	24·0	42,005	44,308	86,313	24·0
1879	3,652,837	44,987	45,857	90,844	24·9	45,277	44,501	89,778	24·6
1880	3,711,517	48,663	50,330	98,993	26·7	48,509	47,260	95,769	25·8
1881	3,771,139	54,185	51,439	105,624	28·0	53,510	46,773	100,283	26·6
1882	3,824,964	53,735	44,439	98,174	25·7	53,341	45,121	98,462	25·7
1883	3,862,876	55,461	43,380	98,841	25·6	55,160	43,194	98,354	25·5
1884	3,901,164	56,085	38,669	94,754	24·3	55,847	38,518	94,365	24·2
1885	3,939,832	58,563	39,382	97,945	24·9	57,983	38,995	96,978	24·6
1886	3,978,883	57,834	42,763	100,597	25·3	57,999	45,796	103,795	26·1
1887	4,018,321	58,957	46,242	105,199	26·2	58,761	45,970	104,731	26·1
1888	4,058,150	60,895	48,257	109,152	26·9	61,534	50,303	111,837	27·6
1889	4,098,374	61,593	43,287	104,880	25·6	61,720	44,863	106,583	26·0
1890	4,138,996	61,533	41,500	103,033	24·9	61,257	39,251	100,508	24·3
1891	4,180,021	60,680	39,897	100,577	24·1	59,762	35,767	95,529	22·9
1892	4,221,452	61,487	37,876	99,363	23·5	61,392	36,650	98,042	23·2
1893	4,263,294	63,496	38,370	101,866	23·9	63,310	37,361	100,671	23·6
1894	4,306,411	66,768	40,789	107,557	25·0	66,055	38,728	104,783	24·3

* This is the estimated population in the middle of each year preceding the year for which the number of paupers is given.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, and Vagrants) in receipt of RELIEF in the METROPOLIS on the last day of the last week in each month in the years from 1857 to 1894, both inclusive—*continued.*

Year.	Estimated Population. *	Number of Paupers relieved on last day of 4th week of March.			Number of Paupers in every 1,000 Inhabitants.	Number of Paupers relieved on last day of 5th week of April.			Number of Paupers in every 1,000 Inhabitants
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	
1857	2,591,815	29,897	81,356	111,253	42·9	28,368	70,183	98,551	38·0
1858	2,636,174	29,951	76,961	106,912	40·6	27,867	65,888	93,755	35·6
1859	2,680,700	26,969	66,263	93,232	34·8	26,010	61,723	87,733	32·7
1860	2,725,374	26,856	63,202	90,058	33·0	25,910	58,940	84,850	31·1
1861	2,770,181	28,305	65,190	93,495	33·8	27,458	63,253	90,711	32·7
1862	2,815,101	30,598	68,971	99,569	35·4	28,624	63,088	91,712	32·6
1863	2,860,117	29,789	68,573	98,362	34·4	28,555	64,634	93,189	32·6
1864	2,905,210	30,037	70,787	100,824	34·7	28,466	65,560	94,116	32·4
1865	2,950,361	30,786	75,202	105,988	35·9	28,909	67,474	96,383	32·7
1866	2,995,551	32,124	75,740	107,864	36·0	30,192	71,372	101,564	33·9
1867	3,040,761	34,234	113,522	147,756	48·6	32,728	96,765	129,493	42·6
1868	3,085,971	36,033	109,281	145,314	47·1	34,455	102,917	137,372	44·5
1869	3,131,160	36,524	115,253	151,777	48·5	34,607	103,824	138,431	44·2
1870	3,176,308	36,644	127,033	163,677	51·5	34,606	107,697	142,303	44·8
1871	3,221,394	35,468	106,903	142,371	44·2	34,137	97,701	131,838	40·9
1872	3,267,251	34,486	83,789	118,275	36·2	33,536	77,860	111,396	34·1
1873	3,319,736	37,566	79,083	116,649	35·1	35,499	71,902	107,401	32·4
1874	3,373,065	36,534	69,946	106,480	31·6	34,820	64,770	99,590	29·5
1875	3,427,250	36,237	60,812	97,049	28·3	34,220	55,941	90,161	26·3
1876	3,482,306	36,590	49,379	85,969	24·7	35,088	46,214	81,302	23·3
1877	3,538,246	38,901	46,831	85,732	24·2	37,989	44,610	82,599	23·3
1878	3,595,085	41,228	42,932	84,160	23·4	40,145	40,696	80,841	22·5
1879	3,652,837	44,501	42,178	86,679	23·7	45,045	39,266	84,311	23·1
1880	3,711,517	46,718	42,159	88,877	23·9	47,735	39,717	87,452	23·6
1881	3,771,139	52,020	43,723	95,743	25·4	50,218	40,427	90,645	24·0
1882	3,824,964	51,914	43,061	94,975	24·8	50,361	40,122	90,483	23·7
1883	3,862,876	54,837	42,945	97,782	25·3	52,560	38,664	91,224	23·6
1884	3,901,164	54,868	37,506	92,374	23·7	53,922	35,167	89,089	22·8
1885	3,939,832	56,487	37,628	94,115	23·9	53,408	35,112	88,520	22·5
1886	3,978,883	56,507	45,475	101,982	25·6	54,145	38,998	93,143	23·4
1887	4,018,321	58,225	45,505	103,730	25·8	56,033	39,621	95,654	23·8
1888	4,058,150	60,575	50,141	110,716	27·3	58,051	43,643	101,694	25·1
1889	4,098,374	59,938	40,809	100,747	24·6	58,072	36,556	94,628	23·1
1890	4,138,996	59,414	37,191	96,605	23·3	57,197	34,982	92,179	22·3
1891	4,180,021	58,364	34,031	92,395	22·1	56,675	33,277	89,952	21·5
1892	4,221,452	59,612	33,324	92,936	22·0	57,674	32,344	90,018	21·3
1893	4,263,294	60,334	32,733	93,067	21·8	58,600	32,773	91,373	21·4
1894	4,306,411	63,854	36,031	99,885	23·2	61,927	34,273	96,200	22·3

* This is the estimated population in the middle of each year preceding the year for which the number of paupers is given.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, and Vagrants) in receipt of RELIEF in the METROPOLIS on the last day of the last week in each month in the years from 1857 to 1894, both inclusive—*continued.*

Year.	Estimated Population. *	Number of Paupers relieved on last day of 4th week of May.			Number of Paupers in every 1,000 Inhabitants.	Number of Paupers relieved on last day of 4th week of June.			Number of Paupers in every 1,000 Inhabitants.
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	
1857	2,591,815	26,991	66,685	93,676	36·2	26,103	64,013	90,116	34·8
1858	2,636,174	26,354	63,215	89,569	34·0	25,478	60,294	85,772	32·5
1859	2,680,700	25,367	61,566	86,933	32·4	24,798	59,418	84,216	31·4
1860	2,725,374	24,720	56,925	81,645	30·0	24,624	57,244	81,868	30·0
1861	2,770,181	26,474	60,840	87,314	31·5	26,036	58,113	84,149	30·4
1862	2,815,101	27,605	59,996	87,601	31·1	26,804	59,614	86,418	30·7
1863	2,860,117	27,811	62,634	90,445	31·6	27,299	61,512	88,811	31·1
1864	2,905,210	27,585	63,088	90,673	31·2	27,109	61,418	88,527	30·5
1865	2,950,361	28,136	65,024	93,160	31·6	27,502	63,220	90,722	30·7
1866	2,995,551	29,366	69,640	99,006	33·0	29,095	69,213	98,308	32·8
1867	3,040,761	31,987	91,293	123,280	40·5	31,499	87,483	118,982	39·1
1868	3,085,971	33,623	97,457	130,720	42·4	32,954	94,393	127,347	41·3
1869	3,131,160	33,492	97,222	130,714	41·7	32,598	93,312	125,910	40·2
1870	3,176,308	33,520	101,904	135,424	42·6	32,576	96,807	129,383	40·7
1871	3,221,394	33,239	93,489	126,728	39·3	32,775	91,123	123,898	38·5
1872	3,267,251	32,454	75,348	107,802	33·0	31,890	73,109	104,999	32·1
1873	3,319,736	34,334	69,781	104,115	31·4	33,406	67,411	100,817	30·4
1874	3,373,065	33,894	62,177	96,071	28·5	33,074	60,613	93,687	27·8
1875	3,427,250	33,288	53,262	86,550	25·3	32,664	51,917	84,581	24·7
1876	3,482,306	34,518	45,317	79,835	22·9	33,768	44,701	78,469	22·5
1877	3,538,246	37,189	43,645	80,834	22·8	35,866	42,340	78,206	22·1
1878	3,595,085	39,111	40,406	79,517	22·1	38,307	39,309	77,616	21·6
1879	3,652,837	43,785	38,156	81,941	22·4	43,680	37,524	81,204	22·2
1880	3,711,517	46,697	38,545	85,242	23·0	46,347	37,779	84,126	22·7
1881	3,771,139	49,288	38,904	88,192	23·4	48,293	38,111	86,404	22·9
1882	3,824,964	48,905	38,570	87,475	22·9	48,363	38,054	86,417	22·6
1883	3,862,876	50,679	36,568	87,247	22·6	49,713	35,842	85,555	22·1
1884	3,901,164	52,621	34,074	86,695	22·2	51,995	34,078	86,073	22·1
1885	3,939,832	52,163	34,059	86,222	21·9	51,024	33,546	84,570	21·5
1886	3,978,883	52,915	36,653	89,568	22·5	51,570	35,601	87,171	21·9
1887	4,018,321	54,605	36,754	91,359	22·7	53,385	35,235	88,620	22·1
1888	4,058,150	55,650	38,293	93,943	23·1	54,686	37,038	91,724	22·6
1889	4,098,374	56,013	35,077	91,090	22·2	54,460	34,239	88,699	21·6
1890	4,138,996	55,563	33,653	89,216	21·6	54,267	33,333	87,600	21·2
1891	4,180,021	55,990	33,421	89,411	21·4	53,981	32,128	86,109	20·6
1892	4,221,452	55,913	31,474	87,387	20·7	54,838	30,893	85,731	20·3
1893	4,263,294	57,699	32,860	90,559	21·2	57,540	32,840	90,380	21·2
1894	4,306,411	61,231	34,172	95,403	22·2	59,679	34,018	93,697	21·8

* This is the estimated population in the middle of each year preceding the year for which the number of paupers is given.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, and Vagrants) in receipt of RELIEF in the METROPOLIS on the last day of the last week in each month in the years from 1857 to 1894, both inclusive—*continued.*

Year.	Estimated Population. *	Number of Paupers relieved, on last day of 5th week of July.			Number of Paupers in every 1,000 Inhabitants.	Number of Paupers relieved, on last day of 4th week of August.			Number of Paupers in every 1,000 Inhabitants.
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	
1857	2,636,174	26,034	62,516	88,550	33·6	26,231	62,935	89,166	33·8
1858	2,680,700	25,114	60,352	85,466	31·9	25,224	59,820	85,044	31·7
1859	2,725,374	24,496	57,418	81,914	30·1	24,689	58,547	83,236	30·5
1860	2,770,181	24,559	56,012	80,571	29·1	24,796	56,301	81,097	29·3
1861	2,815,101	26,222	57,844	84,066	29·9	26,536	58,071	84,607	30·1
1862	2,860,117	26,723	59,109	85,832	30·0	26,875	59,605	86,480	30·2
1863	2,905,210	27,348	61,195	88,543	30·5	27,572	61,719	89,291	30·7
1864	2,950,361	27,148	60,924	88,072	29·9	27,411	61,745	89,156	30·2
1865	2,995,551	27,952	62,280	90,232	30·1	28,101	62,862	90,963	30·4
1866	3,040,761	29,555	73,405	102,960	33·9	29,715	76,908	106,623	35·1
1867	3,085,971	31,905	86,141	118,046	38·3	32,196	85,327	117,523	38·1
1868	3,131,160	33,367	93,752	127,119	40·6	33,430	95,512	128,942	41·2
1869	3,176,308	32,786	92,169	124,955	39·3	33,177	94,110	127,287	40·1
1870	3,221,394	33,254	94,074	127,328	39·5	33,382	94,773	128,155	39·8
1871	3,267,251	32,309	87,256	119,565	36·6	32,413	86,321	118,734	36·3
1872	3,319,736	31,772	69,762	101,534	30·6	32,231	69,484	101,715	30·6
1873	3,373,065	33,102	64,954	98,056	29·1	33,573	65,359	98,932	29·3
1874	3,427,250	33,178	58,767	91,945	26·8	33,477	57,894	91,371	26·7
1875	3,482,306	32,619	50,390	83,009	23·8	32,913	49,713	82,626	23·7
1876	3,538,246	33,856	42,888	76,744	21·7	34,250	42,920	77,170	21·8
1877	3,595,085	36,047	40,566	76,613	21·3	36,386	40,643	77,029	21·4
1878	3,652,837	38,043	38,166	76,209	20·9	38,631	38,053	76,684	21·0
1879	3,711,517	43,277	36,396	79,673	21·5	44,671	36,486	81,157	21·9
1880	3,771,139	46,134	36,585	82,719	21·9	45,983	36,305	82,288	21·8
1881	3,824,964	47,502	36,803	84,305	22·0	47,896	37,115	85,011	22·2
1882	3,862,876	48,297	37,522	85,819	22·2	49,088	38,054	87,142	22·6
1883	3,901,164	49,932	34,593	84,525	21·7	49,916	34,723	84,639	21·7
1884	3,939,832	51,814	33,239	85,053	21·6	51,849	33,220	85,069	21·6
1885	3,978,883	50,689	33,404	84,093	21·1	51,078	34,160	85,238	21·4
1886	4,018,321	51,511	35,158	86,669	21·6	51,518	34,745	86,263	21·5
1887	4,058,150	52,875	35,241	88,116	21·7	53,164	35,110	88,274	21·8
1888	4,098,374	54,634	35,876	90,510	22·1	55,187	36,200	91,387	22·3
1889	4,138,996	55,038	34,529	89,567	21·6	55,114	34,920	90,034	21·8
1890	4,180,021	53,920	32,734	86,654	20·7	54,332	32,853	87,185	20·9
1891	4,221,452	53,579	30,801	84,380	20·0	54,271	31,616	85,887	20·3
1892	4,263,294	55,651	30,825	86,476	20·3	55,568	31,231	86,799	20·4
1893	4,306,411	58,525	33,262	91,787	21·3	59,116	33,747	92,863	21·6
1894	4,349,166	60,079	33,685	93,764	21·6	60,189	34,785	94,974	21·8

* This is the estimated population in the middle of each year for which the number of paupers is given.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, and Vagrants) in receipt of RELIEF in the METROPOLIS on the last day of the last week in each month in the years from 1857 to 1894, both inclusive—*continued.*

Year.	Estimated Population. *	Number of Paupers relieved, on last day of 4th week of September.			Number of Paupers in every 1,000 Inhabitants.	Number of Paupers relieved, on last day of 5th week of October.			Number of Paupers in every 1,000 Inhabitants.
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.		In-door.	Outdoor.	Total.	
1857	2,636,174	26,711	63,480	90,191	34·2	28,160	65,121	93,281	35·4
1858	2,680,700	25,458	59,893	85,351	31·8	26,531	61,604	88,135	32·9
1859	2,725,374	24,950	59,002	83,952	30·8	25,930	58,153	84,083	30·9
1860	2,770,181	25,326	57,180	82,506	29·8	26,596	58,895	85,491	30·9
1861	2,815,101	27,219	58,001	85,220	30·3	28,368	58,961	87,329	31·0
1862	2,860,117	27,429	60,058	87,487	30·6	28,485	61,937	90,422	31·6
1863	2,905,210	28,132	62,029	90,161	31·0	29,165	63,179	92,344	31·8
1864	2,950,361	27,728	62,205	89,933	30·5	28,921	63,699	92,620	31·4
1865	2,995,551	28,469	62,553	91,022	30·4	30,331	65,674	96,005	32·0
1866	3,040,761	30,301	75,526	105,827	34·8	32,019	79,662	111,681	36·7
1867	3,085,971	32,637	85,212	117,849	38·2	34,332	88,903	123,235	39·9
1868	3,131,160	34,653	96,957	131,610	42·0	35,539	98,722	134,261	42·9
1869	3,176,308	33,644	94,933	128,577	40·5	35,353	100,829	136,182	42·9
1870	3,221,394	33,954	94,449	128,403	39·9	34,628	97,909	132,537	41·1
1871	3,267,251	32,404	85,106	117,510	36·0	33,752	82,337	116,089	35·5
1872	3,319,736	32,492	68,408	100,900	30·4	34,024	70,392	104,416	31·5
1873	3,373,065	33,605	64,234	97,839	29·0	34,869	64,578	99,447	29·5
1874	3,427,250	33,712	57,545	91,257	26·6	34,876	56,700	91,576	26·7
1875	3,482,306	33,080	48,559	81,639	23·4	34,689	48,346	83,035	23·8
1876	3,538,246	35,104	42,503	77,607	21·9	36,476	42,597	79,073	22·3
1877	3,595,085	36,650	40,045	76,695	21·3	38,465	40,733	79,198	22·0
1878	3,652,837	39,107	37,497	76,604	21·0	40,744	37,321	78,065	21·4
1879	3,711,517	45,264	36,809	82,073	22·1	46,873	37,782	84,655	22·8
1880	3,771,139	47,152	36,445	83,597	22·2	49,632	37,818	87,450	23·2
1881	3,824,964	48,786	37,357	86,143	22·5	50,792	38,948	89,740	23·5
1882	3,862,876	50,174	38,407	88,581	22·9	52,271	38,825	91,096	23·6
1883	3,901,164	50,957	34,905	85,862	22·0	53,253	35,365	88,618	22·7
1884	3,939,832	53,672	33,177	86,849	22·0	55,283	33,938	89,221	22·6
1885	3,978,883	51,968	34,151	86,119	21·6	54,363	35,780	90,143	22·7
1886	4,018,321	52,628	34,976	87,604	21·8	54,904	35,997	90,901	22·6
1887	4,058,150	55,156	35,779	90,935	22·4	56,999	38,243	95,242	23·5
1888	4,098,374	55,528	36,272	91,800	22·4	58,556	37,799	96,355	23·5
1889	4,138,996	56,805	35,207	92,012	22·2	58,434	35,118	93,552	22·6
1890	4,180,021	55,273	32,874	88,147	21·1	57,295	33,669	90,964	21·8
1891	4,221,452	54,478	31,594	86,072	20·4	57,455	32,367	89,822	21·3
1892	4,263,294	57,297	31,601	88,898	20·9	60,144	32,779	92,923	21·8
1893	4,306,411	61,961	35,463	97,424	22·6	63,432	36,453	99,885	23·2
1894	4,349,166	61,015	35,040	96,055	22·1	64,548	35,835	100,383	23·1

* This is the estimated population in the middle of each year for which the number of paupers is given.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, and Vagrants) in receipt of RELIEF in the METROPOLIS on the last day of the last week in each month in the years from 1857 to 1894, both inclusive—*continued.*

Year.	Estimated Population. *	Number of Paupers relieved, on last day of 4th week of November.			Number of Paupers in every 1,000 Inhabitants.	Number of Paupers relieved, on last day of 4th week of December.			Number of Paupers in every 1,000 Inhabitants.
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	
1857	2,636,174	29,176	69,634	98,810	37·5	29,867	72,071	101,938	38·7
1858	2,680,700	27,384	66,618	94,002	35·1	27,720	68,172	95,892	35·8
1859	2,725,374	26,716	60,821	87,537	32·1	27,065	64,600	91,665	33·6
1860	2,770,181	27,978	62,024	90,002	32·5	28,831	66,406	95,237	34·4
1861	2,815,101	29,840	63,050	92,890	33·0	30,268	64,158	94,426	33·5
1862	2,860,117	29,756	66,533	96,289	33·7	30,460	68,007	98,467	34·4
1863	2,905,210	29,872	65,237	95,109	32·7	30,243	65,987	96,230	33·1
1864	2,950,361	29,685	66,206	95,891	32·5	30,413	68,712	99,125	33·6
1865	2,995,551	31,501	69,039	100,540	33·6	31,880	71,312	103,192	34·4
1866	3,040,761	33,037	86,460	119,497	39·3	33,452	89,727	123,269	40·5
1867	3,085,971	35,830	99,758	135,588	43·9	36,611	110,999	147,610	47·8
1868	3,131,160	36,479	104,557	141,036	45·0	36,530	107,173	143,703	45·9
1869	3,176,308	36,265	108,523	144,788	45·6	36,456	116,447	152,903	48·1
1870	3,221,394	35,483	103,014	138,497	43·0	36,113	111,052	147,165	45·7
1871	3,267,251	34,635	85,980	120,615	36·9	35,353	89,124	124,477	38·1
1872	3,319,736	35,284	72,522	107,806	32·5	36,052	74,683	110,735	33·4
1873	3,373,065	35,875	67,384	103,259	30·6	36,457	70,422	106,879	31·7
1874	3,427,250	35,531	58,184	93,715	27·3	36,620	60,737	97,357	28·4
1875	3,482,306	35,673	49,109	84,782	24·3	36,618	51,389	88,007	25·3
1876	3,538,246	37,636	44,607	82,243	23·2	38,123	45,413	83,536	23·6
1877	3,595,085	39,403	41,733	81,136	22·6	40,024	43,032	83,056	23·1
1878	3,652,837	42,014	39,227	81,241	22·2	43,322	41,451	84,773	23·2
1879	3,711,517	48,528	40,840	89,368	24·1	49,703	45,336	95,039	25·6
1880	3,771,139	51,018	40,253	91,271	24·2	51,512	41,107	92,619	24·6
1881	3,824,964	51,713	40,112	91,825	24·0	52,479	42,758	95,237	24 9
1882	3,862,876	53,737	41,032	94,769	24·5	54,373	42,314	96,687	25·0
1883	3,901,164	54,576	36,819	91,395	23·4	55,035	37,001	92,036	23·6
1884	3,939,832	56,672	35,807	92,479	23·5	57,092	36,949	94,041	23·9
1885	3,978,883	55,498	37,797	93,295	23·4	56,002	38,900	94,902	23·9
1886	4,018,321	56,466	37,904	94,370	23·5	57,520	41,091	98,611	24·5
1887	4,058,150	59,066	42,786	101,852	25·1	59,347	44,750	104,097	25·7
1888	4,098,374	59,629	39,649	99,278	24·2	60,036	40,279	100,315	24·5
1889	4,138,996	59,560	36,559	96,119	23·2	60,111	37,550	97,661	23·6
1890	4,180,021	58,727	34,958	93,685	22·4	59,588	37,540	97,128	23·2
1891	4,221,452	58,871	33,234	92,105	21·8	59,754	34,741	94,495	22·4
1892	4,263,294	61,403	34,439	95,842	22·5	62,577	35,547	98,124	23·0
1893	4,306,411	65,839	39,508	105,347	24·5	65,937	38,883	104,820	24·3
1894	4,349,166	66,058	36,922	102,980	23·7	66,770	37,472	104,242	24·0

* This is the estimated population in the middle of each year for which the number of paupers is given.

No. 73.—METROPOLITAN PAUPERISM.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBER Houses, and Vagrants), RELIEVED in the METROPOLITAN UNIONS and in the Years

DISTRICTS AND UNIONS.	Population according to the Census of 1891.	NUMBER of PAUPERS on the last Day					
		LADY-DAY QUARTER.		Difference per Cent.	MIDSUMMER QUARTER.		Difference per Cent.
		1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.	
WEST DISTRICT.				Incr. Decr.			Incr. Decr.
Kensington	166,308	2,208	2,532	14·7 —	2,112	2,349	11·2 —
Paddington	117,846	1,073	1,187	10·6 —	1,028	1,119	8·9 —
Fulham	188,878	2,242	2,448	9·2 —	2,214	2,343	5·8 —
Chelsea	96,253	1,951	2,077	6·5 —	1,808	1,956	8·2 —
St. George's	134,138	2,938	3,107	5·8 —	2,804	2,893	3·2 —
Westminster	37,312	941	984	4·6 —	908	897	— 1·2
Total	740,735	11,353	12,335	8·6 —	10,874	11,557	6·3 —
NORTH DISTRICT.							
St. Marylebone	142,404	3,346	3,560	6·4 —	3,245	3,281	1·1 —
Hampstead	68,416	543	543	— —	530	546	3·0 —
St. Pancras	234,379	5,969	6,257	4·8 —	5,838	5,977	2·4 —
Islington	319,143	6,254	6,537	4·5 —	6,216	6,261	0·7 —
Hackney	229,542	4,891	6,003	22·7 —	4,758	5,297	11·3 —
Total	993,884	21,003	22,900	9·0 —	20,587	21,362	3·8 —
CENTRAL DISTRICT.							
St. Giles and St. George Bloomsbury	39,782	1,326	1,313	— 1·0	1,201	1,234	2·7 —
Strand	27,516	1,748	1,841	5·3 —	1,559	1,693	8·6 —
Holborn	141,920	5,280	5,282	0·0 —	4,878	4,923	0·9 —
City of London	38,320	2,342	2,309	— 1·4	2,206	2,152	— 2·4
Total	247,538	10,696	10,745	0·5 —	9,844	10,002	1·6 —
EAST DISTRICT.							
Shoreditch	124,009	2,572	2,446	— 4·9	2,412	2,285	— 5·3
Bethnal Green	129,132	3,388	3,865	14·1 —	3,340	3,741	12·0 —
Whitechapel	74,462	1,357	1,458	7·4 —	1,174	1,269	8·1 —
St. George-in-the-East	45,795	1,233	1,140	— 7·5	1,118	996	— 10·9
Stepney	57,376	1,195	1,350	13·0 —	1,205	1,239	2·8 —
Mile End Old Town	107,592	2,489	2,474	— 0·6	2,420	2,368	— 2·1
Poplar	166,748	4,006	4,728	18·0 —	4,168	4,374	4·9 —
Total	705,114	16,240	17,461	7·5 —	15,837	16,272	2·7 —
SOUTH DISTRICT.							
St. Saviour's	202,693	4,658	5,135	10·2 —	4,453	5,014	12·6 —
St. Olave's	136,660	4,847	5,124	5·7 —	4,796	4,744	— 1·1
Lambeth	275,203	6,065	6,420	5·9 —	5,760	6,070	5·4 —
Wandsworth and Clapham	307,500	4,650	4,788	3·0 —	4,760	4,698	— 1·3
Camberwell	235,344	5,442	5,954	9·4 —	5,438	5,799	6·6 —
Greenwich	165,413	3,924	4,165	6·1 —	3,877	3,805	— 1·9
Lewisham	94,335	1,942	2,452	26·3 —	1,875	2,065	10·1 —
Woolwich	107,324	2,247	2,406	7·1 —	2,279	2,309	1·3 —
Total	1,524,472	33,775	36,444	7·9 —	33,238	34,504	3·8 —
TOTAL OF THE METROPOLIS	4,211,743	93,067	99,885	7·3 —	90,380	93,697	3·7 —

OF PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals and Licensed SEPARATE PARISHES on the last Day of the last Week in each Quarter 1893 and 1894.

of the last Week in each Quarter.

MICHAELMAS QUARTER.		Difference per Cent.		CHRISTMAS QUARTER.		Difference per Cent.		DISTRICTS AND UNIONS.
1893.	1894.	Incr.	Decr.	1893.	1894.	Incr.	Decr.	
								WEST DISTRICT.
2,327	2,464	5·9	—	2,568	2,732	6·4	—	Kensington.
1,126	1,134	0·7	—	1,270	1,196	—	5·8	Paddington.
2,463	2,444	—	0·8	2,693	2,691	—	0·1	Fulham.
1,899	1,929	1·6	—	2,203	2,047	—	7·1	Chelsea.
3,028	2,962	—	2·2	3,261	3,349	2·7	—	St. George's.
934	914	—	2·1	1,024	980	—	4·3	Westminster.
11,777	11,847	0·6	—	13,019	12,995	—	0·2	Total.
								NORTH DISTRICT.
3,477	3,355	—	3·5	3,668	3,692	0·7	—	St. Marylebone.
548	568	3·6	—	598	568	—	5·0	Hampstead.
6,306	6,081	—	3·6	6,554	6,593	0·6	—	St. Pancras.
6,445	6,356	—	1·4	6,822	6,604	—	3·2	Islington.
5,576	5,677	1·8	—	5,643	5,741	1·7	—	Hackney.
22,352	22,037	—	1·4	23,285	23,198	—	0·4	Total.
								CENTRAL DISTRICT.
1,287	1,269	—	1·4	1,391	1,460	5·0	—	St. Giles and St. George Bloomsbury.
1,727	1,676	—	3·0	2,019	1,952	—	3·3	Strand.
5,368	5,166	—	3·8	5,691	5,543	—	2·6	Holborn.
2,308	2,161	—	6·4	2,423	2,283	—	5·8	City of London.
10,690	10,272	—	3·9	11,524	11,238	—	2·5	Total.
								EAST DISTRICT.
2,692	2,350	—	12·7	2,727	2,449	—	10·2	Shoreditch.
3,587	3,775	5·2	—	3,903	3,938	0·9	—	Bethnal Green.
1,329	1,311	—	1·4	1,548	1,597	3·2	—	Whitechapel.
1,411	990	—	29·8	1,244	1,117	—	10·2	St. George-in-the-East.
1,288	1,232	—	4·3	1,346	1,323	—	1·7	Stepney.
2,541	2,423	—	4·6	2,584	2,489	—	3·7	Mile End Old Town.
4,518	4,421	—	2·1	4,879	4,754	—	2·6	Poplar.
17,366	16,502	—	5·0	18,231	17,667	—	3·1	Total.
								SOUTH DISTRICT.
4,857	5,138	5·8	—	5,434	5,651	4·0	—	St. Saviour's.
4,816	4,763	—	1·1	5,064	4,973	—	1·8	St. Olave's.
6,001	6,194	3·2	—	6,320	6,616	4·7	—	Lambeth.
5,085	4,762	—	6·4	5,911	5,495	—	7·0	Wandsworth and Clapham.
5,881	5,945	1·1	—	6,509	6,438	—	1·1	Camberwell.
4,028	3,977	—	1·3	4,244	4,301	1·3	—	Greenwich.
2,146	2,219	3·4	—	2,804	3,023	7·8	—	Lewisham.
2,425	2,399	—	1·1	2,475	2,647	6·9	—	Woolwich.
35,239	35,897	0·4	—	38,761	39,144	1·0	—	Total.
97,424	96,055	—	1·4	104,820	104,242	—	0·6	TOTAL OF THE METROPOLIS.

No. 74.

Metropolitan Unions and Parishes.—Area, Population in 1891, **Rateable Value** on the 6th April 1893, and **Pauperism** and **Expenditure on Relief** during the Year ended 25th March 1894.

Unions.	Area in Acres.	Population, 1891.	Rateable Value on 6th April 1893.	Parochial Year 1894.			
				Mean Number of Paupers.*		Total Expenditure on Relief to the Poor irrespective of any Contribution to or Repayment from the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.	Contributions to or Repayments from the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.
				In-door.	Out-door.		
West District.			£			£	£
Kensington	2,188	166,308	2,046,221	2,175	775	128,892	+ 25,809
Paddington	1,256	117,846	1,332,352	982	564	64,871	+ 20,686
Fulham	3,987	188,878	1,030,639	1,818	1,055	78,351	+ 3,208
Chelsea	794	96,253	729,907	1,676	614	67,715	− 3,352
St. George's	1,940	134,138	2,651,652	2,715	916	129,725	+ 40,108
Westminster	216	37,312	900,450	895	264	46,957	+ 22,392
North District.							
St. Marylebone	1,506	142,404	1,524,252	3,159	1,018	137,275	− 1,474
Hampstead	2,248	68,416	721,304	390	277	29,552	+ 15,022
St. Pancras	2,672	234,379	1,598,416	4,480	2,473	169,901	− 17,476
Islington	3,109	319,143	1,706,214	2,799	4,619	127,563	+ 9,679
Hackney	3,937	229,542	1,176,782	2,526	3,800	122,760	− 4,854
Central District.							
St. Giles and St. George Bloomsbury	252	39,809	438,150	977	495	39,260	− 2,411
Strand	399	27,421	949,479	1,490	536	69,640	+ 7,554
Holborn	803	141,893	1,107,558	3,740	2,643	139,230	− 23,222
City of London	676	38,415	4,228,038	1,895	1,365	151,084	+101,904
East District.							
Shoreditch	648	124,009	682,407	1,925	1,318	78,225	− 13,024
Bethnal Green	755	129,132	428,711	2,563	1,617	80,434	− 24,122
Whitechapel	358†	73,594†	412,911	1,414	818	56,993	− 11,472
St. George-in-the-East	244	45,795	191,653	1,342	262	43,529	− 16,804
Stepney	465	57,376	298,304	1,259	331	43,215	− 7,404
Mile End Old Town	677	107,592	377,307	1,707	1,473	59,922	− 14,305
Poplar	2,333	166,748	698,801	2,623	2,735	106,424	− 18,334
South District.							
St. Saviour's	1,119	202,693	1,098,304	3,976	1,779	143,274	− 29,679
St. Olave's	1,506	136,660	840,618	2,234	3,216	109,890	− 10,280
Lambeth	3,941	275,203	1,568,993	3,137	3,797	175,902	− 16,649
Wandsworth and Clapham	11,454	307,500	1,904,597	2,324	3,818	139,174	+ 12,703
Camberwell	4,450	235,344	1,048,467	2,787	3,713	123,010	− 10,947
Greenwich	3,425	165,413	853,496	2,804	2,065	101,208	− 17,196
Lewisham	10,793	94,335	692,904	944	1,955	56,701	+ 10,490
Woolwich	6,500	107,324	490,773	1,295	1,377	61,983	− 8,270
Total	74,651	4,210,875	33,729,660	63,451	51,188	2,882,660	+269,555 −251,275

* This is the mean number of all classes of paupers in receipt of relief on 1st July and 1st January.
† Excluding 21 acres and 868 population in respect of the Tower of London.

No. 75.

NUMBER OF CASUAL PAUPERS RELIEVED in the Casual Wards of the Metropolis on FRIDAY NIGHT in each week during the Years 1893 and 1894.

WEEK.	1893.				1894.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	TOTAL.	Men.	Women.	Children.	TOTAL.
January:								
1st week -	617	156	5	778	836	203	7	1,046
2nd „ -	668	137	9	814	841	167	16	1,024
3rd „ -	682	128	13	823	863	177	20	1,060
4th „ -	672	157	9	838	891	202	15	1,108
5th „ -	686	150	14	850	877	205	17	1,099
February:								
1st week -	697	165	11	873	877	190	11	1,078
2nd „ -	743	160	11	914	834	188	15	1,037
3rd „ -	766	192	10	968	883	192	20	1,095
4th „ -	751	160	8	919	922	214	26	1,162
March:								
1st week -	737	170	12	919	961	243	26	1,230
2nd „ -	727	178	15	920	918	234	17	1,169
3rd „ -	728	158	14	900	795	180	24	999
4th „ -	480	149	25	654	949	246	20	1,215
April:								
1st week -	699	193	18	910	827	206	21	1,054
2nd „ -	725	187	26	938	849	251	33	1,133
3rd „ -	661	202	22	885	877	231	18	1,126
4th „ -	663	196	19	878	875	242	30	1,147
5th „ -	697	201	19	917	903	248	24	1,175
May:								
1st week -	688	224	23	935	877	242	28	1,147
2nd „ -	718	202	38	958	827	262	36	1,125
3rd „ -	647	200	24	871	818	246	29	1,093
4th „ -	659	173	17	849	873	221	26	1,120
June:								
1st week -	681	166	32	879	865	233	36	1,134
2nd „ -	646	165	13	824	770	231	27	1,028
3rd „ -	727	191	18	936	612	204	18	834
4th „ -	680	188	26	894	562	216	15	793

Number of Casual Paupers relieved in the Casual Wards of the Metropolis, &c. —*continued.*

Week.	1893.				1894.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
July :								
1st week -	603	174	23	800	574	211	22	807
2nd ,, -	767	195	14	976	756	222	14	992
3rd ,, -	763	190	17	970	747	215	7	969
4th ,, -	714	216	25	955	695	214	16	925
5th ,, -	795	213	29	1,037	703	219	23	945
August :								
1st week -	755	233	28	1,016	800	253	14	1,067
2nd ,, -	660	194	20	874	816	242	20	1,078
3rd ,, -	743	156	14	913	867	254	17	1,138
4th ,, -	715	194	6	915	603	192	16	811
September :								
1st week -	755	211	15	981	693	201	19	913
2nd ,, -	835	210	21	1,066	656	178	11	845
3rd ,, -	884	269	47	1,200	741	169	12	922
4th ,, -	882	283	27	1,192	787	190	10	987
October :								
1st week -	820	238	28	1,086	778	208	18	1,004
2nd ,, -	840	236	25	1,101	818	225	24	1,067
3rd ,, -	848	227	14	1,089	949	261	36	1,246
4th ,, -	849	241	18	1,108	997	251	31	1,279
5th ,, -	808	234	19	1,061	946	251	27	1,224
November :								
1st week -	883	218	15	1,116	991	249	22	1,262
2nd ,, -	837	225	15	1,077	1,032	242	10	1,284
3rd ,, -	923	240	22	1,185	1,027	255	18	1,300
4th ,, -	853	217	15	1,085	981	224	22	1,227
December :								
1st week -	794	225	7	1,026	1,078	214	16	1,308
2nd ,, -	860	192	14	1,066	1,025	223	17	1,265
3rd ,, -	785	146	12	943	939	155	22	1,116
4th ,, -	918	177	14	1,109	1,042	196	5	1,243
Totals -	38,734	10,102	955	49,791	44,023	11,388	1,044	56,455
Average number on Friday nights -	745	194	18	957	847	219	20	1,086

No. 76.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CASUAL PAUPERS RELIEVED in the Casual Wards of the Metropolis on each FRIDAY NIGHT during the Years **1874 to 1894** inclusive.

Year.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1874	410	155	38	603
1875	311	116	24	451
1876	429	145	35	609
1877	479	178	42	699
1878	502	181	43	726
1879	537	149	32	718
1880	594	166	35	795
1881	595	172	35	802
1882	601	179	34	814
1883	344	121	17	482
1884	363	127	20	510
1885	418	142	20	580
1886	426	134	18	578
1887	567	148	23	738
1888	942	170	24	1,136
1889	785	157	18	960
1890	683	161	14	858
1891	656	170	16	842
1892	709	190	20	919
1893	745	194	18	957
1894	847	219	20	1,086

No. 77.

NUMBER OF CASUAL PAUPERS ADMITTED into the Casual Wards of the Metropolis during FOUR WEEKS OF THE YEAR **1894**.

Day of Week.	In the Weeks ended on				Total for the Four Weeks.
	7th April 1894.	7th July 1894.	29th Sept. 1894.	8th Dec. 1894.	
Sunday night - -	395	289	347	460	1,491
Monday „ - -	373	315	387	512	1,587
Tuesday „ - -	624	521	676	862	2,683
Wednesday „ - -	509	382	449	559	1,899
Thursday „ - -	601	447	543	693	2,284
Friday „ - -	440	356	439	536	1,771
Saturday „ - -	532	449	437	570	1,988
TOTAL - - -	3,474	2,759	3,278	4,192	13,703

No. 78.

NUMBER OF CASUAL PAUPERS IDENTIFIED for purposes of detention by the Visiting Officers of the Metropolitan Casual Wards during the Year **1894**.

Week ending	Adults.	Children.	TOTAL.	Week ending	Adults.	Children.	TOTAL.
Jan. 6	433	3	436	May 19	411	2	413
„ 13	390	3	393	„ 26	431	5	436
„ 20	418	—	418				
„ 27	440	4	444	June 2	485	4	489
				„ 9	441	3	444
Feb. 3	477	6	483	„ 16	456	4	460
„ 10	472	1	473	„ 23	282	2	284
„ 17	453	4	457	„ 30	264	2	266
„ 24	499	2	501				
				July 7	206	—	206
Mar. 3	538	1	539	„ 14	204	1	205
„ 10	526	5	531	„ 21	235	1	236
„ 17	461	—	461	„ 28	292	5	297
„ 24	424	2	426				
„ 31	452	1	453	Aug. 4	204	2	206
				„ 11	256	1	257
				„ 18	355	2	357
April 7	374	1	375	„ 25	395	1	396
„ 14	423	1	424				
„ 21	450	3	453	Sept. 1	350	—	350
„ 28	495	5	500	„ 8	334	1	335
				„ 15	331	—	331
May 5	438	1	439	„ 22	394	4	398
„ 12	465	1	466	„ 29	349	—	349

NUMBER of CASUAL PAUPERS IDENTIFIED for purposes of detention by the VISITING OFFICERS of the METROPOLITAN CASUAL WARDS during the Year 1894—*continued.*

Week ending	Adults.	Children.	TOTAL.	Week ending	Adults.	Children.	TOTAL.
Oct. 6 - -	337	—	337	Dec. 1 - -	515	2	517
„ 13 - -	326	—	326	„ 8 - -	603	1	604
„ 20 - -	386	—	386	„ 15 - -	576	2	578
„ 27 - -	463	—	463	„ 22 - -	431	3	434
				„ 29 - -	304	—	304
Nov. 3 - -	472	2	474	„ 31, one day	87	—	87
„ 10 - -	536	5	541				
„ 17 - -	585	4	589	TOTALS -	21,460	108	21,568
„ 24 - -	536	5	541				

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Detained 4 days - - -	15,996	71	16,067
Not detained - - -	5,464	37	5,501
Total -	21,460	108	21,568

By the Casual Poor Act, 1882, it is provided that where a Casual Pauper has been admitted on more than one occasion into any Casual Ward in the Metropolis, he shall not be entitled to claim his discharge before 9 o'clock in the morning of the fourth day after admission, Sunday not being included in the computation.

No. 79.

NUMBER OF CASUAL PAUPERS CHARGED at the METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS during the Year 1894.

Casual Wards.	Nature of Offence.					Convicted.	Discharged.
	Destroying Clothes.	Refusing to Work.	Neglecting Work.	Absconding.	Other Offences.		
Camberwell - -	5	1	—	—	—	6	—
*Chelsea - -	5	5	9	1	4	24	—
Fulham - -	4	9	4	—	—	17	—
†Great Guildford Street (St. Saviour's)	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Greenwich - -	5	27	12	1	2	43	4
Hackney - -	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Hampstead - -	2	7	—	—	4	13	—
Islington - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kensington - -	1	—	2	1	2	6	—
Lambeth - -	56	58	35	—	12	156	5
Lewisham - -	6	7	—	1	1	15	—
Marylebone - -	11	—	2	—	1	10	4
Mile End - -	3	7	4	—	3	16	1
Mint Street - - (St. Saviour's)	1	—	—	—	1	2	—
Newington - - (St. Saviour's)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paddington - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rotherhithe - - (St. Olave's)	4	25	26	3	9	65	2
St. George-in-the-East	18	33	129	3	9	185	7
St. Giles - -	2	9	1	—	1	13	—
St. Pancras - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shoreditch - -	5	24	27	—	2	58	—
Stepney - -	3	5	28	—	4	40	—
Strand - -	5	—	—	—	1	5	1
Thavies Inn - - (City of London)	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
Vine Street - - (Holborn)	1	1	—	—	4	3	3
Wallis Yard - - (St. George's)	1	4	—	—	1	6	—
Wandsworth - -	2	1	—	—	2	4	1
Whitechapel - -	1	4	70	4	7	81	5
Woolwich - -	3	1	7	—	3	14	—
Totals - -	146	230	356	14	73	785	34

* Chelsea wards were opened on the 9th July 1894.
† Great Guildford Street wards on the 3rd October 1894.

APPENDIX F.

Poor Rates, &c. Receipts and Expenditure.

No. 80.

Poor Rate Receipts and Expenditure during the Year ended 25th March 1894.

The Poor Rate Return for the year ended Lady-day 1894 has been published as Part I. of the Local Taxation Returns for that year (*see* Parliamentary Paper, No. 329, Session 1895). The following statement and tables contain some of the more important information given in the return.

The total amount of poor rates raised during the year for all purposes, including the sums contributed by Government in lieu of poor rates, was 17,743,664*l.* This amount was greater than the amount raised during the preceding year by 1,212,258*l.*

Under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1888, the grants which had in previous years been made to Poor Law Authorities out of moneys voted by Parliament, were discontinued as from the 31st of March 1889, and in lieu thereof those authorities now receive the substituted payments required by the Act to be made to them by the councils of counties and county boroughs, and certain additional grants. These payments are made in respect of (1.) Teachers in Poor Law Schools; (2.) School Fees for Workhouse Children attending Public Elementary Schools outside the Workhouse; (3.) Registrars of Births and Deaths; (4.) Lunatics; (5.) The Remuneration of Medical Officers and Costs of Drugs in the Metropolis; (6.) Maintenance of In-door Paupers in the Metropolis; and (7.) The Costs of Union Officers, &c., in Unions outside the Metropolis. The sums so received from the councils during the year amounted to 1,921,457*l.* The amount entered in the accounts as having been contributed by Her Majesty's Treasury is 975*l.*, of which 875*l.* was paid to the Aldershot Joint Lock Hospital Committee. The total of the sums received by poor law authorities during the year ended Lady-day 1894, from grants by councils of counties and county boroughs and from the Treasury was, therefore, 1,922,432*l.*, or a decrease of 14,584*l.* as compared with the amount received during the preceding year from the councils and from parliamentary grants respectively. Besides these receipts in aid, there were other receipts by Boards of Guardians, and the Managers of School and Asylum Districts (exclusive of loans and sums received from other Local Authorities) amounting to 513,420*l.** These receipts included (*inter alia*) sums recovered from the relatives or property of paupers in respect of the cost of their maintenance, amounting to 248,435*l.*; sums received on account of stone, wood, oakum, pigs, and farm and garden produce sold, amounting to 145,032*l.*; rents and sales of other property, amounting to 37,997*l.*; and dividends on investments, amounting to 13,342*l.* The total receipts from and in aid of the poor rate (excluding loans and sums received from other Local Authorities) amounted to 20,179,516*l.*

* Excluding 251,275*l.* received from the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund, by the poorer Unions and Parishes of the Metropolis, which has been deducted in order to avoid a duplicate reckoning. See note † on page 357.

Of the amount raised as Poor Rates the following sums were paid on precepts to local authorities other than Poor Law Authorities :—

	£
Payments for County Borough, or Police Rates	7,223,990
„ to Highway Boards or Rural Sanitary Authorities for Highway purposes - - -	863,008
„ „ Burial Boards - - -	123,083
„ „ Rural Sanitary Authorities for Sanitary purposes - -	236,678
„ „ School Boards - -	1,024,604
„ „ Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses - - -	57,751
„ „ Free Library Commissioners -	50,787
„ „ Urban Sanitary Authorities for School Attendance Committee Expenses - - -	4,664
„ „ Conservators of Commons - -	163
Total - -	£9,584,728

If the above amount is deducted from the total sum raised as poor rates, namely, 17,743,664*l.*, it will be seen that only 8,158,936*l.*, or considerably less than half the total, was raised for the purposes of Poor Law Authorities.

Including the above expenditure, but excluding that defrayed out of loans and payments (other than contributions under precepts) to other Local Authorities, the total sum spent was 20,527,430*l.*, of which 10,053,095*l.* was for purposes altogether unconnected with the relief of the poor.

The principal items of the expenditure on the relief of the poor, and purposes connected therewith, were :—

	£
In-maintenance* - - - -	2,198,312
Out-relief* - - - -	2,460,503
Maintenance of lunatics in asylums or licensed houses - - - -	1,466,185
Workhouse or other loans repaid, and interest thereon - - - -	678,183
Salaries and rations of officers, and superannuation allowances - - -	1,627,960
Other expenses† - - -	1,242,362
Total - - -	£9,673,505

* With regard to the expenditure on In-maintenance and Out-relief, the amounts expended on the relief of the non-settled poor when entered both in the Returns from the Unions to which the paupers were chargeable, and in the Returns from the Unions in which they were relieved, have, with the view of avoiding duplicate reckonings, been deducted from the receipts and expenditure of the last-mentioned Unions. The expenditure on In-maintenance includes a sum of 50,626*l.* for the maintenance of fever, small-pox, and diphtheria patients in the Asylums of the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

† See note * on page 362.

The expenditure entered under the head "Other Expenses" included (*inter alia*) expenditure on furniture, building and repairs; certain establishment charges; the expenses of the maintenance of paupers in institutions other than poor law institutions, *e.g.*, in institutions for the deaf and dumb, or blind, in hospitals, and in certified schools; the cost of drugs and medical and surgical appliances, so far as it could not be apportioned to "In-maintenance" and "Out-relief"; rents and rates; the cost of printing, stationery, and advertisements; the cost of wood, oakum, stone, &c., used for the employment of paupers; and the expenses connected with the cultivation of workhouse gardens and farms, so far as they could not be apportioned to "In-maintenance," "Rations of officers," &c.

The expenditure on purposes unconnected with the relief of the poor was as follows:—

	£
Payments to Local Authorities other than Poor Law Authorities*	9,584,728
School Attendance Committee expenses	43,462
Payments on account of the Registration (Births, Deaths, &c.) Acts	97,159
Vaccination fees and expenses	87,981
Parliamentary, municipal, and county registration and cost of jury lists	199,337
School fees for non-pauper children	1,473
Other expenses	38,955†
Total	£10,053,095

In addition to the above, there were the following items of expenditure, which cannot be wholly included under the head of Relief of the Poor, or under the head of Purposes altogether unconnected with such Relief:—

	£
Costs of legal proceedings	42,378
Payments under the Union Assessment Committee Acts, and the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869	104,336
Salaries and superannuation allowances of parochial officers, and other expenses partly connected and partly unconnected with the relief of the poor	654,116
Total	£800,830

The foregoing figures relating to the expenditure of Poor Law Authorities on purposes (1) immediately connected with the relief of the

* See details on page 354.

† Including 200*l.* paid on account of Commons by a Poor Law Authority.

poor, (2) wholly unconnected with relief, and (3) partly connected and partly unconnected with relief, show the gross expenditure on these purposes, without taking into consideration any of the receipts in aid of the poor rates, which have been previously enumerated on page 353. The whole amount was not, therefore, a charge on the rates. The following figures show the gross expenditure of Poor Law Authorities (excluding contributions under precept to other Local Authorities) under the three heads, the receipts in aid, and the net expenditure borne by the rates :—

	£
Expenses immediately connected with the relief of the poor - - - -	9,673,505
Receipts in aid* - - -	2,443,765
Net expenses borne by poor rates -	7,229,740
Expenses wholly unconnected with relief -	468,588†
Receipts in aid* - - - -	18,716
Net expenses borne by poor rates -	449,872
Expenses partly connected and partly unconnected with relief - - -	800,830
Receipts in aid* - - -	11,060
Net expenses borne by poor rates -	789,770

The following Statement shows, as regards the eleven Poor Law Divisions of the country, the estimated population of each Division in the middle of 1893 ; the receipts from poor rates ; the gross expenditure on relief to the poor ; the rate in the £ on rateable value of the poor rates raised, and the rate per head on the estimated population of the poor rates raised, and of the gross expenditure on relief ; and the principal items of relief comprised in the expenditure :—

* The receipts in aid which could not be clearly regarded as received in aid of expenses immediately connected with relief, or of those wholly unconnected with relief, have been apportioned between the three headings on the gross expenditure, the apportionment as regards the Metropolis and the rest of the country being made separately.

† Including 221*l.* paid to other Local Authorities.

DIVISIONS.	Estimated Population in the middle of 1893.	Receipts from Poor Rates.	Rate per Head, on Estimated Population, of Rates received.	Rate in the £ on Rateable Value, of Rates received.	Gross Expenditure on Relief to the Poor.	Rate per Head, on Estimated Population, of Total Relief.	Items of Relief comprised in Column 5.					
							In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	Workhouse or other Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	Salaries, Remuneration, Rations, and Superannuation Allowances of Officers.	Other Expenses of, or immediately connected with, Relief.
	(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)
		£	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	£	*s. d.*	£	£	£	£	£	£
The Metropolis	4,306,411	5,000,488	23 2¾	2 11½	2,900,940	13 5⅝	855,794	197,270	320,309	362,007	612,768	552,792
South Western	1,918,280	1,094,221	11 5	2 2¼	623,942	6 6	85,073	293,532	106,272	4,475	91,083	43,507
Eastern	1,632,257	944,014	11 6¾	2 6¾	531,142	6 6	96,629	201,610	79,424	13,336	89,187	50,956
South Eastern	2,960,416	1,748,979	11 9⅜	2 1¾	944,567	6 4½	222,968	241,476	152,675	44,258	172,149	111,041
South Midland	1,928,876	1,081,895	11 2⅝	2 0½	578,496	6 0	104,582	204,071	96,514	16,758	93,428	63,143
Welsh	1,824,475	989,219	10 10½	2 4	515,981	5 7⅝	67,150	274,305	66,452	15,905	55,576	36,593
West Midland	3,294,357	1,574,852	9 6¾	2 0	883,868	5 4½	186,802	256,682	157,018	50,081	142,537	90,748
North Midland	1,846,580	808,135	8 9	1 8	488,236	5 3½	81,971	210,682	78,867	16,991	61,156	38,569
North Western	4,801,328	2,189,868	9 1¼	1 10½	1,078,927	4 6	283,578	209,506	208,907	80,524	166,991	129,421
York	3,296,659	1,590,080	9 7⅝	2 1½	711,776	4 3⅝	138,243	237,368	125,756	37,986	90,711	81,712
Northern	1,921,461	721,913	7 6½	1 7	415,630	4 4	75,522	134,001	73,991	34,761	53,475	43,880
England and Wales	29,731,100	17,743,664	11 11½	2 2¾	9,673,505	6 6	2,198,312	2,460,503	1,466,185	677,082*	1,629,061	1,242,362†

* Of this amount, 395,006*l.* was paid on account of principal, and 281,176*l.* in respect of interest.

† Excluding 251,275*l.*, received by the poorer Unions and Parishes in the Metropolis from the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund, which has been deducted from the expenditure to avoid a duplicate reckoning, the sums paid to the fund by the richer Unions and Parishes, amounting to 269,555*l.*, having been included in their expenditure under the heading "Other Expenses of, or immediately connected with, Relief."

The next Statement has been prepared with the view of showing what was the rate per head, on the estimated population of the Metropolis and of each Union-County, of the receipts from poor rates, and of the gross expenditure on relief to the poor, and the rate in the £ on rateable value of the receipts from poor rates. The Union-Counties have been arranged according to the amount of the rate per head on estimated population which the gross expenditure on relief represented. It will be seen that the relative rates per head on the total receipts from poor rates, and on the gross expenditure for relief, varied greatly in different Union-Counties, and that in some cases the rate per head for relief was considerably less than half the rate per head of the rates raised, whilst in Suffolk and Berks, the rate per head of relief represented about three-fourths of the rate per head of the rates raised. The highest rate per head of the poor rates raised was in London, where it amounted to 23*s.* 2¾*d.* per head; the lowest was in Northumberland, where it amounted to only 6*s.* 6¾*d.* per head. The highest rate per head for expenditure on poor relief was 13*s.* 5¾*d.* in London, and the lowest 4*s.* in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The rate in the £ on rateable value of the poor rates raised also varied considerably in the different Union-Counties. In the Metropolis and 20 other Union-Counties it was 2*s.*, or more than 2*s.* in the £, whilst in Westmorland it was only 10¾*d.* in the £. It will also be observed that there were considerable differences in the several Union-Counties between the proportions which the rate per head on the estimated population bore to the rate in the £ on the rateable value of the amounts raised from poor rates.

With regard to the rate per head and the rate in the £ of the poor rates levied in London, it must be remembered that London now holds an exceptional position with regard to the expenditure which has to be provided for out of those rates. All the expenditure which now devolves upon the County Council of London in connexion with the main drainage of the Metropolis, street improvements, and embankments, &c., has to be provided for, so far as may be necessary, out of the poor rates.

Union-Counties.	Estimated Population in the middle of 1893.	Receipts from Poor Rates.	Rate per Head on Estimated Population of Rates received.	Rate in the £ on Rateable Value of Rates received.	Gross Expenditure on Relief to the Poor.	Rate per Head on Estimated Population.
		£	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	£	*s. d.*
London	4,306,411	5,000,488	23 2¾	2 11½	2,900,940	13 5¼
Hereford	111,937	100,633	17 11¾	2 3¾	43,909	7 10¼
Norfolk	462,328	251,753	10 10¾	2 2¾	171,870	7 5¼
Wilts	256,372	167,905	13 1¼	2 4¾	93,478	7 3½
Hertford	218,068	118,320	10 10¾	1 11½	79,105	7 3
Sussex	569,094	300,190	10 6¾	1 8¾	206,061	7 3
Dorset	189,686	123,932	13 0¾	2 5	67,929	7 2
Rutland	21,853	14,680	13 5¼	1 5	7,480	6 10¼
Oxford	189,516	96,743	10 2½	1 10	64,959	6 10¾
Lincoln	467,507	254,842	10 10¾	1 9	155,612	6 8
Somerset	514,001	334,400	13 0¼	2 2	171,008	6 7¾

Union-Counties.	Estimated Population in the middle of 1893.	Receipts from Poor Rates.	Rate per Head on Estimated Population of Rates received.	Rate in the £ on Rateable Value of Rates received.	Gross Expenditure on Relief to the Poor.	Rate per Head Estimated Population.
		£	s. d.	s. d.	£	s. d.
North Wales	447,413	244,403	10 11	2 3	147,297	6 7
Cambridge	197,196	118,573	12 0½	1 11¾	64,870	6 7
Buckingham	166,377	85,384	10 3¾	1 10	54,065	6 6
Suffolk	356,215	149,309	8 4½	1 9¾	114,872	6 5¾
Southampton	688,534	363,543	10 6¾	2 2½	221,627	6 5¾
Devon	642,263	313,519	9 9	1 11½	206,332	6 5
Gloucester	554,009	312,047	11 3¾	2 1¾	173,662	6 3¼
Kent	829,854	580,266	13 11¾	2 6¾	258,326	6 2¾
Huntingdon	49,441	29,649	12 0	1 7½	15,004	6 0¾
Berks	273,216	108,334	7 11½	1 4½	82,652	6 0½
Monmouth	285,298	148,539	10 5	2 4¾	85,797	6 0¼
Essex	813,714	542,952	13 4½	3 1¾	244,400	6 0
Surrey	599,718	396,646	13 2¾	2 1¾	175,901	5 10½
Bedford	168,716	97,755	11 7	2 2½	48,566	5 9
York, North Riding	358,877	161,772	9 0¼	1 6	99,752	5 6¾
Leicester	392,173	162,288	8 3¼	1 7¼	108,731	5 6¼
Worcester	431,950	194,498	9 0	1 11	118,540	5 5¼
Cornwall	315,958	154,465	9 9½	2 4¼	85,195	5 4¾
Middlesex	624,034	367,258	11 9½	2 3	168,296	5 4¾
Warwick	818,652	425,206	10 4¾	2 3	217,899	5 4
Northampton	315,528	168,213	10 8	2 0¾	83,631	5 3¼
South Wales	1,091,764	596,277	10 11	2 4¼	282,887	5 2¼
York, East Riding	409,098	206,243	10 1	1 11¾	104,977	5 1¾
Stafford	1,126,387	415,739	7 4½	1 10¾	270,053	4 9¾
Salop	251,422	126,729	10 1	1 5¼	59,805	4 9
Nottingham	521,582	176,096	6 9	1 5	118,516	4 6½
Lancaster	4,072,537	1,858,419	9 1½	1 11	925,881	4 6¾
Westmorland	66,587	24,321	7 3¾	0 10¾	14,885	4 5¾
Derby	443,465	200,229	9 0¼	1 11½	97,897	4 5
Durham	1,060,924	413,963	7 9¾	2 0	232,213	4 4½
Cumberland	270,168	111,496	8 3	1 4½	58,016	4 3¾
Northumberland	523,782	172,133	6 6¾	1 2¾	110,516	4 2¾
Chester	728,791	331,449	9 1¾	1 8¾	153,046	4 2¾
York, West Riding	2,528,684	1,222,065	9 8	2 3½	507,947	4 0

The Return shows, in a separate column, the sums expended by the Guardians in respect of Medical Relief during the year. They amounted in all to 362,806*l.* This expenditure consists of the salaries and extra fees of the Medical Officers, and the cost of any medical and surgical appliances and drugs paid for by the Guardians

The sums in this column are not additional to those given in the column headed "Total Relief to the Poor"; the various items of Medical Relief being entered under their appropriate headings as forming a portion of the "Relief to the Poor"; but the cost of "Medical Relief" is given separately in the Return, as being an important item of Poor Law expenditure.

The following Tables show the receipts and expenditure of the Managers of School and Asylum Districts, and of the Aldershot Joint Lock Hospital Committee,* excluding the amounts received and expended on account of Loans. The information contained in these Tables is not given separately in the body of the Return, as the expenditure of the Managers is provided for out of the Poor Rates levied in the contributory unions and parishes, so far as it is not met by the grants from the Exchequer Contribution Accounts of the Councils of Counties and County Boroughs made to Guardians in aid of the salaries of the officers of the Managers, the grant in respect of the maintenance of in-door paupers in the Metropolis, a payment made by Her Majesty's Treasury to the Aldershot Joint Lock Hospital Committee, and other receipts. These receipts and expenditure have been accounted for as far as practicable in the Poor Rate Returns of the several unions and parishes under the appropriate headings.

(*See pages* 361 *to* 363.)

The following are the sums which were contributed by the several Unions and Parishes in the Metropolis to the Metropolitan Asylums Board, during the year ended Lady-day 1894 :—

UNIONS AND PARISHES.†	Contributions.	UNIONS AND PARISHES.†	Contributions.
	£		£
Kensington	39,108	Bethnal Green	8,710
Paddington	22,141	Whitechapel	9,459
Fulham	20,312	St. George-in-the-East	5,658
Chelsea	12,950	Stepney	7,223
St. George's	42,611	Mile End Old Town	9,374
Westminster	14,307	Poplar	17,742
St. Marylebone	32,815	St. Saviour's	26,880
Hampstead	13,607	St. Olave's	17,260
St. Pancras	40,465	Lambeth	35,920
Islington	32,573	Wandsworth and Clapham	40,087
Hackney	25,827	Camberwell	24,795
St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury	9,191	Greenwich	16,620
Strand	17,797	Lewisham	12,272
Holborn	22,193	Woolwich	11,170
City of London	74,271		
Shoreditch	16,879	TOTAL £	680,217

The names of the Unions and Parishes are arranged in the same topographical order as in the body of the Return.

The Financial

* This is a Joint Committee of the Guardians of the Farnham and Hartley Wintney Unions combined for the purpose of acquiring and maintaining a Lock Hospital for the treatment of pauper females belonging to either union. An annual sum of 875*l.* is contributed by Her Majesty's Treasury towards the expenses of the maintenance of the hospital.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the MANAGERS of SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.	RECEIPTS (Other than from Loans).			EXPENDITURE. (Not defrayed out of Loans).					
	From Contributory Unions and Parishes.	Other Receipts.	TOTAL.	In-Maintenance.	Loans. Principal repaid.	Loans. Interest.	Salaries and Rations of Officers, Assistants, and Servants, and Superannuation Allowances.	Other Expenses.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
CENTRAL LONDON	40,747	161*	40,908	10,700	7,240	2,527	13,927	4,840	39,234
WEST LONDON	23,095	26	23,121	9,822	3,150	1,235	5,928	4,188	24,323
FOREST GATE	15,636	52	15,688	6,945	1,376	397	4,884	2,592	16,194
SOUTH METROPOLITAN	66,759	819	67,578	27,791	5,548	3,083	20,060	9,778	66,260
NORTH SURREY	26,861	522‡	27,383	9,531	1,474	728	7,685	7,677	27,095
FARNHAM AND HARTLEY WINTNEY	2,320	144	2,464	1,173	217	96	739	531	2,756
READING AND WOKINGHAM	3,600	6†	3,606	1,528	134	81	1,387	656	3,786
SOUTH EAST SHROPSHIRE	1,824	60	1,884	716	—	—	711	334	1,761
WALSALL AND WEST BROMWICH	6,350	163	6,513	2,277	833	314	1,765	926	6,115
KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA	18,188	136	18,324	5,821	3,297	2,582	6,968	2,801	21,469
TOTAL £	205,380	2,089§	207,469	76,304§	23,269	11,043	64,054	34,323	208,993

* Including 44*l.* grant from Science and Art Department. † Grant from Science and Art Department. ‡ Including 26*l.* grant from Science and Art Department.
§ Excluding 6,489*l.* received on account of, and 2,924*l.* expended on the maintenance of, children chargeable to non-contributory Unions and Parishes.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the MANAGERS of the METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS DISTRICT.

	RECEIPTS (other than from Loans).			EXPENDITURE (not defrayed out of Loans).							
	From Contributory Unions and Parishes.	Other Receipts.	TOTAL.	In-maintenance.	Salaries and Rations of Officers, Assistants, and Servants, and Superannuation Allowances.	Loans. Principal Repaid.	Loans. Interest.	Legal Expenses.	Furniture and Property, Building and Repairs.	Other Expenses. *	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
IMBECILE ASYLUMS				79,923	38,092	—	—	—	21,274	5,686	144,975
TRAINING SHIP				12,000	5,764	—	—	—	2,645	38	21,147
FEVER AND SMALL-POX HOSPITALS				87,513	100,225	—	—	—	89,164	13,862	290,764
AMBULANCE STATIONS	680,217	413	680,630	—	10,303	—	—	—	3,389	5,379	19,071
RIVER AMBULANCE SERVICE AND WHARVES				—	3,980	—	—	—	2,350	2,680	9,010
GENERAL EXPENSES				—	7,591	47,355	38,016	1,026	681	18,408†	113,077
TOTAL £	680,217	413	680,630	179,436	165,955	47,355	38,016	1,026	119,503	46,753	598,044

* "Other Expenses" include expenditure on rents, rates, taxes, and insurance, stationery, postage, and office expenses, travelling and committee expenses, &c.
† Including 8,197*l.* paid to other Local Authorities on account of Notification of Infectious Diseases.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the MANAGERS of SICK ASYLUM DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS.	RECEIPTS (other than from Loans).			EXPENDITURE (not defrayed out of Loans).					
					Loans.		Salaries and Rations of Officers, Assistants, and Servants, and Superannuation Allowances.	Other Expenses.	TOTAL.
	From Contributory Unions and Parishes.	Other Receipts.	TOTAL.	In-maintenance.	Principal Repaid.	Interest.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
CENTRAL LONDON	14,025	268	14,293	4,656	733	384	4,671	3,289	13,733
POPLAR AND STEPNEY	26,416	437	26,853	10,902	2,789	1,756	7,098	3,785	26,330
TOTAL £	40,441	705	41,146	15,558	3,522	2,140	11,769	7,074	40,063

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the ALDERSHOT JOINT LOCK HOSPITAL COMMITTEE.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
From Contributory Unions.	Contribution by Her Majesty's Treasury.	Other Receipts.	TOTAL.	In-Maintenance.	Salaries.	Other Expenses.	TOTAL.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
—	875	7	882	233	464	195	892

The Financial Statements received from the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylums District for the years 1889–90, 1890–91, 1891–92, 1892–93, and 1893–94, distinguish the expenditure of the Managers on their Asylums, Hospitals, &c. The expenditure for the five years was as follows :—

	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1893–94.
	£	£	£	£	£
Imbecile Asylums -	130,906	131,785	142,539	144,963	144,975
Training Ship - -	18,983	18,662	19,217	20,201	21,147
Fever and Small-pox Hospitals - -	98,146	128,763	133,941	295,104	290,764
Ambulance Stations -	11,546	7,218	7,432	14,866	19,071
River Ambulance Service and Wharves - -	3,908	3,780	4,270	6,025	9,010
General Expenses - -	94,330	96,954	97,952	102,157	113,077
Total - £	357,819	387,162	405,351	583,316	598,044

It will be observed that there was a very large increase in 1892–93 and 1893–94, as compared with the preceding years, in the expenditure in respect of the Fever and Small-pox Hospitals and Ambulance Stations.

The General Expenses consist chiefly of sums in respect of principal and interest on account of the Loans raised by the Managers.

The moneys raised by means of Loans for Poor Law purposes during the year 1893–94 amounted to 680,137*l.* Of this sum 498,776*l.* was borrowed by Boards of Guardians; 156,161*l.* by the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylums District; 14,600*l.* by the Managers of the Central London, South Metropolitan, North Surrey, and Walsall and West Bromwich School Districts, and 10,600*l.* by the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Parish of Battersea.

The expenditure by Boards of Guardians out of Loans during the year amounted to 550,261*l.* which was principally for the erection or extension of Workhouse Buildings and Infirmaries, and the acquisition of land for these purposes. The following statement shows the amounts expended out of Loans during the year by the Managers of Asylum and School Districts and the Churchwardens and Overseers :—

	£
Metropolitan Asylums Board - -	125,105
Managers of School Districts :	
Central London - - -	3,000
South Metropolitan - - -	1,696
North Surrey - - -	3,051
Walsall and West Bromwich - -	1,386
Managers of Sick Asylum Districts :	
Poplar and Stepney - - -	8,673
Churchwardens and Overseers :	
Battersea - - - -	10,600

The aggregate amount of the outstanding Loans of Poor Law Authorities at Lady-day 1894 was 7,471,443*l.*, made up of the following sums owing by the under-mentioned authorities :—

	Metropolitan.	Extra-Metropolitan.	Total.
	£	£	£
Boards of Guardians - -	2,538,751	3,483,778	6,022,529
Metropolitan Asylums Board -	1,098,920	—	1,098,920
Managers of School Districts -	261,456	11,585	273,041
Managers of Sick Asylum Districts -	50,156	—	50,156
Churchwardens and Overseers -	25,119	1,678	26,797
Total - - £	3,974,402	3,497,041	7,471,443

The following were the purposes for which the outstanding Loans of the Metropolitan Asylums Board had been raised, and the amounts outstanding in respect of each purpose :—

	£
Imbecile Asylums - - -	416,175
Training Ship - - - -	5,553
Fever and Small-pox Hospitals - -	640,259
River Ambulance Service and Wharves -	33,323
Ambulance Stations - - -	3,610
Total - - -	£1,098,920

The following Table shows, as regards each Division of the country, the amount of the Loans raised by the Guardians during the year ; the amount of Loans raised by the Guardians which was outstanding at the end of the year ; the Rateable Value at the beginning of the year of the property liable to contribute to the Poor Rate ; and the amount of the outstanding Loans per £ of such Rateable Value :—

Divisions.	Loans raised by the Guardians during the Year.	Loans of the Guardians outstanding on the 25th March 1894.	Rateable Value of the Property liable to contribute to the Poor Rate.	Amount of outstanding Loans per £ of Rateable Value.
	£	£	£	*s. d.*
I. Metropolis -	185,400	2,538,751	33,729,660	- 1 6·1
II. South Eastern -	37,622	496,819	16,541,595	- 7·2
III. South Midland -	48,000	222,016	10,585,143	- 5·0
IV. Eastern - -	8,780	161,991	7,369,134	- 5·3
V. South Western -	3,125	46,261	10,041,475	- 1·1
VI. West Midland -	44,290	578,739	15,758,537	- 8·8
VII. North Midland -	8,675	209,648	9,664,697	- 5·2
VIII. North Western -	96,784	895,435	23,247,559	- 9·2
IX. York - - -	47,850	416,116	14,923,134	- 6·7
X. Northern - -	13,700	279,897	9,133,815	- 7·4
XI. Welsh - - -	4,550	176,856	8,474,719	- 5·0
Total of England and Wales -	498,776	6,022,529	159,469,468	- 9·1

It will be seen from the foregoing Table that the proportion which the debt owing by Boards of Guardians bears to the Rateable Value, varies very considerably in the different Poor Law Divisions. Outside the Metropolis the amount of the outstanding loans per £ of Rateable Value ranged from rather more than 1*d.* in the South Western Division, where it was lowest, to 9·2*d.* in the North Western Division, where it was highest. In the Metropolis the debt amounted to 1*s.* 6·1*d.* per £ of Rateable Value, which was nearly double the highest proportion outside the Metropolis. If to the Loans of Boards of Guardians, those of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and of the Managers of the School Districts and the Sick Asylum Districts in the Metropolis, amounting in the aggregate to 1,410,532*l.*, are added, it will be found that the total debt of the Metropolitan Poor Law Authorities amounted to 2*s.* 4·1*d.* per £ of Rateable Value. The above figures represent the proportion which the outstanding loans bear to the Rateable Value, and not the Rate in the £ of the Rates required for payment of the principal and interest on the loans. The annual charge for the provision of the repayment of principal and the interest due on the debt of Poor Law Authorities, in respect of loans for purposes connected with relief in 1893–94 amounted to 677,082*l.* which represented a Rate of 1*d.* in the £ on the Total Rateable Value of England and Wales.

The following tables contain a classified summary of the Returns of Poor Rate Receipts and Expenditure, and a statement of the Loan transactions of the Boards of Guardians in the several Union-Counties during the year referred to:—

(*For tables see pages* 367 *to* 381.)

No. 80 (*continued*).—Poor Rate Receipts and Expenditure in each Union-County during the Year ended Lady-day 1894.

POOR RATE.—RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE in each

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS (OTHER THAN FROM LOANS).				
		In Aid of Poor Rates.			
	From Poor Rates.	From County and Borough Councils.	Other Receipts.	TOTAL.	In-Maintenance.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
I. THE METROPOLIS.	£	£	£	£	£
London - - -	5,000,488*	472,236†	366,022‡	5,838,746	855,794§
Deduct Receipts from the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund - - - - - - - -			251,275	251,275	—
			114,747	5,587,471	
II. SOUTH EASTERN.					
Surrey - - - -	396,646	41,993	16,213	454,852	40,728
Kent - - - - -	580,266	62,491	17,326	660,083	69,390
Sussex - - - -	300,190	47,729	9,795	357,714	47,030
Southampton - - -	363,543	53,433	12,265	429,241	50,102
Berks - - - -	108,334	23,974	5,784	138,092	21,718
Total - - -	1,748,979	229,620	61,383	2,039,982	222,968
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.					
Middlesex - - - -	367,258	32,407	8,995	408,660	31,209
Hertford - - - -	118,320	18,199	3,962	140,481	15,980
Buckingham - - -	85,384	13,156	3,020	101,560	8,693
Oxford - - - -	96,743	17,144	2,550	116,437	12,234
Northampton - - -	168,213	17,821	5,112	191,146	13,447
Huntingdon - - -	29,649	3,092	1,088	33,829	3,193
Bedford - - -	97,755	11,118	3,294	112,167	8,406
Cambridge - - - -	118,573	14,449	3,453	136,475	11,420
Total - - -	1,081,895	127,386	31,474	1,240,755	104,582

* Col 1.—Including 44,852*l.* Government contributions in lieu of rates.

† Col. 2.—Including 13,351*l.* in respect of teachers in Poor Law Schools; 585*l.* registrars of births and deaths; 93,510*l.* lunatics; and 37,981*l.* and 326,809*l.*, payments to Boards of Guardians under Section 43 (1) (*a*) and (*b*) of the Local Government Act, 1888, on account of the remuneration of medical officers and the costs of drugs and medical appliances, and of the maintenance of in-door paupers, respectively.

UNION-COUNTY during the Year ended LADY-DAY 1894.

EXPENDITURE (NOT DEFRAYED OUT OF LOANS).						
I.—Expended for Relief to the Poor, and Purposes connected therewith.						
Out-Relief.	Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	Workhouse or other Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	Salaries, Remuneration, Rations, and Superannuation Allowances of Officers, Assistants, and Servants.	Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	DIVISION and UNION-COUNTIES.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	I. THE METROPOLIS.
197,270	320,309	362,007‖	612,768	804,067¶	3,152,215	London.
—	—	—	—	251,275	251,275	
				552,792	2,900,940	
						II. SOUTH EASTERN.
40,223	26,389	12,043	31,948	24,570	175,901	Surrey.
54,684	45,314	11,334	44,721	32,883	258,326	Kent.
63,756	29,417	8,002	40,678	23,178	206,061	Sussex.
67,982	37,705	10,143	36,406	19,289	221,627	Southampton.
14,831	13,850	2,736	18,396	11,121	82,652	Berks.
241,476	152,675	44,258	172,149	111,041	944,567	Total.
						III. SOUTH MIDLAND.
38,277	31,489	13,813	26,813	26,695	168,296	Middlesex.
29,173	12,460	487	13,717	7,288	79,105	Hertford.
23,946	7,717	—	8,736	4,973	54,065	Buckingham.
24,563	9,980	888	11,435	5,859	64,959	Oxford.
38,535	12,455	620	11,675	6,899	83,631	Northampton.
4,819	2,518	90	3,031	1,353	15,004	Huntingdon.
19,117	8,283	195	8,030	4,535	48,566	Bedford.
25,641	11,612	665	9,991	5,541	64,870	Cambridge.
204,071	96,514	16,758	93,428	63,143	578,496	Total.

‡ Col. 3.—Including 35,359*l.* recovered from relatives or property of paupers; 23,905*l.* from sales of stone, wood, oakum, pigs, farm and garden produce, &c.; 9,704*l.* from rents; 1,552*l.* dividends on investments; 215*l.* penalties, fines, and fees; 12,761*l.* from other local authorities; 77*l.* Treasury subventions, and 28,174*l.* from other sources; but excluding 2,230*l.* sales of investments; and 28,454*l.* received in respect of paupers chargeable to other unions, including paupers under orders of removal.

§ Col. 5.—Including 50,626*l.*, the cost of maintenance of fever, small-pox, and diphtheria patients in the Metropolitan District Asylums.

‖ Col. 8.—Including 215,142*l.*, principal repaid, and 146,865*l.* interest.

¶ Col. 10.—Including 269,555*l.* paid to the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.

Poor Rate Receipts and Expenditure

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	EXPENDITURE (NOT DEFRAYED							
	II.—Expended for Purposes unconnected with							
	Payments for or towards the County, Borough, or Police Rate.	Contributions by the Overseers—						Payments on Account of the Registration of Births, &c. Act, viz., Fees to Clergyman and Registrars, and Outlay for Register Offices.
		To Highway Boards, or to Rural Sanitary Authorities, in respect of Highways.	To Burial Boards.	To Rural Sanitary Authorities.		To School Boards.	For School Attendance Committee Expenses.	
				For General Expenses when paid out of the Poor Rate, and not out of a separate Rate (exclusive of Expenses included in Col. 15).	For Special Expenses, when paid out of the Poor Rate, and not out of a separate Rate.			
	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
I. THE METROPOLIS.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
London - - -	2,377,176	—	10,413	—	—	688	—	12,867
Deduct Receipts from the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II. SOUTH EASTERN.								
Surrey - - - -	150,164	45,777	4,733	15,956	2,147	25,327	1,501	1,676
Kent - - -	194,101	102,331	4,730	14,725	1,036	37,446	2,727	2,449
Sussex - - - -	90,361	15,067	1,413	5,976	448	26,244	1,422	1,816
Southampton - -	97,991	31,500	3,945	7,779	659	35,769	1,180	2,330
Berks - - - -	26,847	12,215	534	4,752	290	2,847	822	925
Total - -	559,464	206,890	15,355	49,188	4,580	127,633	7,652	9,196
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.								
Middlesex - - -	143,414	2,563	5,334	3,189	399	71,530	975	1,759
Hertford - - -	34,662	2,080	1,157	7,534	2,534	9,802	837	741
Buckingham - -	29,894	218	588	3,794	256	6,906	729	644
Oxford - - -	24,940	19,002	282	2,142	464	2,735	701	668
Northampton - -	46,946	30,542	1,521	1,866	705	12,144	771	1,083
Huntingdon - -	7,224	7,016	476	640	126	1,577	179	191
Bedford - - -	33,087	8,863	860	1,699	316	11,468	414	547
Cambridge - - -	47,368	224	844	1,891	514	9,178	737	684
Total	367,535	70,508	11,062	22,755	5,314	125,340	5,343	6,317

for the Year ended Lady-day 1894—*continued.*

OUT OF LOANS).									
Relief to the Poor.				III.—Expenditure not shown in previous Columns.			IV.		
Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary, Municipal, and County Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists.	School Fees for Non-Pauper Children, under 39 & 40 Vict. c. 79. s. 10.	Other Expenses unconnected with Relief to the Poor, exclusive of Expenses included in Columns 24, 25, and 26.	Cost of Legal Proceedings (Parochial and Union).	Payments under Union Assessment Committee Acts, and other Assessment Expenses.	Salaries, Poundage, and Superannuation Allowances of Parochial Officers, and any other Expenditure not included in previous Columns.	TOTAL.	Medical Relief.	DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	I. THE METROPOLIS.
13,355	29,170	3	126,676*	8,475	27,474†	119,307	5,877,819	87,281	London.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	251,275	—	
							6,129,094		
							5,626,544		
									II. SOUTH EASTERN.
1,811	4,550	3	1,546	2,462	3,816	19,637	457,007	8,551	Surrey.
2,268	6,117	9	754	3,252	2,497	21,581	654,349	10,703	Kent.
1,660	2,565	23	492	853	3,586	13,972	371,959	10,358	Sussex.
1,997	4,031	—	470	1,002	1,813	15,467	427,560	10,985	Southampton.
1,034	1,568	—	196	238	1,704	6,797	143,421	5,224	Berks.
8,770	18,831	35	3,458	7,867	13,416	77,454	2,054,296	45,821	Total.
									III. SOUTH MIDLAND.
1,886	4,680	10	669	1,249	1,750	16,419	424,122	5,410	Middlesex.
789	1,662	1	174	405	1,633	5,826	148,942	4,023	Hertford.
601	1,253	—	181	109	618	3,715	103,571	3,330	Buckingham.
629	1,344	—	196	205	326	4,089	122,682	4,104	Oxford.
612	2,834	—	445	317	1,195	5,788	190,400	3,745	Northampton.
166	757	—	148	5	182	1,435	35,126	858	Huntingdon.
316	1,126	—	221	104	867	3,098	111,552	2,627	Bedford.
745	2,234	2	324	158	500	5,065	135,338	3,306	Cambridge.
5,744	15,890	13	2,358	2,552	7,071	45,435	1,271,733	27,403	Total.

* Col. 23.—Including 57,204*l.* paid under precept to Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses, and 59,252*l.* to Library Commissioners; 831*l.* principal repaid, and 542*l.* interest in respect of loans raised for vestry offices; and 17,847*l.* other payments.

† Col. 25.—Payments under Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869.

Poor Rate Receipts and Expenditure

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS (other than from Loans).				
		In Aid of Poor Rates.			
	From Poor Rates.	From County and Borough Councils.	Other Receipts.	Total.	In Maintenance.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
IV. EASTERN.	£	£	£	£	£
Essex	542,952	42,733	13,096	598,781	45,868
Suffolk	149,309	27,481	5,816	182,606	21,166
Norfolk	251,753	39,536	8,289	299,578	29,595
Total	944,014	109,750	27,201	1,080,965	96,629
V. SOUTH WESTERN.					
Wilts	167,905	24,829	4,923	197,657	15,789
Dorset	123,932	20,797	2,104	146,833	8,698
Devon	313,519	39,788	11,241	364,548	25,647
Cornwall	154,465	17,245	3,897	175,607	10,249
Somerset	334,400	37,457	8,410	380,267	24,690
Total	1,094,221	140,116	30,575	1,264,912	85,073
VI. WEST MIDLAND.					
Gloucester	312,047	40,595	10,725	363,367	34,890
Hereford	100,633	12,200	2,356	115,189	6,045
Salop	126,729	19,197	3,217	149,143	14,467
Stafford	415,739	50,219	18,369	484,327	58,049
Worcester	194,498	25,975	9,833	230,306	23,052
Warwick	425,206	52,578	16,580	494,364	50,299
Total	1,574,852	200,764	61,080	1,836,696	186,802
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.					
Leicester	162,288	22,370	6,632	191,290	20,350
Rutland	14,680	1,746	538	16,964	1,489
Lincoln	254,842	27,158	9,380	291,380	20,655
Nottingham	176,096	23,824	7,729	207,649	22,062
Derby	200,229	18,128	6,895	225,252	17,415
Total	808,135	93,226	31,174	932,535	81,971

for the Year ended Lady-day 1894—*continued*.

EXPENDITURE (NOT DEFRAYED OUT OF LOANS).						DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.
I.—Expended for Relief to the Poor, and Purposes connected therewith.						
Out-Relief.	Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	Workhouse or other Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	Salaries, Remuneration, Rations, and Superannuation Allowances of Officers, Assistants, and Servants.	Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	IV. EASTERN.
87,124	34,085	11,686	39,178	26,459	244,400	Essex.
39,776	19,835	1,046	21,536	11,513	114,872	Suffolk.
74,710	25,504	604	28,473	12,984	171,870	Norfolk.
201,610	79,424	13,336	89,187	50,956	531,142	Total.
						V. SOUTH WESTERN.
34,511	15,330	1,856	18,352	7,640	93,478	Wilts.
31,137	11,124	468	12,226	4,276	67,929	Dorset.
107,500	34,962	693	25,453	12,077	206,332	Devon.
44,190	16,584	371	9,436	4,365	85,195	Cornwall.
76,194	28,272	1,087	25,616	15,149	171,008	Somerset.
293,532	106,272	4,475	91,083	43,507	623,942	Total.
						VI. WEST MIDLAND.
62,631	29,281	2,609	25,984	18,267	173,662	Gloucester.
15,559	9,728	1,105	7,663	3,809	43,909	Hereford.
9,858	12,567	3,048	13,123	6,742	59,805	Salop.
95,170	41,464	14,759	33,612	26,999	270,053	Stafford.
36,321	20,672	8,456	17,627	12,412	118,540	Worcester.
37,143	43,306	20,104	44,528	22,519	217,899	Warwick.
256,682	157,018	50,081	142,537	90,748	883,868	Total.
						VII. NTH. MIDLAND.
38,129	22,603	3,341	13,959	10,349	108,731	Leicester.
2,897	1,248	—	1,156	690	7,480	Rutland.
83,993	18,495	4,027	19,090	9,352	155,612	Lincoln.
46,105	21,451	4,228	14,820	9,850	118,516	Nottingham.
39,558	15,070	5,395	12,131	8,328	97,897	Derby.
210,682	78,867	16,991	61,156	38,569	488,236	Total.

Poor Rate Receipts and Expenditure

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	EXPENDITURE (NOT DEFRAYED							
	II.—Expended for Purposes unconnected with							
	Payments for or towards the County, Borough, or Police Rate.	Contributions by the Overseers—						
		To Highway Boards, or to Rural Sanitary Authorities, in respect of Highways.	To Burial Boards.	To Rural Sanitary Authorities.		To School Boards.	For School Attendance Committee Expenses.	Payments on Account of the Registration of Births, &c. Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, and Outlay for Register Offices.
				For General Expenses when paid out of the Poor Rate, and not out of a separate Rate (exclusive of Expenses included in Col. 18.)	For Special Expenses, when paid out of the Poor Rate and not out of a separate Rate.			
	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
IV. EASTERN.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Essex	250,871	4,172	2,710	5,118	863	62,397	1,058	2,591
Suffolk	43,733	—	2,131	2,956	258	11,606	576	1,364
Norfolk	93,303	—	1,032	3,055	82	17,252	1,061	1,682
Total	387,907	4,172	5,873	11,129	1,203	91,255	2,695	5,637
V. SOUTH WESTERN.								
Wilts	52,537	27,962	1,957	2,412	399	9,115	951	994
Dorset	44,680	13,651	1,235	1,690	220	2,721	851	688
Devon	87,274	29,511	1,202	3,914	592	25,214	579	2,167
Cornwall	27,205	28,170	687	2,283	1,046	19,198	270	1,133
Somerset	106,364	53,215	2,850	5,646	1,523	17,244	1,213	1,646
Total	318,060	152,509	7,931	15,945	3,780	73,492	3,864	6,628
VI. WEST MIDLAND.								
Gloucester	132,847	26,643	1,182	2,544	637	15,257	712	1,852
Hereford	34,054	22,110	190	1,660	5	4,108	384	437
Salop	42,475	23,455	1,540	2,255	370	5,494	726	944
Stafford	136,144	53	606	3,552	570	38,930	1,339	3,841
Worcester	68,525	11,210	2,344	4,254	223	11,087	603	1,321
Warwick	225,600	5,030	1,620	5,787	369	10,039	841	2,659
Total	639,645	88,501	7,482	20,052	2,174	84,915	4,605	11,054
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.								
Leicester	31,072	27,920	2,244	3,655	1,076	6,959	591	1,329
Rutland	5,359	1,857	115	1,338	16	248	95	80
Lincoln	106,678	2,897	3,361	3,948	650	13,765	1,673	1,622
Nottingham	50,071	9,638	1,610	2,912	393	14,669	1,032	1,649
Derby	64,252	4,559	2,628	3,120	283	27,725	839	1,437
Total	257,432	46,871	9,958	14,973	2,418	63,366	4,230	6,117

for the Year ended Lady-day 1894—*continued*.

OUT OF LOANS).									
Relief to the Poor.				III.—Expenditure not shown in previous Columns.			IV.		
Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary, Municipal, and County Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists.	School Fees for Non-Pauper Children, under 33 & 40 Vict. c. 79. s. 10.	Other Expenses unconnected with Relief to the Poor, exclusive of Expenses included in Columns 24, 25, and 26.	Costs of Legal Proceedings (Parochial and Union).	Payments under Union Assessment Committee Acts, and other Assessment Expenses.	Salaries, Poundage, and Superannuation Allowances of Parochial Officers, and any other Expenditure not included in previous Columns.	TOTAL.	Medical Relief.	DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	IV. EASTERN.
2,267	5,314	—	516	1,589	3,742	22,227	609,835	10,893	Essex.
1,329	2,290	2	576	472	1,459	5,931	189,555	7,074	Suffolk.
1,427	4,715	—	469	290	1,717	9,288	307,243	8,182	Norfolk.
5,023	12,319	2	1,561	2,351	6,918	37,446	1,106,633	26,149	Total.
									V. SOUTH WESTERN.
823	1,329	—	413	285	562	6,395	199,612	6,077	Wilts.
669	1,056	—	41	54	964	4,940	141,389	4,422	Dorset.
1,831	3,851	2	523	772	1,626	10,966	373,356	9,419	Devon.
841	2,090	—	312	257	224	5,855	174,766	3,148	Cornwall.
1,708	2,962	2	470	607	1,146	13,693	381,297	8,792	Somerset.
5,872	11,288	4	1,759	1,975	4,522	41,849	1,273,420	31,858	Total.
									VI. WEST MIDLAND.
1,370	3,978	4	339	1,306	796	12,816	375,945	6,913	Gloucester.
477	1,299	—	115	104	230	4,708	113,790	2,680	Hereford.
895	2,371	—	393	288	341	6,735	148,087	3,803	Salop.
3,068	6,407	24	1,194	617	3,214	17,975	487,497	8,007	Stafford.
1,373	3,224	—	180	313	665	10,431	234,293	5,314	Worcester.
2,623	4,828	—	1,120	1,843	1,145	15,982	497,385	9,285	Warwick.
9,806	22,107	28	3,251	4,471	6,391	68,647	1,856,997	36,002	Total.
									VII. NORTH MIDLAND.
622	2,513	—	351	318	774	7,859	196,014	3,746	Leicester.
87	342	—	1	16	68	440	17,542	370	Rutland.
1,576	4,487	5	527	673	1,527	7,888	306,889	5,946	Lincoln.
1,544	4,317	1	376	491	944	8,296	216,459	4,511	Nottingham.
1,732	3,266	12	576	497	1,081	6,991	216,895	3,140	Derby.
5,561	14,925	18	1,831	1,995	4,394	31,474	953,799	17,713	Total.

Poor Rate Receipts and Expenditure

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS (other than from Loans).				
		In Aid of Poor Rates.			
	From Poor Rates.	From County and Borough Councils.	Other Receipts.	Total.	In-Maintenance.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
VIII. NORTH WESTERN.	£	£	£	£	£
Chester	331,449	35,534	12,956	377,939	32,269
Lancaster	1,858,419	207,843	70,389	2,136,651	251,309
Total	2,189,868	241,377	83,345	2,514,590	283,578
IX. YORK.					
West Riding	1,222,065	98,424	41,860	1,362,349	98,979
East Riding	206,243	19,191	6,098	231,532	20,411
North Riding	161,772	20,107	5,342	187,221	18,853
Total	1,590,080	137,722	53,300	1,781,102	138,243
X. NORTHERN.					
Durham	413,963	35,523	16,203	465,689	42,692
Northumberland	172,133	24,370	10,903	207,406	18,918
Cumberland	111,496	12,472	4,330	128,298	10,587
Westmorland	24,321	4,158	3,245	30,724	3,325
Total	721,913	76,523	33,681	832,117	75,522
XI. WELSH.					
Monmouth	148,539	20,232	3,631	172,402	14,791
South Wales	596,277	47,087	14,871	658,235	36,317
North Wales	244,403	26,496	5,622	276,521	16,042
Total	989,219	93,815	24,124	1,107,158	67,150
Total of England and Wales	17,743,664*	1,922,535†	552,084‡	20,218,283	2,198,312
Deduct Receipts from other Local Authorities			37,689	37,689	
			514,395	20,180,594	

* Col. 1.—Including 103,084*l.* Government contributions in lieu of rates.

† Col. 2.—Including 27,410*l.* in respect of teachers in Poor Law Schools; 331*l.* school fees for workhouse children attending Public Elementary Schools outside workhouses; 10,688*l.* registrars of births and deaths; 549,255*l.* lunatics; 970,061*l.* costs of officers of Union, &c. under section 26 of the Local Government Act, 1888; and 37,981*l.* and 326,809*l.* payments to Metropolitan Boards of Guardians under section 43 (1) (*a*) and (*b*) of the Local Government Act, 1888, on account of the remuneration of medical officers and the costs of drugs and medical appliances, and of the maintenance of in-door paupers respectively.

‡ Col. 3.—Including 248,435*l.* recovered from relatives or property of paupers; 145,032*l.* from sales of stone, wood, oakum, pigs, farm and garden produce, &c.; 36,807*l.* from rents; and 1,190*l*

for the Year ended Lady-day 1894—*continued*.

EXPENDITURE (NOT DEFRAYED OUT OF LOANS).						
I.—Expended for Relief to the Poor, and Purposes connected therewith.						
Out-Relief.	Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	Workhouse or other Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	Salaries, Remuneration, Rations, and Superannuation Allowances of Officers, Assistants, and Servants.	Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	VIII. NTH. WESTERN.
47,931	26,482	7,140	21,196	18,028	153,046	Chester.
161,575	182,425	73,384	145,795	111,393	925,881	Lancaster.
209,506	208,907	80,524	166,991	129,421	1,078,927	Total.
						IX. YORK.
157,340	90,995	32,358	64,918	62,457	507,047	West Riding.
41,370	18,772	1,837	12,749	9,838	104,977	East Riding.
38,658	15,989	3,791	13,044	9,417	99,752	North Riding.
237,368	125,756	37,986	90,711	81,712	711,776	Total.
						X. NORTHERN.
75,323	38,083	24,450	26,792	24,873	232,213	Durham.
33,086	33,300	7,611	16,108	11,493	110,516	Northumberland.
21,364	10,069	2,313	7,757	5,926	58,016	Cumberland.
4,228	2,539	387	2,818	1,588	14,885	Westmorland.
134,001	73,991	34,761	53,475	43,880	415,630	Total.
						XI. WELSH.
38,810	12,721	2,472	9,291	7,712	85,797	Monmouth.
143,294	39,539	12,175	30,173	21,389	282,887	South Wales.
92,201	14,192	1,258	16,112	7,492	147,297	North Wales.
274,305	66,452	15,905	55,576	36,593	515,981	Total.
2,460,503	1,466,185	677,082§	1,629,061	1,242,362‖	9,673,505	Total of England and Wales.
					£9,673,505	

from sales of other property; 13,342*l*. dividends on investments; 7,146*l*. penalties, fines, and fees; 1,652*l*. from separate rates in respect of expenses of School Attendance Committees appointed by Boards of Guardians; 37,689*l*. from other Local Authorities; 975*l*. Treasury Subventions; and 59,816*l*. from other sources, but excluding 251,275*l*. received from the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund; 3,165*l*. sales of investments; and 116,559*l*. received in respect of paupers chargeable to other unions, including paupers under orders of removal.

§ Col. 8.—Including 395,906*l*. principal repaid, and 281,176*l*. interest.

‖ Col. 10.—Including 269,555*l*. paid to the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund by the richer unions, and excluding 251,275*l*. received from the Fund by the poorer unions.

Poor Rate Receipts and Expenditure

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	EXPENDITURE (not defrayed							
	II.—Expended for Purposes unconnected with							
	Payments for or towards the County, Borough, or Police Rate.	Contributions by the Overseers—						Payments on Account of the Registration of Births &c. Act, viz., Fees to Clerks and Registrars, and Outlay for Register Offices.
		To Highway Boards, or to Rural Sanitary Authorities, in respect of Highways.	To Burial Boards.	To Rural Sanitary Authorities.		To School Boards.	For School Attendance Committee Expenses.	
				For General Expenses when paid out of the Poor Rate, and not out of a separate Rate (exclusive of Expenses included in Col. 13.)	For Special Expenses, when paid out of the Poor Rate and not out of a separate Rate.			
	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
VIII. NORTH WESTERN.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Chester	136,797	41,443	2,942	4,660	1,420	11,245	2,496	2,298
Lancaster	991,209	37,613	16,504	14,043	754	63,682	7,047	12,865
Total	1,128,006	79,056	19,446	18,703	2,174	74,927	9,543	15,163
IX. YORK.								
West Riding	653,969	25,245	11,400	16,431	1,794	99,825	2,622	8,166
East Riding	101,308	5,646	1,200	1,957	321	4,762	441	1,507
North Riding	25,434	29,436	3,045	1,979	359	12,477	844	1,379
Total	780,711	60,327	15,645	20,367	2,474	117,064	3,907	11,052
X. NORTHERN.								
Durham	94,725	36,976	9,200	14,173	1,577	39,851	2,228	3,535
Northumberland	36,735	16,188	3,075	2,369	530	19,137	721	1,730
Cumberland	28,925	10,150	2,658	3,195	603	22,436	891	883
Westmorland	12,794	—	219	1,110	182	1,593	234	231
Total	173,179	63,314	15,152	20,847	2,892	83,017	4,074	6,379
XI. WELSH.								
Monmouth	36,769	10,498	470	1,036	159	27,220	289	1,043
South Wales	146,592	62,182	3,626	7,333	1,407	123,576	893	4,065
North Wales	51,514	18,180	670	4,970	805	32,111	1,031	1,641
Total	234,875	90,860	4,766	13,339	2,371	182,907	2,213	6,749
Total of England and Wales	7,223,990	863,008	123,083	207,298	29,380	1,024,604	* 48,126	97,159
								£10,053,095
								£20,527,430

* Col. 18.—Including 4,664*l.* for precepts of School Attendance Committees appointed by Urban Sanitary Authorities.

for the Year ended Lady-day 1894—*continued.*

OUT OF LOANS).

Relief to the Poor.				III.—Expenditure not shown in previous Columns.			IV.		
Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	Expenses allowed in respect of Municipal, Parliamentary, and County Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists.	School Fees for Non-Pauper Children, under 39 & 40 Vict. c. 79. s. 10.	Other Expenses unconnected with Relief to the Poor, exclusive of Expenses included in Columns 24, 25, and 26.	Costs of Legal Proceedings (Parochial and Union).	Payments under Union Assessment Committee Acts, and other Assessment Expenses.	Salaries, Foundage, and Superannuation Allowances of Parochial Officers, and any other Expenditure not included in previous Columns.	TOTAL.	Medical Relief.	DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	VIII. NTH. WESTERN.
2,021	4,555	153	387	573	2,066	15,258	381,360	5,368	Chester.
10,181	26,002	944	1,760	3,647	9,514	76,072	2,197,718	34,122	Lancaster.
12,202	30,557	1,097	2,147	4,220	11,580	91,330	2,579,078	39,490	Total.
									IX. YORK.
5,781	14,167	71	1,862	4,433	8,564	46,906	1,408,283	15,438	West Riding.
1,111	1,963	7	141	210	2,912	8,223	236,686	3,097	East Riding.
1,103	2,018	2	231	112	774	7,625	186,570	4,402	North Riding.
7,995	18,148	80	2,234	4,755	12,250	62,754	1,831,589	22,937	Total.
									X. NORTHERN.
3,343	5,864	87	797	364	2,144	17,041	464,118	5,806	Durham.
1,641	2,581	81	363	269	1,849	11,034	208,819	3,405	Northumberland.
888	1,478	6	199	133	789	5,125	136,375	1,979	Cumberland.
234	378	–	23	25	101	1,358	33,367	795	Westmorland.
6,106	10,301	174	1,382	791	4,883	34,558	842,679	11,985	Total.
									XI. WELSH.
1,087	2,490	–	238	174	320	6,578	174,168	2,065	Monmouth.
4,789	7,881	9	716	2,262	3,771	25,401	677,390	8,433	South Wales.
1,671	5,430	10	266	550	1,346	11,883	279,375	5,669	North Wales.
7,547	15,801	19	1,220	2,986	5,437	43,862	1,130,933	16,167	Total.
87,981	† 199,337	1,473	‡ 147,877	42,378	§ 104,336	654,116	20,527,651	362,806	TOTAL of England and Wales.
Deduct Payments to other Local Authorities			221	—	—	—	221		
			147,656	—	—	—	20,527,430		
				£800,830					

† Col. 21.—The expenditure in connexion with Jury Lists, included in Col. 21, so far as it is distinguished in the Returns amounted to 9,501*l.*

‡ Col. 23.—Including 57,751*l.*, 50,787*l.*, and 163*l.* paid under precept to Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses, Library Commissioners, and Conservators of Commons respectively; 221*l.* paid to other Local Authorities; 1,495*l.* principal repaid, and 636*l.* interest in respect of loans raised for vestry offices; 579*l.* principal repaid, and 35*l.* interest in respect of loans raised under the Public Works (Manufacturing Districts) Act, 1863; 200*l.* for commons and open spaces; and 36,010*l.*, other payments.

§ Col. 25.—Including 385*l.* principal repaid, and 63*l.* interest in respect of loans raised under the Union Assessment Committee Acts; and 27,474*l.* paid under Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869.

LOAN TRANSACTIONS OF BOARDS OF GUARDIANS

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Loans received during the Year.	Expended out of Loans during the Year.	Loans outstanding at the end of the Year.
I. THE METROPOLIS.	£	£	£
London	185,400	248,407	2,538,751
II. SOUTH EASTERN.			
Surrey	5,500	745	118,159
Kent	9,229	7,568	130,458
Sussex	14,903	11,552	113,503
Southampton	2,540	1,512	101,061
Berks	5,450	6,473	33,638
Total	37,622	27,850	496,819
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.			
Middlesex	37,650	15,110	190,568
Hertford	—	—	2,123
Buckingham	—	—	—
Oxford	600	1,669	8,531
Northampton	9,750	4,868	12,529
Huntingdon	—	—	977
Bedford	—	169	2,159
Cambridge	—	—	5,129
Total	48,000	21,816	222,016
IV. EASTERN.			
Essex	5,820	6,464	140,481
Suffolk	2,960	2,858	15,971
Norfolk	—	344	5,539
Total	8,780	9,666	161,991
V. SOUTH WESTERN.			
Wilts	900	417	20,514
Dorset	—	32	4,522
Devon	1,950	1,553	7,703
Cornwall	—	—	2,804
Somerset	275	—	10,718
Total	3,125	2,002	46,261
VI. WEST MIDLAND.			
Gloucester	—	—	30,354
Hereford	—	—	11,174
Salop	—	2	24,622

for the Year ended LADY-DAY 1894.

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Loans received during the Year.	Expended out of Loans during the Year.	Loans outstanding at the end of the Year.
VI. WEST MIDLAND—*cont.*	£	£	£
Stafford	6,340	19,451	172,252
Worcester	31,600	20,498	109,636
Warwick	6,350	4,928	230,701
Total	44,290	44,879	578,739
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.			
Leicester	3,240	2,968	46,238
Rutland	—	—	—
Lincoln	2,100	14,019	58,722
Nottingham	1,200	1,212	41,088
Derby	2,135	5,705	63,600
Total	8,675	23,904	209,648
VIII. NORTH WESTERN.			
Chester	2,000	2,906	61,734
Lancaster	94,784	109,482	833,701
Total	96,784	112,388	895,435
IX. YORK.			
West Riding	43,550	30,139	361,083
East Riding	2,500	3,316	14,953
North Riding	1,800	1,135	40,080
Total	47,850	34,590	416,116
X. NORTHERN.			
Durham	13,200	9,844	174,945
Northumberland	—	—	77,798
Cumberland	500	956	23,468
Westmorland	—	—	3,686
Total	13,700	10,800	279,897
XI. WELSH.			
Monmouth	3,850	3,559	28,034
South Wales	700	10,400	138,239
North Wales	—	—	10,583
Total	4,550	13,959	176,856
TOTAL of England and Wales	498,776	550,261	6,022,529*

* It is to be borne in mind that this statement refers only to the loan transactions of Boards of Guardians. Particulars as to the loans raised by other Poor Law Authorities, and the amount of such loans outstanding at Lady-day 1894, will be found on pages 364 and 365.

No. 81.—EXPENDITURE for the RELIEF of the POOR in the UNION-COUNTIES

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Population 1891.	EXPENDED FOR RELIEF TO THE POOR. Years ended Lady-day 1893.	1894.	DIFFERENCE between 1894 and 1893. Incr.	Decr.	DIFFERENCE per CENT. Incr.	Decr.
		£	£	£	£		
I. THE METROPOLIS.							
1. London - - -	4,210,875	2,728,552	2,900,940	172,388	—	6·3	—
II. SOUTH EASTERN.							
1*a*. Surrey - - -	572,092	165,441	175,901	10,460	—	6·3	—
2. Kent - - - -	806,297	252,863	258,326	5,463	—	2·2	—
3. Sussex - - -	554,542	195,471	206,061	10,590	—	5·4	—
4. Southampton - -	666,248	218,712	221,627	2,915	—	1·3	—
5. Berks - - - -	268,287	79,544	82,652	3,108	—	3·9	—
Total -	2,867,466	912,031	944,567	32,536	—	3·6	—
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.							
6. Middlesex - - -	574,999	154,138	168,296	14,158	—	9·2	—
7. Hertford - - -	215,179	76,923	79,105	2,182	—	2·8	—
8. Buckingham - -	164,442	52,049	54,065	2,016	—	3·9	—
9. Oxford - - -	188,220	63,307	64,959	1,652	—	2·6	—
10. Northampton - -	308,072	78,627	83,631	5,004	—	6·4	—
11. Huntingdon - -	50,289	14,616	15,004	388	—	2·7	—
12. Bedford - - -	165,399	47,203	48,566	1,363	—	2·9	—
13. Cambridge - - -	196,269	63,667	64,870	1,203	—	1·9	—
Total -	1,863,469	550,530	578,496	27,966	—	5·1	—
IV. EASTERN.							
14. Essex - - - -	761,191	224,002	244,400	20,398	—	9·1	—
15. Suffolk - - -	353,758	107,015	114,872	7,857	—	7·3	—
16. Norfolk - - -	460,362	166,709	171,870	5,161	—	3·1	—
Total -	1,575,311	497,726	531,142	33,416	—	6·7	—
V. SOUTH WESTERN.							
17. Wilts - - -	255,119	89,976	93,478	3,502	—	3·9	—
18. Dorset - - -	188,995	65,065	67,929	2,864	—	4·4	—
19. Devon - - -	636,163	199,503	206,332	6,829	—	3·4	—
20. Cornwall - - -	318,583	83,349	85,195	1,846	—	2·2	—
21. Somerset - - -	510,063	165,063	171,008	5,945	—	3·6	—
Total -	1,908,923	602,956	623,942	20,986	—	3·5	—
VI.—WEST MIDLAND.							
22. Gloucester - - -	548,886	165,606	173,662	8,056	—	4·9	—
23. Hereford - - -	113,346	42,486	43,909	1,423	—	3·3	—
24. Salop - - - -	254,765	58,383	59,805	1,422	—	2·4	—

of England and Wales for the Years ended Lady-day 1894 and 1893.

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Population 1891.	EXPENDED FOR RELIEF TO THE POOR. Years ended Lady-day 1893.	1894.	DIFFERENCE between 1894 and 1893. Incr.	Decr.	DIFFERENCE per CENT. Incr.	Decr.
		£	£	£	£		
VI. WEST MIDLAND—*cont.*							
25. Stafford	1,103,452	258,211	270,053	11,842	—	4·6	—
26. Worcester	422,530	113,551	118,540	4,989	—	4·4	—
27. Warwick	801,738	214,207	217,899	3,692	—	1·7	—
Total	3,244,717	852,444	883,868	31,424	—	3·7	—
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.							
28. Leicester	379,286	104,536	108,731	4,195	—	4·0	—
29. Rutland	22,123	7,492	7,480	—	12	—	0·2
30. Lincoln	467,281	149,477	155,612	6,135	—	4·1	—
31. Nottingham	505,311	112,603	118,516	5,913	—	5·3	—
32. Derby	432,414	95,710	97,897	2,187	—	2·3	—
Total	1,806,415	469,818	488,236	18,418	—	3·9	—
VIII. NORTH WESTERN.							
33. Chester	707,978	147,655	153,046	5,391	—	3·7	—
34. Lancaster	3,957,906	867,143	925,881	58,738	—	6·8	—
Total	4,665,884	1,014,798	1,078,927	64,129	—	6·3	—
IX. YORK.							
35. West Riding	2,464,415	479,152	507,047	27,895	—	5·8	—
36. East Riding	400,085	103,788	104,977	1,189	—	1·1	—
37. North Riding	354,382	107,480	99,752	—	7,728	—	7·2
Total	3,218,882	690,420	711,776	21,356	—	3·1	—
X. NORTHERN.							
38. Durham	1,024,369	217,971	232,213	14,242	—	6·5	—
39. Northumberland	506,015	106,960	110,516	3,556	—	3·3	—
40. Cumberland	266,549	58,366	58,016	—	350	—	0·6
41. Westmorland	66,215	14,589	14,885	296	—	2·0	—
Total	1,863,148	397,886	415,630	17,744	—	4·5	—
XI. WELSH.							
42. Monmouth	275,242	80,401	85,797	5,396	—	6·7	—
43. South Wales	1,049,997	273,373	282,887	9,514	—	3·5	—
44. North Wales	451,013	146,579	147,297	718	—	0·5	—
Total	1,776,252	500,353	515,981	15,628	—	3·1	—
Total of England and Wales	29,001,342	9,217,514	9,673,505	455,991	—	4·9	—

No. 82.—STATEMENT of the SUMS RECEIVED FROM POOR RATES and in AID OF POOR purposes, during the Years ended at LADY-DAY 1843 TO 1882 inclusive; also

Years ended Lady-day.	RECEIPTS. From Poor Rates. (1.)	RECEIPTS. Receipts in aid of Poor Rates. (2.)	RECEIPTS. Total Receipts. (3.)	EXPENDITURE — I.—Expended for Relief to the Poor, and Purposes connected therewith. (4.)	EXPENDITURE — II.—Expended for Purposes unconnected with: Payments for or towards the County, Borough, or Police Rate. (5.)	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards or to Rural Sanitary Authorities for Highways. (6.)	Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices. (7.)	Payments on Account of the Registration of Births, &c. Act. (8.)
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1843	7,085,595	219,066	7,304,601	5,208,027	1,295,616	..	..	53,896
1844	6,847,205	219,592	7,066,797	4,976,093	1,356,457	..	..	56,094
1845	6,791,006	218,508	7,009,511	5,039,703	1,279,962	..	57,988	57,388
1846	6,800,623	187,043	6,988,666	4,954,204	1,297,505	..	52,240	54,821
1847	6,964,825	152,527	7,117,352	5,298,787	1,334,770	..	51,565	59,328
1848	7,817,430	158,664	7,976,094	6,180,764	1,391,376	..	58,265	56,982
1849	7,674,146	199,751	7,873,897	5,792,963	1,381,132	..	62,776	57,200
1850	7,270,493	230,002	7,500,495	5,395,022	1,321,035	..	65,120	58,637
1851	6,778,914	181,408	6,960,322	4,962,704	1,392,509	..	61,259	56,676
1852	6,552,298	318,070	6,870,368	4,897,685	1,344,798	..	60,325	58,960
1853	6,522,412	282,971	6,805,383	4,939,064	1,406,173	..	55,376	60,810
1854	6,973,220	278,061	7,251,281	5,282,853	1,481,881	..	56,514	60,339
1855	7,864,149	310,805	8,174,954	5,890,041	1,598,401	..	58,342	65,119
1856	8,201,348	295,110	8,496,458	6,004,244	1,577,359	..	61,006	63,873
1857	8,139,003	301,987	8,440,990	5,898,756	1,776,944	..	59,396	63,850
1858	8,188,880	303,240	8,492,120	5,878,542	1,916,273	..	50,043	64,978
1859	8,108,222	326,566	8,434,788	5,558,689	1,915,255	..	46,059	66,441
1860	7,715,948	317,578	8,033,526	5,454,964	1,936,549	..	42,083	67,917
1861	7,921,619	330,549	8,252,168	5,778,943	1,925,210	..	43,566	66,992
1862	8,511,161	327,829	8,838,990	6,077,525	2,026,916	..	45,162	67,633
1863	9,174,976	337,679	9,512,655	6,527,036	2,075,468	..	43,273	69,130
1864	9,448,319	426,250	9,874,569	6,423,381	2,163,290	..	41,609	72,946
1865	9,392,191	376,951	9,769,142	6,264,966	2,133,290	550,976	41,830	74,861
1866	9,573,772	384,478	9,958,250	6,439,517	2,209,184	578,494	40,868	75,563
1867	10,303,665	388,523	10,692,188	6,959,840	2,511,511	595,699	38,132	74,239
1868	11,054,513	418,330	11,472,843	7,498,059	2,456,578	614,893	36,281	73,826
1869	11,363,656	412,497	11,776,153	7,673,100	2,564,735	658,469	42,823	76,735
1870	11,573,608	470,404	12,044,012	7,644,307	2,587,896	652,591	43,873	76,098
1871	11,610,920	510,520	12,121,440	7,886,724	2,708,840	648,846	37,244	78,323
1872	12,100,490	508,448	12,608,938	8,007,403	2,798,344	658,489	34,743	79,350
1873	12,190,600	467,343	12,657,943	7,692,169	3,041,808	704,483	*	80,429
1874	12,342,251	461,511	12,803,762	7,664,957	3,310,416	777,141	*	80,558
1875	12,483,133	†711,313	13,194,446	7,488,481	3,252,656	800,682	*	83,173
1876	12,092,087	†813,308	12,905,395	7,335,858	3,228,770	822,053	*	92,678
1877	12,049,046	†899,128	12,948,174	7,400,034	3,334,020	887,550	*	93,244
1878	12,585,677	†904,035	13,489,712	7,688,650	3,457,952	971,241	*	92,744
1879	12,913,797	†957,321	13,871,118	7,829,819	3,232,226	998,142	*	94,160
1880	13,033,655	†967,857	14,001,512	8,015,010	3,410,327	990,915	*	92,881
1881	13,302,088	†1,038,504	14,340,592	8,102,136	3,588,308	892,223	*	92,674
1882	13,947,681	†970,592	14,918,273	8,232,472	3,809,992	898,126	*	91,585

* Col. (7.)—These expenses are included in Col. (13).

† Col. (2) 1875.—Inclusive of 350,355*l.*
† Col. (2) 1876.—Inclusive of 496,747*l.*
† Col. (2) 1877.—Inclusive of 560,477*l.*
† Col. (2) 1878.—Inclusive of 547,351*l.*
† Col. (2) 1879.—Inclusive of 574,807*l.*
† Col. (2) 1880.—Inclusive of 555,560*l.*
† Col. (2) 1881.—Inclusive of 617,631*l.*
‡ Col. (2) 1882.—Inclusive of 537,196*l.*

} Treasury Subventions, and Payments in respect of Government Property.

RATES; and of the EXPENDITURE therefrom for RELIEF TO THE POOR, and for other showing the Expenditure for Medical Relief only, during the same Years.

EXPENDITURE.										
Relief to the Poor.		III.—Expenditure not shown in previous columns.				Difference per Cent. between each Year in the Amount of Relief to the Poor.		Average Price of Wheat per Imperial Quarter.		Expended for Medical Relief only (included in Amount expended for the Relief of the Poor).	Years ended Lady-day.
Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration, and Cost of Jury Lists.	Costs of Legal Proceedings (Parochial and Union).	Payments under the Parochial Assessment's Act, for Surveys, Valuations, &c., and the Union Assessment Committee Acts, and Loans repaid under the same.	All other Purposes.	Total Expenditure.						
(9.)*	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)	(14.)	(15.)		(16.)		(17.)	
£	£	£	£	£	£	Increase.	Decrease	s.	d.	£	
16,425	..	84,730	30,420	346,007	7,035,121	6·0	—	54	4	160,726	1843
16,980	..	105,304	30,083	359,106	6,990,117	—	4·5	51	5	166,257	1844
25,905	20,153	95,397	22,877	258,029	6,857,402	1·3	—	49	2	174,330	1845
27,447	21,556	83,298	21,162	234,352	6,746,585	—	1·7	53	3	175,190	1846
18,115	25,041	76,385	17,289	213,377	7,094,657	7·0	—	59	0	179,526	1847
21,965	24,329	73,439	14,115	226,250	8,047,485	16·6	—	64	6	197,954	1848
29,375	28,564	70,252	15,282	273,074	7,710,617	—	6·3	49	1	211,181	1849
23,642	28,773	77,582	14,196	376,204	7,360,221	—	6·9	42	7	227,171	1850
25,248	28,257	68,545	14,409	309,800	6,919,407	—	8·0	39	11	209,993	1851
25,895	30,533	62,830	12,500	325,820	6,819,346	—	1·3	39	4	212,050	1852
27,576	30,994	52,818	12,433	269,545	6,854,788	0·8	—	42	0	215,054	1853
45,729	31,622	46,569	12,440	299,983	7,317,930	7·0	—	61	7	230,777	1854
54,727	31,418	51,503	10,997	328,838	8,089,387	11·5	—	70	0	231,682	1855
44,503	31,247	53,544	12,740	363,496	8,212,012	1·9	—	75	4	231,872	1856
41,256	32,767	59,164	13,785	393,294	8,339,212	—	1·8	65	3	231,623	1857
40,761	32,466	60,473	16,484	389,638	8,449,658	—	0·3	53	10	230,597	1858
46,472	32,301	65,088	15,922	403,228	8,149,455	—	5·4	42	9	233,124	1859
46,006	34,226	61,139	16,705	416,315	8,075,904	—	1·9	44	9	236,339	1860
47,730	34,910	59,509	15,043	423,309	8,395,212	5·9	—	55	10	238,233	1861
42,520	35,976	56,783	14,687	438,475	8,806,074	5·2	—	56	7	242,200	1862
45,662	36,586	49,793	19,345	458,779	9,325,072	7·4	—	52	1	248,286	1863
62,653	37,509	43,290	42,864	792,938	9,680,480	—	1·6	43	2	253,204	1864
58,524	38,974	47,065	63,438	518,234	9,792,158	—	2·5	39	8	259,833	1865
55,818	37,715	42,153	58,035	451,773	9,989,120	2·8	—	43	6	264,052	1866
44,815	39,637	26,999	54,522	559,779	10,905,173	8·8	—	53	7½	272,225	1867
50,987	39,199	28,832	49,734	532,204	11,380,593	7·7	—	67	6½	272,341	1868
64,378	71,213	24,526	47,119	550,901	11,773,999	2·3	—	57	8¾	282,115	1869
63,573	69,467	27,002	46,827	525,979	11,737,613	—	0·4	46	2½	282,313	1870
73,175	70,373	18,079	53,998	517,139	12,092,741	3·2	—	49	8½	290,249	1871
112,942	75,598	26,196	54,906	533,307	12,381,278	1·5	—	57	1	290,418	1872
100,557	81,175	24,068	52,408	§649,469	12,426,566	—	3·9	57	2	288,796	1873
79,111	83,648	25,582	55,682	§773,912	12,851,007	—	0·4	60	3	286,343	1874
81,579	85,047	25,429	60,178	§816,983	12,694,208	—	2·3	50	11	‖295,096	1875
82,088	85,205	27,162	85,820	§877,308	12,636,942	—	2·0	45	5	291,351	1876
88,402	87,374	34,805	96,265	§976,543	12,998,237	0·9	—	48	2	286,930	1877
92,275	89,868	34,135	66,654	§1,121,778	13,615,297	3·9	—	56	8	298,827	1878
87,754	91,623	36,301	59,421	§1,263,738	13,693,184	1·8	—	43	7	303,886	1879
86,879	96,315	27,787	56,050	§1,315,938	14,092,102	2·4	—	45	4½	308,486	1880
87,745	98,281	29,644	79,516	§1,419,735	14,390,262	1·1	—	43	7	310,456	1881
97,196	100,914	28,352	94,860	§1,511,242	14,864,739	1·6	—	46	2	315,482	1882

§ Col. (13.)—In the years ended Lady-day 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, and 1882 respectively, the following payments were made to the Rural Sanitary Authorities and are included in this column, namely, 23,540*l.*, 137,954*l.*, 131,251*l.*, 107,293*l.*, 113,728*l.*, 117,298*l.*, 119,254*l.*, 109,459*l.*, 127,794*l.*, and 126,657*l.*; also the Contributions by the Overseers to the School Boards during the same years of the several sums of 62,791*l.*, 99,314*l.*, 100,766*l.*, 232,526*l.*, 339,590*l.*, 429,139*l.*, 514,281*l.*, 571,626*l.*, 619,141*l.*, and 667,296*l.*

‖ Col. (17.)—Inclusive of the disbursements for Medical Relief made by the Managers of Pauper District Schools, Sick Asylum Districts, and the Metropolitan Asylum District, not included in this column previous to 1875.

No. 83.—**Statement** of the **Sums received from Poor Rates** and in aid of **Poor Rates**; and of the **Expenditure** therefrom for **Relief to the Poor**, and for other purposes, during the Years ended at **Lady-Day 1883 to 1894**; also showing the Expenditure for Medical Relief only during the same years.

Years ended Lady-day.	Receipts other than from Loans.			Expenditure not defrayed out of Loans.								
				I.—Expended for Relief to the Poor and Purposes connected therewith.	II.—Expended for Purposes unconnected with Relief to the Poor.							
	From Poor Rates.	Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates.	Total Receipts.		Payments for or towards the County, Borough, or Police Rate.	Contributions by Overseers to Highway Boards or to Rural Sanitary Authorities for Highways.	Contributions by Overseers to Burial Boards.	Contributions by Overseers to Rural Sanitary Authorities.	Contributions by Overseers to School Boards or for School Attendance Committee Expenses.	Payments on account of Registration Act (Births, Deaths, and Marriages).	Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary Registration and Cost of Jury Lists.
	(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1883	14,091,519	*1,146,592	15,238,111	8,353,292	3,846,534	866,742	110,766	133,540	741,265	92,861	91,883	102,310
1884	14,282,915	*1,103,732	15,386,647	8,402,553	4,101,421	832,024	113,526	116,727	767,496	93,905	91,938	106,072
1885	14,501,844	*1,050,824	15,552,668	8,491,600	4,301,590	842,975	114,841	135,410	793,938	95,547	94,618	106,176
1886	14,711,580	*1,070,693	15,782,273	8,296,230	4,409,522	824,198	110,538	136,527	824,719	92,980	93,475	164,980
1887	14,688,278	*1,128,717	15,816,995	8,176,768	4,516,960	814,050	114,950	139,455	789,313	94,057	92,116	164,058
1888	14,707,290	*1,132,481	15,839,771	8,440,821	4,522,249	806,349	114,247	131,931	801,636	94,914	90,487	164,756
1889	14,771,132	*†1,315,554	16,086,686	8,366,477	4,532,846	832,190	112,990	143,770	822,147	92,025	91,254	186,880
1890	15,820,594	*†1,968,616	17,789,210	8,434,345	6,238,420	738,101	113,094	156,202	838,395	92,682	85,606	193,821
1891	15,563,794	*2,794,284	18,358,078	8,643,318	6,171,171	720,246	121,191	165,026	896,964	94,693	84,295	200,506
1892	15,642,020	*2,445,797	18,087,817	8,847,678	6,301,786	757,196	118,936	169,675	973,640	100,916	83,146	199,938
1893	16,531,406	*2,439,715	18,971,121	9,217,514	6,739,977	827,804	117,789	176,058	1,023,030	98,419	83,709	197,974
1894	17,743,664	*2,430,930	20,180,594	9,673,505	7,223,990	863,008	123,083	236,678	1,072,730	97,159	87,981	199,337

(*continued*)

Years ended Lady-day.	Expenditure not defrayed out of Loans—(*continued*).					Difference per Cent. between each Year in the Amount of Relief to the Poor.		Average Price of Wheat per Imperial Quarter.	Expended for Medical Relief only (included in the Amount expended for the Relief of the Poor).	Receipts from Loans.	Expenditure out of Loans.
	II.—*cont.*	III.—Expenditure not shown in previous Columns.			Total Expenditure.						
	Other Expenses unconnected with Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Legal Proceedings (Parochial and Union).	Payments under Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Salaries, Poundage, and Superannuation Allowances of Parochial Officers, and any other Expenditure not included in previous Columns.		Inc.	Dec.				
	(13.)	(14.)	(15.)	(16.)	(17.)	(18.)		(19.)	(20.)	(21.)	(22.)
	£	£	£	£	£			s. d.	£	£	£
1883	105,026	30,492	74,603	507,865	15,057,179	1·5	—	43 0	317,233	464,886	390,639
1884	60,965	41,912	76,824	521,428	15,350,791	0·6	—	40 8	318,030	468,047	507,981
1885	75,583	42,600	90,474	546,514	15,731,866	1·0	—	34 5	320,784	489,474	553,837
1886	58,306	44,482	98,167	546,590	15,690,714	—	2·3	32 0	323,021	607,963	557,217
1887	83,848	43,097	98,808	561,813	15,689,293	—	1·4	32 1	328,754	472,000	385,763
1888	93,516	45,293	82,612	578,150	15,965,961	3·2	—	31 8	336,109	335,973	295,501
1889	86,444	42,664	73,617	586,822	15,970,126	—	0·9	31 8½	335,803	389,720	322,997
1890	100,878	54,800	72,681	616,689	17,735,714	0·8	—	29 9	326,057	385,285	432,418
1891	127,309	44,035	101,768	614,753	17,985,275	2·5	—	32 8	331,391	365,131	339,103
1892	127,801	43,852	98,674	631,222	18,454,460	2·4	—	37 2	339,248	328,787	323,457
1893	132,664	40,163	104,448	651,748	19,411,897	4·3	—	28 4	350,530	543,100	404,000
1894	149,129	42,378	104,336	654,116	20,527,430	4·9	—	26 2	362,806	680,137	703,772

* Including 647,508*l.* in 1883, 671,054*l.* in 1884, 624,471*l.* in 1885, 652,849*l.* in 1886, 680,493*l.* in 1887, 661,045*l.* in 1888, 670,207*l.* in 1889, 24,240*l.* in 1890, 875*l.* in 1891, 896*l.* in 1892, 936*l.* in 1893, and 975*l.* in 1894, from Treasury Subventions.

† Including 170,085*l.* in 1889, and 420,514*l.* in 1890, in respect of the temporary grant to Boards of Guardians under Section 121 of the Local Government Act, 1888.

No. 84.

STATEMENT of the PRINCIPAL ITEMS of EXPENDITURE on RELIEF to the POOR; for the 38 YEARS ended at LADY-DAY 1894.

Years ended at Lady-day.	AMOUNT EXPENDED IN RELIEF OF THE POOR.							
	In-maintenance.	Out-relief.	Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums and Licensed Houses.	Workhouse and other Loans repaid and Interest thereon.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.	Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total.	Adjusted Total, after allowing for Sums received from or paid to Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1857	1,088,558	3,152,278	377,659	217,196	637,629	425,437	5,898,757	..
1858	1,067,803	3,117,274	397,826	202,605	638,441	454,593	5,878,542	..
1859	954,509	2,923,199	413,357	194,579	638,206	434,839	5,558,689	..
1860	912,360	2,862,753	419,565	182,224	644,799	433,263	5,454,964	..
1861	1,033,689	3,012,251	443,892	188,441	660,370	440,300	5,778,943	..
1862	1,133,286	3,155,820	482,425	183,477	668,447	454,466	6,077,921	..
1863	1,127,142	3,574,136	501,368	176,165	679,480	468,745	6,527,036	..
1864	1,095,814	3,466,392	524,166	177,247	696,098	463,664	6,423,381	..
1865	1,111,478	3,258,813	535,115	175,242	706,529	477,789	6,264,966	..
1866	1,188,784	3,196,685	566,482	180,746	730,704*	576,116	6,439,517	..
1867	1,375,627	3,358,351	607,292	186,317	747,650	684,603	6,959,840	..
1868	1,517,496	3,620,284	656,792	207,998	770,539	724,951	7,498,060	..
1869	1,546,580	3,677,379	710,941	204,601	805,136	717,967	7,662,604	7,673,100
1870	1,502,807	3,633,051	722,613	252,215	818,183	723,972	7,652,841	7,644,307
1871	1,524,695	3,663,970	746,113	291,284	838,268	810,013	7,874,343	7,886,724
1872	1,515,790	3,583,571	742,483	278,566	871,402	945,867	7,937,679	8,007,403
1873	1,549,403	3,279,122	780,927	272,698	893,218	914,957	7,690,325	7,692,169
1874	1,649,333	3,110,896	830,454	271,808	909,231	891,815	7,663,537	7,664,957
1875	1,577,596	2,958,670	859,073	267,337	929,723	896,196	7,488,595	7,488,481
1876	1,534,224	2,760,804	883,267	275,067	942,581	940,878	7,336,821	7,335,858
1877	1,613,757	2,616,465	911,426	285,086	972,217	1,001,746	7,400,697	7,400,034
1878	1,727,340	2,621,786	957,119	287,934	997,308	1,119,638	7,711,125	7,688,650
1879	1,720,947	2,641,558	986,050	296,533	1,023,197	1,153,308	7,821,593	7,829,819
1880	1,757,749	2,710,778	994,204	319,426	1,053,218	1,181,511	8,016,886	8,015,010
1881	1,838,641	2,660,022	1,033,780	338,419	1,069,188	1,135,286	8,075,336	8,102,136
1882	1,831,595	2,626,375	1,059,460	351,203	1,087,641	1,296,523	8,252,797	8,232,472
1883	1,869,505	2,589,937	1,098,322	430,185	1,117,705	1,303,416	8,409,070	8,353,292
1884	1,992,502†	2,517,693	1,143,146	483,929†	1,297,871†	915,142†	8,350,283	8,402,550
1885	1,921,587	2,469,846	1,188,012	501,932	1,356,943	1,263,937‡	8,702,257	8,491,600§
1886	1,837,624	2,490,025	1,175,072	541,494	1,332,017	1,155,263‡	8,531,495	8,296,230§
1887	1,778,367	2,528,250	1,159,750	566,716	1,313,425	1,049,756‡	8,396,264	8,176,768§
1888	1,855,304	2,537,686	1,167,765	585,660	1,342,079	1,160,351‡	8,648,845	8,440,821§
1889	1,862,799	2,503,838	1,184,766	582,489	1,360,065	1,085,185‡	8,579,142	8,366,477§
1890	1,899,648	2,453,860	1,221,719	605,327	1,394,687	1,084,469‡	8,659,710	8,434,345§
1891	1,951,486	2,400,089	1,284,656	620,761	1,452,810	1,167,094‡	8,876,896	8,643,318§
1892	2,044,062	2,374,380	1,331,733	644,709	1,496,340	1,194,009‡	9,085,233	8,847,678§
1893	2,105,760	2,370,613	1,393,076	640,280	1,566,506	1,382,423‡	9,458,658	9,217,514§
1894	2,198,312	2,460,503	1,466,185	677,082	1,629,061	1,493,637‡	9,924,780	9,673,505§

* Superannuation allowances are included in this column in 1866 and subsequent years.

† In 1884 for the first time the contributions made by the Metropolitan Unions and Parishes to the Metropolitan Asylums Board were distributed as far as practicable among these columns according as they were paid in respect of Maintenance, Loans, and Salaries, &c. of Officers. In previous years they had, as a general rule, been entered wholly in the Column headed "Other expenses of or immediately connected with Relief."

‡ Including 218,671*l.* in 1885, 233,815*l.* in 1886, 189,591*l.* in 1887, 239,594*l.* in 1888, 218,323*l.* in 1889, 226,292*l.* in 1890, 251,998*l.* in 1891, 221,476*l.* in 1892, 244,901*l.* in 1893, and 269,555*l.* in 1894, paid to the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund by the richer Unions and Parishes in the Metropolis.

§ This is the total expenditure, after deducting 210,657*l.* in 1885, 235,265*l.* in 1886, 219,496*l.* in 1887, 208,024*l.* in 1888 212,665*l.* in 1889, 225,365*l.* in 1890, 233,578*l.* in 1891, 237,555*l.* in 1892, 241,144*l.* in 1893, and 251,275*l.* in 1894, received from the Fund by the poorer Unions and Parishes, which sums have been deducted in order to avoid a double reckoning as expenditure.

No. 85.—Poor Rates; Total Amount of Rates Raised, Authorities and other Authorities respectively; Rate the Poor and Rate per Head on estimated Population; and the 1844 to 1894

Years ended at Lady-Day.	Estimated Population.	Rateable Value.	Amount of Poor Rates received.	Amount raised for Expenses of Poor Law Authorities.	Amount raised by Precept Rates for Expenses of Authorities other than Poor Law Authorities.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
		£	£	£	£
1844	16,332,228	—	6,847,205	—	—
1845	16,535,174	—	6,791,006	—	—
1846	16,739,136	—	6,800,623	—	—
1847	16,944,092	67,320,587	6,964,825	—	—
1848	17,150,018	—	7,817,430	—	—
1849	17,356,882	—	7,674,146	—	—
1850	17,564,656	67,700,153	7,270,493	—	—
1851	17,773,324	—	6,778,914	—	—
1852	17,982,849	—	6,552,298	—	—
1853	18,193,206	—	6,522,412	—	—
1854	18,404,368	—	6,973,220	—	—
1855	18,616,310	—	7,864,149	—	—
1856	18,829,000	71,840,271	8,201,348	—	—
1857	19,042,412	—	8,139,003	—	—
1858	19,256,516	—	8,188,880	—	—
1859	19,471,291	—	8,108,222	—	—
1860	19,686,701	—	7,715,948	—	—
1861	19,902,713	—	7,921,619	—	—
1862	20,119,314	—	8,511,161	—	—
1863	20,371,013	—	9,174,976	—	—
1864	20,625,855	—	9,448,319	—	—
1865	20,883,889	—	9,392,191	—	—
1866	21,145,151	93,638,403	9,573,772	6,786,094	2,787,678
1867	21,409,684	—	10,303,665	—	—
1868	21,677,525	100,668,698	11,054,513	7,983,042	3,071,471
1869	21,948,713	—	11,363,656	—	—
1870	22,223,299	104,405,304	11,573,608	8,333,121	3,240,487
1871	22,501,316	107,398,242	11,610,920	8,253,234	3,357,686
1872	22,788,594	109,447,111	12,100,490	8,643,657	3,456,833
1873	23,096,495	112,392,362	12,190,600	8,357,978	3,832,622
1874	23,408,556	112,392,362	12,342,251	8,017,426	4,324,825
1875	23,724,834	115,646,631	12,483,133	8,137,778	4,345,355
1876	24,045,385	119,079,589	12,092,087	7,701,445	4,390,642
1877	24,370,267	124,587,474	12,049,046	7,374,158	4,674,888
1878	24,699,539	127,948,380	12,585,677	7,610,047	4,975,630
1879	25,033,259	131,021,019	12,913,797	8,049,896	4,863,901
1880	25,371,489	133,769,875	13,033,655	7,951,328	5,082,327
1881	25,714,288	135,645,473	13,302,088	8,074,622	5,227,466
1882	26,046,112	139,036,307	13,947,681	8,342,168	5,605,513
1883	26,334,776	141,407,686	14,091,519	8,429,015	5,662,504
1884	26,626,639	143,322,438	14,282,915	8,389,989	5,892,926
1885	26,921,737	145,527,944	14,501,844	8,350,354	6,151,490
1886	27,220,105	147,350,562	14,711,580	8,457,530	6,254,050
1887	27,521,780	148,907,797	14,688,278	8,341,982	6,346,296
1888	27,826,798	149,334,624	14,707,290	8,355,122	6,352,168
1889	28,135,197	149,696,812	14,771,132	8,354,554	6,416,578
1890	28,447,014	150,485,974	15,820,594*	7,749,192	8,071,402
1891	28,762,287	152,116,008	15,563,794	7,472,460	8,091,334
1892	29,081,047	155,896,383	15,642,020	7,288,765	8,353,255
1893	29,403,346	157,722,913	16,531,406	7,595,873	8,935,533
1894	29,731,100	159,469,468	17,743,664	8,158,936	9,584,728

* For an explanation of the causes which have led to the poor rates received in 1889–90 being
Report of the Local

distinguishing PROPORTION RAISED FOR EXPENSES OF POOR LAW in the POUND, of those Items; EXPENDITURE FOR RELIEF OF AVERAGE PRICE OF WHEAT for the Years ended at LADY-DAY inclusive.

Rate in the £ on Rateable Value of			Amount expended for Relief of the Poor.	Rate per Head of Expenditure for Relief of the Poor on estimated Population.	Average Price of Wheat per Imperial Quarter.	Years ended at Lady-Day.
Poor Rates received.	Amount raised for Expenses of Poor Law Authorities.	Amount raised by Precept Rates for Expenses of Authorities other than Poor Law Authorities.				
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
s. d.	*s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	£	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	
—	—	—	4,976,093	6 1	51 5	1844
—	—	—	5,039,703	6 1¼	49 2	1845
—	—	—	4,954,204	5 11	53 3	1846
2 0·8	—	—	5,298,787	6 3	59 0	1847
—	—	—	6,180,764	7 2¾	64 6	1848
—	—	—	5,792,963	6 8	49 1	1849
2 1·8	—	—	5,395,022	6 1¼	42 7	1850
—	—	—	4,962,704	5 7	39 11	1851
—	—	—	4,897,685	5 5¼	39 4	1852
—	—	—	4,939,064	5 5¼	42 0	1853
—	—	—	5,282,853	5 9	61 7	1854
—	—	—	5,890,041	6 4	70 0	1855
2 3·4	—	—	6,004,244	6 4¾	75 4	1856
—	—	—	5,898,756	6 2¾	65 3	1857
—	—	—	5,878,542	6 1¾	53 10	1858
—	—	—	5,558,689	5 8¾	42 9	1859
—	—	—	5,454,964	5 6¾	44 9	1860
—	—	—	5,778,943	5 9¾	55 10	1861
—	—	—	6,077,525	6 0¾	56 7	1862
—	—	—	6,527,036	6 5	52 1	1863
—	—	—	6,423,381	6 2¾	43 2	1864
—	—	—	6,264,966	6 0	39 8	1865
2 0·5	1 5·4	0 7·1	6,439,517	6 1	43 6	1866
—	—	—	6,959,840	6 6	53 7¾	1867
2 2·4	1 7·1	0 7·3	7,498,059	6 11	67 6¾	1868
—	—	—	7,673,100	7 0	58 3	1869
2 2·6	1 7·2	0 7·4	7,644,307	6 10½	46 2¾	1870
2 1·9	1 6·4	0 7·5	7,886,724	7 0	49 8¾	1871
2 2·5	1 7·0	0 7·5	8,007,403	7 0¼	57 1	1872
2 2·0	1 5·8	0 8·2	7,692,169	6 8	57 2	1873
2 2·4	1 5·1	0 9·3	7,604,957	6 6¾	60 3	1874
2 1·9	1 4·9	0 9·0	7,488,481	6 3¼	50 11	1875
2 0·4	1 3·5	0 8·9	7,335,858	6 1¼	45 5	1876
1 11·3	1 2·2	0 9·0	7,400,034	6 1	48 2	1877
1 11·6	1 2·3	0 9·3	7,688,650	6 2¼	56 8	1878
1 11·7	1 2·8	0 8·9	7,829,819	6 3	43 7	1879
1 11·4	1 2·3	0 9·1	8,015,010	6 3¼	45 4¼	1880
1 11·5	1 2·3	0 9·2	8,102,136	6 3¾	43 7	1881
2 0·0	1 2·4	0 9·6	8,232,472	6 3¾	46 2	1882
1 11·9	1 2·3	0 9·6	8,353,292	6 4¼	43 0	1883
1 11·9	1 2·0	0 9·9	8,402,553	6 3¾	40 8	1884
1 11·9	1 1·8	0 10·1	8,491,600	6 3¾	34 5	1885
2 0·0	1 1·8	0 10·3	8,296,230	6 1¾	32 0	1886
1 11·7	1 1·5	0 10·2	8,176,768	5 11¾	32 1	1887
1 11·6	1 1·4	0 10·2	8,440,821	6 0¾	31 8	1888
1 11·7	1 1·4	0 10·3	8,366,477	5 11¾	31 8¼	1889
2 1·2	1 0·3	1 0·9	8,434,345	5 11¾	29 9	1890
2 0·6	0 11·8	1 0·8	8,643,318	6 0	32 8	1891
2 0·1	0 11·2	1 0·9	8,847,678	6 1	37 2	1892
2 1·2	0 11·6	1 1·6	9,217,514	6 3¼	28 4	1893
2 2·7	1 0·2	1 2·5	9,673,505	6 6	26 2	1894

so largely in excess of those received in the preceding year, *see* page 511 of the Twentieth Annual Government Board.

No. 86.

Returns of In-Maintenance and Out-door Relief.

Half-year ended Lady-Day 1894.

The half-yearly returns of in-maintenance and out-door relief show separately, with regard to in-maintenance, the amount expended on (1) the maintenance of paupers relieved in workhouses and other establishments under the control of the guardians; and (2) the maintenance of paupers in institutions not under the control of the guardians. Both items of expenditure are classed together, in the comparative tables, under the head of in-maintenance. As regards out-door relief, details are given as to the following items of expenditure: (1) Relief in money, other than separate payments for school fees; (2) "Further relief" for school fees; (3) Relief in kind; and (4) Relief to children boarded out.

The expenditure on "in-maintenance" comprises all the expenses incurred in and about the maintenance, treatment, and relief of the paupers in workhouses and other poor law institutions under the control of boards of guardians or the managers of asylum and school districts, exclusive of repairs and furniture, and the salaries, remuneration, and rations of the officers and servants, but inclusive of charges for apprentice fees, outfits, burials, and the necessary expenses incurred in warming, cleansing, and lighting the workhouses or institutions above referred to, and otherwise keeping them fit for daily use. It also includes, for the purposes of these returns, the expenses of the maintenance of paupers in institutions not under the control of the guardians or managers.

The expenditure on "out-door relief" comprises the charges for all relief, whether afforded in money or in kind, school fees, schooling and other expenses incurred with respect to paupers relieved out of the workhouses or other institutions above referred to, exclusive of the salaries of officers, the charges for relief stations, and the expenditure on the maintenance of lunatics in asylums, registered hospitals, and licensed houses.

The amounts expended on "in-maintenance" and "out-door relief" in the 648 unions and parishes under separate boards of guardians in England and Wales, during the half-year ended at Lady-day 1894, were as follows:—

In-Maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.
£ 1,238,965	£ 1,228,915	£ 2,467,880

The expenditure during the half-year on in-maintenance and out-door relief in each division of England and Wales is shown in the following table, together with the cost per head of each kind of relief on the estimated population in the middle of the year 1893. The divisions have been arranged according to the aggregate cost of the in-maintenance and out-door relief:—

Divisions.	Estimated Population in the middle of 1893.*	Expenditure during Half-Year ended Lady-day 1894.					
		In-Maintenance.		Out-door Relief.		Aggregate of In-maintenance and Out-door Relief.	
		Amount.	Cost per Head on Population.	Amount.	Cost per Head on Population.	Amount.	Cost per Head on Population.
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
The Metropolis	4,306,411	476,516	2 2¼	103,152	– 5¼	579,668	2 8¼
South Western	1,918,280	48,398	– 6	145,921	1 6¼	194,319	2 –¼
Eastern	1,632,257	54,350	– 8	103,786	1 3¼	158,136	1 11¼
Wales	1,824,475	38,018	– 5	133,444	1 5¼	171,462	1 10½
South Midland	1,928,876	61,193	– 7¾	102,702	1 –¼	163,895	1 8¾
North Midland	1,846,580	46,952	– 6¼	106,269	1 1¼	153,221	1 8
South Eastern	2,960,416	128,179	– 10¾	118,527	– 9¼	246,706	1 8
West Midland	3,294,357	105,949	– 7¾	127,308	– 9¼	233,257	1 5
York	3,296,659	77,163	– 5¼	119,292	– 8¼	196,455	1 2¼
Northern	1,921,461	41,004	– 5¼	64,226	– 8	105,230	1 1¼
North Western	4,801,328	161,243	– 8	104,288	– 5¼	265,531	1 1¼
Total for England and Wales	29,731,100	1,238,965	– 10	1,228,915	– 10	2,467,880	1 8

The following statement shows the estimated population in the middle of the year 1893 of each union-county, and the cost per head on that population of the expenditure on in-maintenance and out-door relief, and the aggregate of both kinds of relief. The union-counties have been arranged on the same principle as the divisions.

Union-Counties.	Estimated Population in the middle of 1893.*	Expenditure during Half-Year ended Lady-day 1894.					
		In-Maintenance.		Out-door Relief.		Aggregate of In-maintenance and Out-door Relief.	
		Amount.	Cost per Head on Population.	Amount.	Cost per Head on Population.	Amount.	Cost per Head on Population.
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
London	4,306,411	476,516	2 2¼	103,152	– 5¼	579,668	2 8¼
North Wales	447,413	8,878	– 4¾	44,748	2 –	53,626	2 4¾
Norfolk	462,328	15,797	– 8¼	38,328	1 7¾	54,125	2 4
Lincoln	467,507	11,669	– 6	41,813	1 9¾	53,482	2 3¾
Hertford	218,068	9,135	– 10	14,361	1 3¾	23,496	2 1¾
Devon	642,263	14,879	– 5¾	53,647	1 8	68,526	2 1¾
Dorset	189,686	4,830	– 6¼	15,238	1 7¾	20,068	2 1¾
Rutland	21,853	807	– 8¾	1,491	1 4¾	2,298	2 1¾
Buckingham	166,377	5,009	– 7¼	12,030	1 5¾	17,039	2 –¾
Somerset	514,001	14,143	– 6¼	37,860	1 5¾	52,003	2 –¾
Wilts	256,372	8,809	– 8¼	17,143	1 4	25,952	2 –¾
Oxford	189,516	6,757	– 8¼	12,177	1 3¾	18,934	2 –
Hereford	111,937	3,483	– 7¼	7,528	1 4	11,011	1 11¾
Cambridge	197,196	6,344	– 7¾	12,721	1 3¾	19,065	1 11¾
Sussex	569,094	25,097	– 10¾	30,222	1 –¾	55,319	1 11¾
Monmouth	285,298	8,232	– 7	19,098	1 4	27,330	1 11
Gloucester	554,009	19,325	– 8¼	30,991	1 1¾	50,316	1 9¾

* The estimated population in the middle of 1893 of the Divisions and the Union-Counties has been furnished by the Registrar-General.

Union-Counties.	Estimated Population in the middle of 1893.*	Expenditure during Half-Year ended Lady-day 1894.					
		In-Maintenance.		Out-door Relief.		Aggregate of In-maintenance and Out-door Relief.	
		Amount.	Cost per Head on Population.	Amount.	Cost per Head on Population.	Amount.	Cost per Head on Population.
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Southampton	688,534	28,531	– 10	33,412	– 11½	61,943	1 9½
Essex	813,714	26,959	– 8	45,368	1 1¼	72,327	1 9¼
Suffolk	356,215	11,594	– 7¾	20,090	1 1½	31,684	1 9¼
Cornwall	315,958	5,737	– 4¼	22,033	1 4¾	27,770	1 9
Huntingdon	49,441	1,770	– 8¾	2,436	– 11¾	4,206	1 8½
Northampton	315,528	7,675	– 5¾	19,396	1 2¾	27,071	1 8½
Bedford	168,716	4,744	– 6¾	9,442	1 1½	14,186	1 8¼
South Wales	1,091,764	20,908	– 4¾	69,598	1 3¼	90,506	1 8
York, North Riding	358,877	10,648	– 7	18,931	1 –¾	29,579	1 7¾
Kent	829,854	37,768	– 11	27,552	– 8	65,320	1 7
Leicester	392,173	11,793	– 7¼	19,418	– 11¾	31,211	1 7
York, East Riding	409,098	11,276	– 6½	20,886	1 –¼	32,162	1 6¾
Surrey	599,718	25,013	– 10	19,868	– 8	44,881	1 6
Worcester	431,950	13,141	– 7¼	18,110	– 10	31,251	1 5¼
Berks	273,216	11,770	– 10½	7,473	– 6½	19,243	1 5
Stafford	1,126,387	32,473	– 7	46,886	– 10	79,359	1 5
Nottingham	521,582	12,843	– 6	23,525	– 10¾	36,368	1 4¾
Derby	443,465	9,840	– 5¼	20,022	– 11½	29,862	1 4½
Middlesex	624,034	19,759	– 7½	20,139	– 7¾	39,898	1 3¼
Westmorland	66,587	1,944	– 7	2,165	– 7¼	4,109	1 2¾
Cumberland	270,168	5,795	– 5¼	10,569	– 9¼	16,364	1 2¾
Warwick	818,652	29,405	– 8¾	18,875	– 5½	48,280	1 2
Chester	728,791	18,533	– 6	23,995	– 8	42,528	1 2
Durham	1,060,924	22,936	– 5¼	35,221	– 8	58,157	1 1½
Lancaster	4,072,537	142,710	– 8½	80,293	– 4¼	223,003	1 1¼
York, West Riding	2,528,684	55,239	– 5¼	79,475	– 7½	134,714	1 –¼
Salop	251,422	8,122	– 7¾	4,918	– 4¾	13,040	1 –½
Northumberland	523,782	10,329	– 4¾	16,271	– 7½	26,600	1 –

* *See* note * at foot of page 391.

The expenditure on "in-maintenance" comprised the following items:—

	£
In-maintenance in workhouses and other establishments under the control of the guardians or managers	1,178,091
Maintenance of paupers in institutions not under the control of the guardians or managers	60,874

Of the latter amount 33,913*l.* was expended on pauper children in schools certified under the 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43; and the remainder, namely, 26,961*l.*, on paupers in hospitals, institutions for the blind or deaf and dumb under 30 & 31 Vict. c. 106. s. 21, asylums for idiots and schools for deaf and dumb or blind, not certified under the 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43, and other similar institutions. The expenditure on in-maintenance in establishments under the control of guardians includes the sum of 47,507*l.* for patients in the asylums for imbeciles and idiots provided by the managers of the Metropolitan

Asylum District. The expenditure by guardians in respect of the maintenance of patients in the small-pox and fever asylums of the managers (which amounted to 26,344*l.* during the half-year) has not, however, been included in this return, because section 80 (4) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, enacts that the admission of a person suffering from infectious disease into any hospital provided by the managers, or the maintenance of any such person therein, shall not be considered to be parochial relief. The expenditure referred to includes expenses incurred for the maintenance of patients suffering from diphtheria, who may be now admitted to the asylums under the provisions of section 80 (1) of the Act referred to.

It is to be borne in mind that the cost of maintenance of lunatic paupers in county and borough asylums, registered hospitals, and licensed houses is not included in these returns.

The several items of expenditure on account of out-door relief during the half-year were as follows:—

	£
In money, other than payments for school fees	1,090,328
Further relief for school fees	682
In kind	111,643
For children boarded out	26,262
	£1,228,915

It will be observed that a very small amount is now included in the expenditure on out-door relief in respect of "further Relief for School Fees." This is due to the Elementary Education Act, 1891, the result of which has been to reduce the amount given by way of further relief for school fees, to 682*l.* during the half-year as compared with 834*l.* so expended in the corresponding half-year of 1893, 3,853*l.* in the corresponding half-year of 1892, and 13,765*l.* in the corresponding half-year of 1891. In 22 out of the 45 union-counties no expenditure whatever was incurred on this account.

The expenditure on relief to children boarded out comprised 14,799*l.* in respect of children boarded out within the union, and 11,463*l.* in respect of children boarded out beyond the union to which they were chargeable. This expenditure was incurred by 327 boards of guardians.

The following summary shows the comparative cost of in-maintenance and out-door relief during the half-years ended at Lady-day 1893 and 1894, in the several union-counties of England and Wales.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the COST of IN-MAINTENANCE and OUT-DOOR RELIEF during the Half Years ended at LADY-DAY 1893 and 1894 respectively.

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	Estimated Population in the middle of 1893 (*a*).	COST OF IN-MAINTENANCE AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF. Half Year ended at Lady-day 1893. In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.	Half Year ended at Lady-day 1894. In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.	Difference between the Lady-day Half Years 1894 & 1893. Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS.			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
1. London - - -	30	4,306,411	433,071	90,730	523,801	476,516	103,152	579,668	55,867	—	10·7	—
II. SOUTH EASTERN.												
1*a*. Surrey - - -	11	599,718	22,123	19,529	41,652	25,013	19,868	44,881	3,229	—	7·8	—
2. Kent - - -	26	829,854	37,159	26,388	63,547	37,768	27,552	65,320	1,773	—	2·8	—
3. Sussex - - -	23	569,094	21,544	29,311	50,855	25,097	30,222	55,319	4,464	—	8·8	—
4. Southampton -	26	688,534	26,178	32,692	58,870	28,531	33,412	61,943	3,073	—	5·2	—
5. Berks - - -	12	273,216	11,381	7,065	18,446	11,770	7,473	19,243	797	—	4·3	—
Total -	98	2,960,416	118,385	114,985	233,370	128,179	118,527	246,706	13,336	—	5·7	—
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.												
6. Middlesex - -	6	624,034	17,393	17,926	35,319	19,759	20,139	39,898	4,579	—	13·0	—
7. Hertford - -	12	218,068	8,495	13,893	22,388	9,135	14,361	23,496	1,108	—	4·9	—
8. Buckingham -	7	166,377	4,462	11,293	15,755	5,009	12,030	17,039	1,284	—	8·1	—
9. Oxford - - -	9	189,516	6,342	11,818	18,160	6,757	12,177	18,934	774	—	4·3	—
10. Northampton -	12	315,528	6,417	18,177	24,594	7,675	19,396	27,071	2,477	—	10·1	—
11. Huntingdon -	3	49,441	1,760	2,287	4,047	1,770	2,436	4,206	159	—	3·9	—
12. Bedford - -	6	168,716	4,630	9,016	13,646	4,744	9,442	14,186	540	—	4·0	—
13. Cambridge - -	9	197,196	5,876	12,123	17,999	6,344	12,721	19,065	1,066	—	5·9	—
Total -	64	1,928,876	55,375	96,533	151,908	61,193	102,702	163,895	11,987	—	7·9	—
IV. EASTERN.												
14. Essex - - -	16	813,714	23,260	40,793	64,053	26,959	45,368	72,327	8,274	—	12·9	—
15. Suffolk - - -	17	356,215	9,902	18,730	28,632	11,594	20,090	31,684	3,052	—	10·7	—
16. Norfolk - -	22	462,328	15,279	35,099	50,378	15,797	38,328	54,125	3,747	—	7·4	—
Total -	55	1,632,257	48,441	94,622	143,063	54,350	103,786	158,136	15,073	—	10·5	—
V. SOUTH WESTERN.												
17. Wilts - - -	17	256,872	7,970	16,559	24,529	8,809	17,143	25,952	1,423	—	5·8	—
18. Dorset - - -	12	189,686	4,496	14,943	19,439	4,830	15,238	20,068	629	—	3·2	—
19. Devon - - -	20	642,263	13,872	50,983	64,855	14,879	53,647	68,526	3,671	—	5·7	—
20. Cornwall - -	13	315,958	5,074	20,817	25,891	5,737	22,033	27,770	1,879	—	7·3	—
21. Somerset - -	17	514,001	13,003	35,823	48,826	14,143	37,860	52,003	3,177	—	6·5	—
Total -	79	1,918,280	44,415	139,125	183,540	48,398	145,921	194,319	10,779	—	5·9	—
VI. WEST MIDLAND.												
22. Gloucester - -	17	554,009	18,127	30,427	48,554	19,325	30,991	50,316	1,762	—	3·6	—
23. Hereford - -	8	111,937	3,245	7,655	10,900	3,483	7,528	11,011	111	—	1·0	—
24. Salop - - -	15	251,422	7,469	4,809	12,278	8,122	4,918	13,040	762	—	6·2	—

(*a*) See note (*) on page 391.

IN-MAINTENANCE and OUT-DOOR RELIEF, during the Half Years ended at Lady-Day 1893 and 1894 respectively—*continued.*

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	Estimated Population in the middle of 1893.	COST OF IN-MAINTENANCE AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF. Half Year ended at Lady-day 1893. In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.	Half Year ended at Lady-day 1894. In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.	Difference between the Lady-day Half Years 1894 & 1893.	Difference per Cent.
VI. WEST MIDLAND —*continued.*			£	£	£	£	£	£	Incr. £ / Decr. £	Incr. / Decr.
25. Stafford	17	1,126,387	30,212	45,249	75,461	32,473	46,886	79,359	3,898 —	5·2 —
26. Worcester	11	431,950	11,937	17,132	29,069	13,141	18,110	31,251	2,182 —	7·5 —
27. Warwick	14	818,652	28,295	17,377	45,672	29,405	18,875	48,280	2,608 —	5·7 —
Total	82	3,294,357	99,285	122,649	221,934	105,949	127,308	233,257	11,323 —	5·1 —
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.										
28. Leicester	11	392,173	10,752	17,900	28,662	11,793	19,418	31,211	2,559 —	8·9 —
29. Rutland	2	21,853	819	1,379	2,198	807	1,491	2,298	100 —	4·5 —
30. Lincoln	15	467,507	10,678	38,952	49,630	11,669	41,813	53,482	3,852 —	7·8 —
31. Nottingham	8	521,582	10,993	20,819	31,812	12,843	23,525	36,368	4,556 —	14·3 —
32. Derby	9	443,465	9,351	18,241	27,592	9,840	20,022	29,862	2,270 —	8·2 —
Total	45	1,846,580	42,593	97,291	139,884	46,952	106,269	153,221	13,337 —	9·5 —
VIII. NTH. WESTERN.										
33. Chester	12	728,791	17,540	22,753	40,293	18,533	23,995	42,528	2,235 —	5·5 —
34. Lancaster	30	4,072,537	131,913	77,246	209,159	142,710	80,293	223,003	13,844 —	6·6 —
Total	42	4,801,328	149,453	99,999	249,452	161,243	104,288	265,531	16,079 —	6·4 —
IX. YORK.										
35. West Riding	35	2,528,684	49,426	73,158	122,584	55,239	79,475	134,714	12,130 —	9·9 —
36. East Riding	10	409,098	10,739	19,514	30,253	11,276	20,886	32,162	1,909 —	6·3 —
37. North Riding	17	358,877	9,751	18,211	27,962	10,648	18,931	29,579	1,617 —	5·8 —
Total	62	3,296,659	69,916	110,883	180,799	77,163	119,292	196,455	15,656 —	8·7 —
X. NORTHERN.										
38. Durham	15	1,060,924	22,083	34,309	56,392	22,936	35,221	58,157	1,765 —	3·1 —
39. Northumberland	12	523,782	10,397	16,531	26,928	10,329	16,271	26,600	— 328	— 1·2
40. Cumberland	9	270,168	5,411	10,265	15,676	5,795	10,569	16,364	688 —	4·4 —
41. Westmorland	3	66,587	1,650	2,275	3,925	1,944	2,165	4,109	184 —	4·7 —
Total	39	1,921,461	39,541	63,380	102,921	41,004	64,226	105,230	2,309 —	2·2 —
XI. WELSH.										
42. Monmouth	6	285,298	8,067	18,308	26,375	8,232	19,098	27,330	955 —	3·6 —
43. South Wales	27	1,091,764	19,165	68,802	87,967	20,908	69,598	90,506	2,539 —	2·9 —
44. North Wales	19	447,413	8,411	44,908	53,319	8,878	44,748	53,626	307 —	0·6 —
Total	52	1,824,475	35,643	132,018	167,661	38,018	133,444	171,462	3,801 —	2·3 —
TOTAL OF UNIONS IN ENGLAND AND WALES	648	29,731,100	1,136,118	1,162,215	2,298,333	1,238,965	1,228,915	2,467,880	169,547 —	7·4 —

No. 87.

Returns of In-maintenance and Out-door Relief.

Half-year ended Michaelmas 1894.

The half-yearly returns of in-maintenance and out-door relief show separately, with regard to in-maintenance, the amount expended on (1) the maintenance of paupers relieved in workhouses and other establishments under the control of the guardians; and (2) the maintenance of paupers in institutions not under the control of the guardians. Both items of expenditure are classed together, in the comparative tables, under the head of in-maintenance. As regards out-door relief, details are given as to the following items of expenditure:—(1) Relief in money, other than separate payments for school fees; (2) "Further relief" for school fees; (3) Relief in kind; and (4) Relief to children boarded out.

The expenditure on "In-maintenance," comprises all the expenses incurred in and about the maintenance, treatment, and relief of the paupers in workhouses and other poor law institutions under the control of boards of guardians or the managers of asylum and school districts, exclusive of repairs and furniture, and the salaries, remuneration, and rations of the officers and servants, but inclusive of charges for apprentice fees, outfits, burials, and the necessary expenses incurred in warming, cleansing, and lighting the workhouses or institutions above referred to, and otherwise keeping them fit for daily use. It also includes, for the purposes of these returns, the expenses of the maintenance of paupers in institutions not under the control of the guardians or managers.

The expenditure on "Out-door relief," comprises the charges for all relief, whether afforded in money or in kind, school fees, schooling and other expenses incurred with respect to paupers relieved out of the workhouses or other institutions above referred to, exclusive of the salaries of officers, the charges for relief stations, and the expenditure on the maintenance of lunatics in asylums, registered hospitals, and licensed houses.

The amounts expended on "In-maintenance" and "Out-door relief" in the 648 unions and parishes under separate boards of guardians in England and Wales during the half-year ended at Michaelmas 1894 were as follows:—

In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.
£	£	£
1,067,681	1,233,567	2,301,248

The expenditure during the half-year on in-maintenance and out-door relief in each Division of England and Wales, is shown in the following Table, together with the cost per head of each kind of relief on the estimated population in the middle of the year 1894. The Divisions have been arranged according to the aggregate cost of the in-maintenance and out-door relief:—

Divisions.	Estimated Population in the middle of 1894.*	Expenditure during Half-year ended Michaelmas 1894.					
		In-Maintenance.		Out-door Relief.		Aggregate of In-Maintenance and Out-door Relief.	
		Amount.	Cost per Head on Population.	Amount.	Cost per Head on Population.	Amount.	Cost per Head on Population.
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
The Metropolis	4,349,166	403,534	1 10½	97,301	– 5½	500,835	2 3½
South Western	1,923,068	43,549	– 5⅓	149,270	1 6½	192,819	2 –
Wales	1,846,814	33,477	– 4½	138,026	1 6	171,503	1 10½
Eastern	1,664,375	46,780	– 6¾	99,925	1 2½	146,705	1 9½
North Midland	1,863,691	39,908	– 5¼	107,007	1 1¾	146,915	1 7
South Midland	1,968,085	50,162	– 6½	101,241	1 –¼	151,403	1 6⅜
South Eastern	3,000,257	109,596	– 8¾	118,874	– 9½	228,470	1 6½
West Midland	3,314,940	94,503	– 7	131,847	– 9½	226,350	1 4½
York	3,327,624	66,884	– 4¾	121,363	– 8¾	188,247	1 1⅛
Northern	1,946,234	37,863	– 4½	64,372	– 8	102,235	1 –½
North Western	4,856,509	141,425	– 7	104,341	– 5¼	245,766	1 –¼
Total for England and Wales	30,060,763	1,067,681	– 8½	1,233,567	– 9¾	2,301,248	1 6¼

The following statement shows the estimated population in the middle of the year 1894 of each union-county, and the cost per head on that population of the expenditure on in-maintenance and out-door relief, and the aggregate of both kinds of relief. The union-counties have been arranged on the same principle as the Divisions:

Union-Counties.	Estimated Population in the middle of 1894.*	Expenditure during Half-year ended Michaelmas 1894.					
		In-Maintenance.		Out-door Relief.		Aggregate of In-Maintenance and Out-door Relief.	
		Amount.	Cost per Head on Population.	Amount.	Cost per Head on Population.	Amount.	Cost per Head on Population.
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
North Wales	446,969	8,075	– 4¾	46,553	2 1	54,628	2 5¼
London	4,349,166	403,534	1 10½	97,301	– 5½	500,835	2 3½
Lincoln	468,033	10,054	– 5¼	42,063	1 9½	52,117	2
Devon	644,730	14,158	– 5½	56,508	1 9	70,666	2 2½
Norfolk	464,224	14,184	– 7½	36,037	1 6¾	50,221	2 2
Dorset	190,067	4,151	– 5½	15,680	1 7¾	19,831	2 1
Somerset	515,669	12,276	– 5¾	38,115	1 5¾	50,391	1 11⅛
Hereford	111,727	3,188	– 6¾	7,656	1 4½	10,844	1 11¼
Oxford	190,079	5,946	– 7½	12,396	1 3¾	18,342	1 11¾
Hertford	219,196	6,975	– 7½	13,818	1 3	20,793	1 10⅝
Rutland	21,814	616	– 6¾	1,450	1 4	2,066	1 10¾
Wilts	256,976	7,521	– 7	16,788	1 3¾	24,309	1 10⅜
Buckingham	167,139	3,755	– 5½	11,786	1 5	15,541	1 10½
Cambridge	197,652	5,327	– 6½	12,943	1 3¾	18,270	1 10¼

* The estimated population in the middle of 1894 of the Divisions and the Union-Counties has been furnished by the Registrar-General.

Union-Counties.	Estimated Population in the middle of 1894.*	Expenditure during Half-year ended Michaelmas 1894.					
		In-Maintenance.		Out-door Relief.		Aggregate of In-Maintenance and Out-door Relief.	
		Amount.	Cost per Head on Population.	Amount.	Cost per Head on Population.	Amount.	Cost per Head on Population.
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Monmouth	289,644	7,186	– 6	19,466	1 4	26,652	1 10
Sussex	574,918	20,772	– 8¾	30,223	1 –¼	50,995	1 9¼
Cornwall	315,626	5,443	– 4¼	22,179	1 4¾	27,622	1 9
Gloucester	556,080	17,528	– 7¼	31,267	1 1¼	48,795	1 9
Southampton	697,920	24,553	– 8¼	33,804	– 11¼	58,357	1 8
Suffolk	356,439	9,932	– 6¾	19,665	1 1¾	29,597	1 8
Bedford	169,767	4,102	– 5¾	9,868	1 2	13,970	1 7¾
Northampton	318,515	6,334	– 4¾	19,579	1 2¾	25,923	1 7¾
South Wales	1,110,201	18,216	– 4	72,007	1 3½	90,223	1 7¾
Essex	843,712	22,664	– 6¼	44,223	1 –¼	66,887	1 7
Huntingdon	49,305	1,419	– 6¾	2,344	– 11¼	3,763	1 6¼
York, East Riding	412,616	10,109	– 5¾	21,425	1 –¼	31,534	1 6¼
York, North Riding	360,633	8,755	– 5¾	18,753	1 –¼	27,508	1 6¼
Kent	839,477	34,280	– 9¾	27,843	– 8	62,123	1 5¾
Leicester	397,588	9,356	– 5¾	18,728	– 11¼	28,084	1 5
Stafford	1,135,321	29,459	– 6¼	50,582	– 10¾	80,041	1 5
Worcester	435,643	11,203	– 6¼	18,561	– 10¼	29,764	1 4¼
Nottingham	528,386	11,155	– 5	24,205	– 11	35,360	1 4
Derby	447,870	8,727	– 4¼	20,561	– 11	29,288	1 3¾
Surrey	612,849	20,266	– 8	19,694	– 7¾	39,960	1 3¾
Berks	275,093	9,725	– 8¼	7,310	– 6¼	17,035	1 2¾
Cumberland	271,569	5,092	– 4¼	10,661	– 9¼	15,753	1 2
Westmorland	66,755	1,756	– 6¼	2,121	– 7¾	3,877	1 2
Chester	737,296	16,808	– 5¼	24,883	– 8	41,691	1 1¾
Warwick	825,249	25,942	– 7¼	18,727	– 5¾	44,669	1 1
Middlesex	656,432	16,294	– 6	18,507	– 6¾	34,801	1 –¾
Durham	1,076,579	21,402	– 4¾	35,173	– 7¾	56,575	1 –¼
York, West Riding	2,554,375	48,020	– 4¼	81,185	– 7¾	129,205	1 –¼
Lancaster	4,119,213	124,617	– 7¼	79,458	– 4¾	204,075	1 –
Northumberland	531,331	9,613	– 4¼	16,417	– 7¼	26,030	– 11¾
Salop	250,920	7,183	– 7	5,054	– 4¾	12,237	– 11¾

* *See* note * at the foot of page 397.

The expenditure on "In-maintenance" comprised the following items :—

	£
In-maintenance in workhouses and other establishments under the control of the guardians or managers	1,009,487
Maintenance of paupers in institutions not under the control of the guardians or managers	58,194

Of the latter amount 33,919*l.* was expended on pauper children in schools certified under the 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43 ; and the remainder, namely, 24,275*l.*, on paupers in hospitals, institutions for the blind or deaf and dumb under 30 & 31 Vict. c. 106. s. 21, asylums for idiots, and schools for deaf and dumb or blind, not certified under the 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43, and other similar institutions. The expenditure on in-maintenance in establishments under the control of guardians

includes the sum of 33,999*l.* for patients in the Asylums for Imbeciles and Idiots provided by the managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District. The expenditure by guardians in respect of the maintenance of patients in the small-pox and fever asylums of the managers (which amounted to 19,583*l.* during the half-year) has not, however, been included in this return because section 80 (4) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, enacts that the admission of a person suffering from infectious disease into any hospital provided by the managers, or the maintenance of any such person therein, shall not be considered to be parochial relief. The expenditure referred to includes expenses incurred for the maintenance of patients suffering from diphtheria who may be now admitted to the asylums, under the provisions of section 80 (1) of the Act referred to.

It is to be borne in mind that the cost of maintenance of lunatic paupers in county and borough asylums, registered hospitals, and licensed houses is not included in these returns.

The several items of expenditure on account of out-door relief during the half-year were as follows :—

	£
In money, other than payments for school fees	1,113,264
Further relief for school fees	685
In kind	91,874
For children boarded out	27,744
	£1,233,567

It will be observed that a very small amount is now included in the expenditure on out-door relief in respect of "further Relief for School Fees." This is due to the Elementary Education Act, 1891, the result of which has been to reduce the amount given by way of further relief for school fees, to 685*l.* during the half year as compared with 737*l.* so expended in the corresponding half-year of 1893, 888*l.* in the corresponding half-year of 1892, and 14,914*l.* in the corresponding half-year of 1891. In 23 out of the 45 union-counties no expenditure whatever was incurred on this account.

The expenditure on relief to children boarded out comprised 15,787*l.* in respect of children boarded out within the union, and 11,957*l.* in respect of children boarded out beyond the union to which they were chargeable. This expenditure was incurred by 330 boards of guardians.

The following summary shows the comparative cost of in-maintenance and out-door relief during the half-years ended at Michaelmas 1893 and 1894, in the several union-counties of England and Wales.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the COST of IN-MAINTENANCE and OUT-DOOR RELIEF, during the Half-Years ended at MICHAELMAS 1893 and 1894 respectively.

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	Estimated Population in Middle of 1894.*	Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-Door Relief.						Difference between the Michaelmas Half-Years 1894 & 1893.		Difference per Cent.	
			Half-Year ended at Michaelmas 1893.			Half-Year ended at Michaelmas 1894.						
			In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.	In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.	Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
I.—THE METROPOLIS.												
1. London	30	4,349,166	394,705	95,512	490,217	403,534	97,301	500,835	10,618	—	2·2	—
II.—SOUTH EASTERN.												
2. Surrey	11	612,849	19,932	20,303	40,235	20,266	19,694	39,960	—	275	—	0·7
3. Kent	26	839,477	33,538	27,006	60,544	34,280	27,843	62,123	1,579	—	2·6	—
4. Sussex	23	574,918	21,237	30,873	52,110	20,772	30,223	50,995	—	1,115	—	2·1
5. Southampton	26	697,920	24,194	33,386	57,580	24,553	33,804	58,357	777	—	1·3	—
6. Berks	12	275,093	10,220	7,279	17,499	9,725	7,310	17,035	—	464	—	2·7
Total	98	3,000,257	109,121	118,847	227,968	109,596	118,874	228,470	502	—	0·2	—
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND.												
7. Middlesex	6	656,432	15,608	18,490	34,098	16,294	18,507	34,801	703	—	2·1	—
8. Hertford	12	219,196	7,337	14,486	21,823	6,975	13,818	20,793	—	1,030	—	4·7
9. Buckingham	7	167,139	3,897	11,871	15,768	3,755	11,786	15,541	—	227	—	1·4
10. Oxford	9	190,079	5,871	12,306	18,177	5,946	12,396	18,342	165	—	0·9	—
11. Northampton	12	318,515	6,127	19,133	25,260	6,344	19,579	25,923	663	—	2·6	—
12. Huntingdon	3	49,305	1,460	2,375	3,835	1,419	2,344	3,763	—	72	—	1·9
13. Bedford	6	169,767	4,165	9,297	13,462	4,102	9,868	13,970	508	—	3·8	—
14. Cambridge	9	197,652	5,356	12,926	18,282	5,327	12,943	18,270	—	12	—	0·1
Total	64	1,968,085	49,821	100,884	150,705	50,162	101,241	151,403	698	—	0·5	—
IV.—EASTERN.												
15. Essex	16	843,712	22,588	42,225	64,813	22,664	44,223	66,887	2,074	—	3·2	—
16. Suffolk	17	356,439	9,655	19,534	29,189	9,932	19,665	29,597	408	—	1·4	—
17. Norfolk	22	464,224	14,221	35,857	50,078	14,184	36,037	50,221	143	—	0·3	—
Total	55	1,664,375	46,464	97,616	144,080	46,780	99,925	146,705	2,625	—	1·8	—
V.—SOUTH WESTERN.												
18. Wilts	17	256,976	7,463	17,233	24,696	7,521	16,788	24,309	—	387	—	1·6
19. Dorset	12	190,067	4,107	15,474	19,581	4,151	15,680	19,831	250	—	1·3	—
20. Devon	20	644,730	13,485	53,414	66,899	14,158	56,508	70,666	3,767	—	5·6	—
21. Cornwall	13	315,626	5,046	21,691	26,737	5,443	22,179	27,622	885	—	3·3	—
22. Somerset	17	515,669	12,576	38,076	50,652	12,276	38,115	50,391	—	261	—	0·5
Total	79	1,923,068	42,677	145,888	188,565	43,549	149,270	192,819	4,254	—	2·3	—
VI.—WEST MIDLAND.												
23. Gloucester	17	556,080	17,450	31,273	48,723	17,528	31,267	48,795	72	—	0·1	—
24. Hereford	8	111,727	3,069	7,680	10,749	3,188	7,656	10,844	95	—	0·9	—
25. Salop	15	250,920	7,030	4,919	11,949	7,183	5,054	12,237	288	—	2·4	—

* *See* note (*) on page 397

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the COST of IN-MAINTENANCE and OUT-DOOR RELIEF, during the Half-Years ended at MICHAELMAS 1893 and 1894 respectively—*continued.*

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	Estimated Population in Middle of 1894.	Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-Door Relief. Half-Year ended at Michaelmas 1893. In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.	Half-Year ended at Michaelmas 1894. In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.	Difference between the Michaelmas Half-Years 1894 & 1893. Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
VI.—WEST MIDLAND—*continued.*												
26. Stafford	17	1,135,321	28,578	48,068	76,646	29,459	50,582	80,041	3,395	—	4·4	—
27. Worcester	11	435,643	11,301	18,132	29,433	11,203	18,561	29,764	331	—	1·1	—
28. Warwick	14	825,249	26,265	18,150	44,415	25,942	18,727	44,669	254	—	0·6	—
Total	82	3,314,940	93,693	128,222	221,915	94,503	131,847	226,350	4,435	—	2·0	—
VII.—NTH. MIDLAND.												
29. Leicester	11	397,588	9,484	18,991	28,475	9,356	18,728	28,084	—	391	—	1·4
30. Rutland	2	21,814	711	1,405	2,116	616	1,450	2,066	—	50	—	2·4
31. Lincoln	15	468,033	9,635	41,755	51,390	10,054	42,063	52,117	727	—	1·4	—
32. Nottingham	8	528,386	10,611	22,665	33,276	11,155	24,205	35,360	2,084	—	6·3	—
33. Derby	9	447,870	8,592	19,483	28,075	8,727	20,561	29,288	1,213	—	4·3	—
Total	45	1,863,691	39,033	104,299	143,332	39,908	107,007	146,915	3,583	—	2·5	—
VIII.—NTH. WESTERN.												
34. Chester	12	737,296	16,188	23,971	40,159	16,808	24,883	41,691	1,532	—	3·8	—
35. Lancaster	30	4,119,213	122,711	80,776	203,487	124,617	79,458	204,075	588	—	0·3	—
Total	42	4,856,509	138,899	104,747	243,646	141,425	104,341	245,766	2,120	—	0·9	—
IX.—YORK.												
36. West Riding	35	2,554,375	47,185	76,945	124,130	48,020	81,185	129,205	5,075	—	4·1	—
37. East Riding	10	412,616	9,067	20,941	29,108	10,109	21,425	31,534	2,426	—	8·3	—
38. North Riding	17	360,633	8,969	19,093	28,062	8,755	18,753	27,508	—	554	—	2·0
Total	62	3,327,624	65,221	116,079	181,300	66,884	121,363	188,247	6,947	—	3·8	—
X.—NORTHERN.												
39. Durham	15	1,076,579	21,244	39,216	60,460	21,402	35,173	56,575	—	3,885	—	6·4
40. Northumberland	12	531,331	9,989	16,785	26,774	9,613	16,417	26,030	—	744	—	2·8
41. Cumberland	9	271,589	5,048	10,773	15,821	5,092	10,661	15,753	—	68	—	0·4
42. Westmorland	3	66,755	1,560	2,061	3,621	1,756	2,121	3,877	256	—	7·1	—
Total	39	1,946,234	37,841	68,835	106,676	37,863	64,372	102,235	—	4,441	—	4·2
XI.—WELSH.												
43. Monmouth	6	289,644	7,096	19,817	26,913	7,186	19,466	26,652	—	261	—	1·0
44. South Wales	27	1,110,201	17,961	71,696	89,657	18,216	72,007	90,223	566	—	0·6	—
45. North Wales	19	446,969	7,973	46,681	54,654	8,075	46,553	54,628	—	26	—	0·0
Total	52	1,846,814	33,030	138,194	171,224	33,477	138,026	171,503	279	—	0·2	—
TOTAL of Unions in England and Wales	648	30,060,763	1,050,505	1,219,123	2,269,628	1,067,681	1,233,567	2,301,248	31,620	—	1·4	—

No. 88.

EXPENDITURE for **ERECTION, ENLARGEMENT, &C.** of **WORKHOUSES, SEPARATE WORKHOUSE SCHOOLS, INFIRMARIES, RELIEF OFFICES, &C.,** and **PURCHASE OF SITES** for the same, authorised during the Year 1894.

(*In continuation of Twenty-third Annual Report, page* 409.)

Name of Union or Separate Parish.	Amount.	Purpose.
	£	
Alderbury - - -	900	Execution of works of drainage and sewage disposal at workhouse.
Altrincham - - - -	923	Purchase of land adjoining workhouse.
Ditto - - - -	300	Erection of boundary wall thereon.
Alverstoke - - - -	400	Alterations and additions at workhouse; additional expenditure.
Ampthill - - - -	203	Additional accommodation for casual paupers at workhouse.
Aston - - - - -	11,250	Purchase of land and premises; redemption of tithe rentcharge.
Ditto - - - -	10,000	Erection of additional block at workhouse infirmary.
Bangor and Beaumaris - -	450	Alterations and additions at casual wards.
Bedford - - - -	750	Erection of casual wards at workhouse.
Bedwellty - - - -	637	Alterations at workhouse; additional expenditure.
Ditto - - - -	33	Purchase of land adjoining workhouse.
Beverley - - - -	1,950	Erection of casual wards; provision of fittings and furniture.
Birmingham - - - -	565	Reconstruction of laundry at workhouse.
Bishop Stortford - - -	500	Provision of cooking, heating, and hot water apparatus at workhouse.
Bolton - - - -	2,800	Erection of infectious hospital at workhouse.
Ditto - - - -	300	Purchase of land and premises adjoining casual wards.
Ditto - - - -	10,000	Purchase of land and premises (Townley's Estate) adjoining workhouse.
Bradford (Yorks) - - -	1,500	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Bramley - - - -	11,000	Alterations and additions at workhouse infirmary.
Brentford - - - -	2,200	Purchase of land adjoining workhouse.
Bridgnorth - - - -	1,560	Erection of casual wards and other works at workhouse.
Bridgewater - - -	32	Provision of accommodation for casual paupers at workhouse; additional expenditure.
Bristol Incorporation - -	1,100	Alterations and additions to laundry at Stapleton Workhouse; and
Ditto - - - - -	500	Execution of engineering works.
Ditto - - - -	535	Additions to infirmary at Stapleton Workhouse.

Expenditure for erection, enlargement, &c. of Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Name of Union or Separate Parish.	Amount.	Purpose.
	£	
Cannock	344	Improvement of water supply at workhouse.
Ditto	350	Purchase of land.
Cardiff	397	Purchase of leasehold interest in land adjoining workhouse and costs.
Ditto	5,000	Additions and alterations at Ely Schools; additional expenditure.
Ditto	1,200	Purchase of reversion in fee of certain land.
Ditto	87	Additions and alterations at Ely Schools; additional expenditure.
Ditto	3,500	Erection of hospital at Ely Schools.
Ditto	4,700	Erection of casual wards at workhouse.
Carlisle	1,250	Alterations and additions at Harraby Hill Workhouse.
Chepstow	700	Erection of casual wards at workhouse.
Chertsey	8,500	Erection of detached infirmary and additions and alterations at workhouse.
Ditto	1,500	Erection of infirmary and additions and alterations at workhouse; additional expenditure.
Chesterfield	4,000	Erection of board room and offices; provision of furniture and fittings for same.
Chester-le-Street	1,350	Purchase of copyhold land adjoining workhouse premises.
Chichester	1,000	Alterations and additions, and drainage works at workhouse.
Chorlton	20,000	Purchase of land and premises.
Christchurch	8,302	Erection of cottage home schools.
Ditto	986	Erection of cottage home schools; additional expenditure.
Ditto	2,939	Additions to men's quarters at workhouse.
Congleton	50	Purchase of land adjoining workhouse premises.
Ditto	800	Additions to casual wards.
Cookham	1,200	Alterations and additions at casual wards at workhouse.
Corwen	700	Purchase of land and erection of casual wards thereon.
Croydon	725	Purchase of land adjoining workhouse.
Darlington	1,100	Erection of casual wards at workhouse.
Dewsbury	2,150	Erection of buildings, machinery, and plant for lighting workhouse and cottage homes by electricity.
Ditto	4,000	Erection of laundry buildings; provision of fittings and machinery.
Driffield	900	Erection of casual wards at workhouse.
Elham	7,000	Erection of infirmary for males.

Expenditure for erection, enlargement, &c. of Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Name of Union or Separate Parish.	Amount.	Purpose.
	£	
Fulham	5,900	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Fylde	160	Purchase of leasehold interest in land.
Grantham	214	Provision of fittings and furniture at workhouse; additional expenditure.
Greenwich	4,000	Execution of works of drainage improvement at workhouse.
Guildford	11,000	Erection of infirmary at workhouse.
Hackney	1,400	Provision of baths and lavatories at Brentwood Schools.
Ditto	145	Execution of drainage works at Brentwood Schools.
Halifax	7,645	Purchase of land.
Hastings	800	Execution of works of drainage improvement, &c. at workhouse.
Havant	400	Alterations at workhouse.
Holborn	1,600	Purchase of furniture and bedding for City Road Workhouse.
Houghton-le-Spring	560	Purchase of land adjoining workhouse premises.
Hunslet	600	Purchase of land.
Ipswich	800	Purchase of land and premises.
Ditto	2,000	Purchase of land.
Kettering	8,000	Erection of mortuary and laundry buildings at workhouse; and erection of infirmary.
Kingston (Surrey)	1,500	Extension of infirmary for females at workhouse; additional expenditure.
Kingston-on-Hull	2,500	Alteration of laundry at workhouse; provision of boilers, fittings, and machinery.
Ditto	2,700	Alterations and additions, and execution of drainage works at old hospital at workhouse; extension of male receiving wards, and provision of additional lavatory accommodation at workhouse.
Lancaster	1,800	Erection of casual ward and labour shed at workhouse.
Ditto	116	Alterations and additions at workhouse; additional expenditure.
Leeds	9,000	Erection of nurse's home at infirmary.
Lewisham	1,500	Erection of residence for medical superintendent of infirmary.
Lichfield	500	Provision of furniture for infirmary, dining hall, and kitchen.
Ditto	802	Erection of infirmary; additional expenditure.
Liverpool	3,000	Alterations and additions at Kirkdale School buildings, to provide accommodation for adult infirm paupers.

Expenditure for erection, enlargement, &c. of Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Name of Union or Separate Parish.	Amount.	Purpose.
	£	
Liverpool	5,000	Purchase of copyhold land and premises.
Loughborough	1,000	Provision of additional accommodation for casual paupers at workhouse.
Macclesfield	1,000	Erection of isolation hospital at workhouse.
Martley	820	Additions to casual wards at workhouse.
Medway	139	Erection of casual wards at workhouse; additional expenditure.
Mildenhall	9,000	Erection of workhouse, execution of engineering works, and provision of furniture.
Mile End Old Town	6,000	Purchase of land and enfranchisement of copyholds.
Milton	650	Purchase of lands and premises adjoining workhouse.
Newton Abbot	550	Purchase of premises adjoining workhouse.
New Winchester	791	Alterations and additions at casual wards.
Ditto	209	Works for safety of inmates of workhouse in case of fire.
Northampton	30	Alterations at premises for adaptation as a relief office; additional expenditure.
North Bierley	800	Additional accommodation for casual paupers at workhouse.
North Witchford	500	Provision of heating and cooking apparatus, and execution of other works at workhouse.
Ormskirk	780	Purchase of land.
Oxford	50	Redemption of quit rent.
Ditto	420	Erection of works of water supply at Cowley Schools.
Paddington	2,320	Erection of kitchen, store rooms, and boiler house at workhouse; additional expenditure.
Penrith	132	Purchase of land.
Ditto	600	Provision of accommodation for casual paupers.
Peterborough	510	Alterations at workhouse infirmary.
Pontypridd	600	Provision of new system of drainage at workhouse.
Ditto	1,683	Erection of casual, infectious, and receiving wards, and of separate school buildings; additional expenditure.
Ditto	700	Purchase of leasehold interests of premises.
Poole	250	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Ditto	350	Erection of wall around workhouse garden.

Expenditure for erection, enlargement, &c. of Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Name of Union or Separate Parish.	Amount.	Purpose.
	£	
Poplar	13,250	Erection of casual wards at Bromley.
Preston	600	Erection of farmhouse at Fulwood.
Prestwich	750	Provision of lavatories and bedrooms at workhouse.
Reading	3,300	Erection of infirmary and casual wards, and alterations and additions at workhouse; additional expenditure.
Romford	2,975	Alterations and erection of buildings at workhouse; provision of fittings and furniture; additional expenditure.
Runcorn	335	Erection of casual ward for females at workhouse.
Saint Albans	600	Purchase of land adjoining workhouse.
Ditto	2,650	Additions to workhouse infirmary.
Saint George-in-the-East	4,825	Purchase of lands and premises.
Saint Giles, Camberwell	20,900	Execution of additional works at East Dulwich workhouse; provision of fittings.
Saint John, Hampstead	2,500	Erection of buildings for old married couples at workhouse.
Saint Leonard, Shoreditch	298	Execution of works of water supply at the workhouse; additional expenditure.
Ditto	3,000	Purchase of premises adjoining infirmary.
Ditto	6,734	Erection of additional cottages at Hornchurch School.
Saint Luke, Chelsea	7,500	Erection of works for extension of infirmary.
Ditto	1,068	Alterations and additions at Fairfield House, Tooting.
Saint Mary Abbots, Kensington	12,000	Reconstruction of "C" block at workhouse.
Ditto	1,500	Enlargement of nurse's home at infirmary.
Ditto	3,700	Erection of buildings for married couples at workhouse.
Saint Mary and Saint Andrew, Whittlesey.	350	Provision of casual wards at workhouse.
Saint Mary, Islington	2,000	Alterations and additions at Cornwallis Road Workhouse.
Ditto	112	Alterations and additions at Saint John's Road Workhouse; additional expenditure.
Ditto	1,100	Alteration of premises at Bowes Manor, Southgate.
Saint Mary, Lambeth	4,000	Provision of boilers and erection of smoke shaft at Renfrew Road Workhouse.
Saint Matthew, Bethnal Green	35,500	Purchase of freehold and leasehold interests of lands and premises.
Saint Pancras	2,000	Provision of furniture for new workhouse buildings.

Expenditure for erection, enlargement, &c. of Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Name of Union or Separate Parish.	Amount.	Purpose.
	£	
Saint Pancras	7,000	Purchase of land and premises.
Ditto	10,000	Purchase of estate at Streatham Hill.
Ditto	6,500	Purchase of land and premises at Margate.
Saint Saviour's	1,340	Erection of casual wards; additional expenditure.
Scarborough	1,100	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Sculcoates	300	Purchase of land; provision of furniture for new buildings.
Sedgefield	1,365	Erection of laundry at workhouse; provision of fittings and machinery.
Sheffield	16,744	Erection of cottage homes and other buildings.
Ditto	2,895	Alterations at girls' school building at workhouse.
Ditto	3,158	Erection of fire-escape staircases at workhouse, and provision of fire appliances.
Ditto	1,180	Erection of tower and water tank at workhouse.
Sheppey	1,450	Repairing well at workhouse.
Ditto	200	Purchase of land and premises adjoining workhouse.
Ditto	490	Erection of board-room thereon.
South Molton	300	Purchase of land.
Ditto	4,330	Reconstruction of north wing of workhouse, and erection of infirmary and isolation hospital.
Stafford	47	Fitting up and furnishing infirmary; additional expenditure.
Stepney	3,000	Alterations and additions at workhouse; additional expenditure.
Steyning	1,000	Erection of infirmary at workhouse; additional expenditure.
Stockport	6,250	Purchase of land at Stepping Hill, Bramhall.
Strand	2,150	Erection of fire-escape bridges at Edmonton Workhouse.
Ditto	600	Purchase of premises at Bear Yard.
Tewkesbury	350	Alterations and additions at workhouse, and execution of drainage and fire-escape works.
Thingoe	300	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Todmorden	250	Execution of works of drainage at workhouse.
Tonbridge	1,000	Alterations and additions at workhouse; provision of cooking and heating apparatus.
Toxteth Park	2,848	Erection of infirmary and boiler-house at workhouse; additional expenditure.

Expenditure for erection, enlargement, &c. of Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Name of Union or Separate Parish.	Amount.	Purpose.
	£	
Tynemouth	650	Provision of additional accommodation for casual paupers at workhouse.
Wakefield	162	Erection of casual wards; additional expenditure.
Ditto	1,450	Purchase of land adjoining workhouse.
Ditto	780	Erection of bath-room at workhouse, and other alterations.
Walsall	7,000	Erection of new infirmary buildings at workhouse.
Ware	1,200	Execution of works of drainage, and alterations at workhouse.
Westminster	2,500	Reconstruction of portion of workhouse premises.
West Derby	1,500	Execution of works of sewage disposal at cottage homes at Fazakerley.
Ditto	287	Alterations and additions at cottage homes; additional expenditure.
Whitechapel	100	Provision of additional accommodation at South Grove Workhouse; additional expenditure.
Wigton	250	Purchase of land.
Woolstanton and Burslem	10,500	Erection of infirmary, casual wards, and other buildings at workhouse.
Woolwich	429	Enlargement of married couples quarters at workhouse; additional expenditure.
Wortley	350	Purchase of land and premises adjoining workhouse.
Total	£485,496	

In addition to the above sums which were authorised by order, the expenditure of various sums amounting in the whole to 16,710*l.* was sanctioned by letter during the year, under 29 & 30 Vict. c. 113. sec. 8, the largest sum authorised in any one case being the sum of 450*l.*

	£
The amount authorised to be expended in previous years was	18,038,677
„ amount authorised to be expended in 1894 by order was	485,496
„ amount authorised to be expended in 1894 by letter was	16,710
Total amount authorised to be expended	18,542,883

No. 89.

Expenditure for Erection or Enlargement of District Asylums and District Schools authorised during the Year 1894.

(In continuation of Twenty-third Annual Report, page 411.)

District.	Amount.	Purpose.
	£	Darenth Asylum:
Metropolitan Asylum District	842	Erection of two cottages at Gore Farm Hospital.
Ditto ditto	264	Alterations and additions to laundry at Gore Farm Hospital.
Ditto ditto	34	Enlargement of shoemakers shops; additional expenditure.
Ditto ditto	7,950	Erection of recreation room for female staff, and enlargement of laundry at Asylum schools.
		Leavesden Asylum:
Ditto ditto	41	Enlargement of gas works; additional expenditure.
Ditto ditto	74	Enlargement of engineer's shop.
Ditto ditto	45	Alterations to lavatory for use of the visiting committee.
		Eastern Hospital:
Ditto ditto	600	Provision for heating enteric fever wards.
Ditto ditto	13,150	Provision of additional accommodation for patients and staff.
		Northern Hospital:
Ditto ditto	1,655	Extension of administrative buildings; additional expenditure.
Ditto ditto	22,350	Erection of double pavilion and alterations and additions to laundries.
		North-Eastern Hospital:
Ditto ditto	500	Purchase of leasehold interests in premises at Hermitage Road, Tottenham.
Ditto ditto	2,500	Erection of boundary wall and fencing.
		South-Eastern Hospital:
Ditto ditto	11,474	Erection of laundry buildings and provision of machinery.
		South-Western Hospital:
Ditto ditto	26,976	Alterations and additions.
		North-Western Hospital:
Ditto ditto	680	Reconstruction of laundry; and
Ditto ditto	453	Erection of disinfecting house.
		Western Hospital:
Ditto ditto	994	Extension of temporary laundry.
Ditto ditto	10,000	Purchase of land adjoining hospital.
		Brook Hospital:
Ditto ditto	16,200	Purchase of land at Shooter's Hill for the erection of a fever hospital.
Ditto ditto	200,000	Erection of hospital; provision of fittings and furniture.
Ditto ditto	16,600	Erection of ambulance station; provision of fittings and machinery.
		Dartford Hospital:
Ditto ditto	15,000	Purchase of Marsh Street Farm.
	7,500	Purchase of part of Joyce Green Farm.

EXPENDITURE for ERECTION or ENLARGEMENT of DISTRICT ASYLUMS, &c.—*cont.*

District.	Amount.	Purpose.
	£	Fountain Hospital:
Metropolitan Asylum District -	7	Purchase of small strip of land adjoining hospital.
Ditto ditto -	27,000	Purchase of land known as "Tooting Lodge Estate."
		South Wharf:
Ditto ditto -	271	Erection of shelters; additional expenditure.
Ditto ditto -	730	Provision of increased mooring accommodation.
		Long Reach:
Ditto ditto -	179	Erection of buildings and execution of other works; additional expenditure.
		Hospital Ships:
Ditto ditto -	2,750	Provision of ambulance steamboat.
	393,819	
Central London Sick Asylum District.	40	Alterations at Asylum for precautions against fire; additional expenditure.
Ditto ditto -	9,600	Purchase of land at Hendon.
Ditto ditto -	2,600	Towards construction of sewer.
	12,240	
Forest Gate School District -	1,500	Erection of ironing, wardrobe, and needle rooms at school.
Kensington and Chelsea School District.	800	Erection of board room at district school.
Reading and Wokingham School District.	300	Purchase and enfranchisement of copyhold land adjoining school premises.
Walsall and West Bromwich School District.	1,250	Alterations and additions at school.
West London School District -	1,000	Construction of fire-escape staircases, and provision of fire mains and appliances.
	4,850	
	410,909	

In addition to the above sums, which were authorised by Order, the expenditure sanctioned by letter amounted to £706, the largest sum in any one case being £250.

	£
The amount authorised to be expended in previous years, was - -	2,964,714
The amount authorised to be expended in 1894 by order, was -	410,909
The amount authorised to be expended in 1894 by letter, was - -	706
Total amount authorised to be expended - - -	3,376,329

No. 90.

STATEMENT showing the **UNEXPENDED BALANCES OF LOANS** authorised to be applied under Section 2 (4) of the Poor Law Act, 1889, during the year 1894.

(*In continuation of Twenty-third Annual Report, page* 412.)

Name of Union or Separate Parish. 1.	Unexpended Balances of Loans. 2.	Purposes to which the several Balances mentioned in Column 2 have been authorised to be applied. 3.
	£ s. d.	
Dewsbury	1,100 0 0	Towards cost of erection of laundry buildings at workhouse.
Grantham	3 17 7	Towards cost of new workhouse buildings.
Hastings	800 0 0	Towards cost of drainage works at workhouse.
Martley	120 4 5	Towards cost of additions to casual wards at workhouse.
Rochdale	146 10 7	Towards cost of erection of infirmary.
Saint Mary, Islington	242 18 6	Towards cost of enlargement of dining hall at Cornwallis Road Workhouse.
Thingoe	61 12 0	Towards cost of erection of labour room, &c., at workhouse.
Toxteth Park	248 0 0	Towards cost of erection of infirmary, &c.
Total	2,723 3 1	

No. 91.

EMIGRATION.

STATEMENT showing the **AMOUNTS AUTHORISED** by the Local Government Board **TO BE EXPENDED** by Boards of Guardians out of the **POOR RATE** in assisting Poor Persons to **EMIGRATE** during the Ten Years ended 1894.

DESTINATION OF EMIGRANTS.	1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.	
	Number of Emigrants.	Authorised Expenditure.	Number of Emigrants.	Authorised Expenditure.	Number of Emigrants.	Authorised Expenditure.	Number of Emigrants.	Authorised Expenditure.	Number of Emigrants.	Authorised Expenditure.
		£		£		£		£		£
Australia (including Tasmania).	68	301	92	325	81	199	27	59	37	147
Canada*	118	889	279	1,900	611	4,949	766	6,939	518	5,096
New Zealand	12	65	–	–	7	5	1	3	1	18
South Africa	3	20	–	–	6	30	2	15	–	–
Other Places†	7	84	6	16	7	70	13	10	2	5
Total	208	1,359	377	2,241	712	5,253	809	7,026	558	5,266

(*continued*)

DESTINATION OF EMIGRANTS.	1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.	
	Number of Emigrants.	Authorised Expenditure.	Number of Emigrants.	Authorised Expenditure.	Number of Emigrants.	Authorised Expenditure.	Number of Emigrants.	Authorised Expenditure.	Number of Emigrants.	Authorised Expenditure.
		£		£		£		£		£
Australia (including Tasmania).	17	47	3	34	14	25	2	20	12	83
Canada*	417	4,353	335	3,677	360	3,952	386	4,440	320	3,723
New Zealand	3	21	–	–	1	5	10	76	4	43
South Africa	–	–	1	14	–	–	–	–	8	30
Other Places†	10	41	–	–	6	53	–	–	–	–
Total	447	4,462	339	3,725	381	4,035	398	4,536	344	3,879

* Canada.—The Statement includes the following expenditure authorised for the emigration of children under the conditions specified in the Board's memoranda of April 1883, April 1887, and April 1888; viz.:—

	£		
1885	744	in respect of	75 children.
1886	1,606	„	164 „
1887	4,193	„	411 „
1888	6,415	„	596 „
1889	4,792	„	428 „
1890	4,191	„	375 „
1891	3,450	„	296 „
1892	3,825	„	322 „
1893	4,339	„	360 „
1894	3,578	„	299 „

† A large proportion of the expenditure for emigration to "Other Places" was incurred in returning Foreigners to their native country. The United States of America are not included. Any expenditure which was in times past authorised in respect of emigration to the United States was limited to the cost of conveyance to the port of embarkation, but, even to this limited extent, the poor rates are not now charged with expenditure connected with emigration to that country.

APPENDIX G.

Education of Pauper Children. Employment of Children sent from Metropolitan Pauper Schools.

No. 92.

STATEMENT showing the AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER of CHILDREN attending the SCHOOLS in WORKHOUSES, and the SEPARATE POOR LAW SCHOOLS other than DISTRICT SCHOOLS, in England and Wales, during the Year ended at Lady-day, 1894.

DIVISIONS, UNION-COUNTIES, AND UNIONS.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
I. THE METROPOLIS.			
LONDON.			
[a] Bethnal Green	198	142	340
[b] Camberwell	..	..	..
[c] Chelsea	..	..	..
[d] Fulham	..	..	..
[d] George's, St.	..	..	..
[e] George, St., East	150	118	268
[f] Giles, St. and St. George, Bloomsbury.	..	..	..
[b] Greenwich	..	..	..
[g] Hackney	312	228	540
[h] Hampstead	..	..	..
[i] Holborn	289	200	489
†Islington	239	188	427
[c] Kensington	..	..	..
[j] Lambeth	409	332	741
[k] Lewisham	..	..	..
[l] London, City of	..	..	..
[m] Marylebone, St.	192	140	332
*Mile End Old Town	..	..	..
[b] Olaves, St.	..	..	..
[d] Paddington	..	..	..
[n] Pancras, St.	373	305	678
[o] Poplar	..	..	..
[l] Saviour's, St.	..	..	..
[p] Shoreditch	191	154	345
[b] Stepney	..	..	..
[f] Strand	193	163	356
[k] Wandsworth and Clapham.	..	..	..
[r] Westminster	106	64	170
[o] Whitechapel	..	..	..
[b] Woolwich	..	..	..
II. SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.			
2. SURREY.			
*Chertsey	..	..	..
[s] Croydon	..	..	..
[t] Dorking	..	..	..
*Epsom	..	..	..
[u] Farnham	..	..	..
*Godstone	..	..	..
*Guildford	..	..	..
*Hambledon	..	..	..
[v] Kingston	..	..	..
*Reigate	..	..	..
[w] Richmond	..	..	..

* Children sent out to Public Elementary Schools.
† Workhouse School in a detached Building.
[a] In separate School at Leytonstone.
[b] In South Metropolitan District School.
[c] In Kensington and Chelsea District School.
[d] In West London District School.
[e] In separate School at Plashet.
[f] In Strand Union separate School at Edmonton.
[g] In separate School at Brentwood.
[h] In Westminster Union separate Schools and elsewhere.
In separate School at Mitcham.
[i] In separate Schools at Norwood.
[k] In North Surrey District School.
[l] In Central London District School.
[m] In separate School at Southall.
[n] In separate School at Leavesden.
[o] In Forest Gate District School.
[p] In Cottage Homes School at Hornchurch.
[r] In Westminster separate School at Tooting.
[s] Children at the Brentford Union separate School, or boarded out, or placed in certified schools.
[t] Boys sent to North Surrey District School, girls boarded-out or sent to certified School.
[u] In Farnham and Hartley Wintney District School.
[v] In Oxford Incorporation separate School at Cowley.
[w] In the Brentford Union School.

Average Daily Number of Children attending the Schools in Workhouses and Separate Poor Law Schools—*continued.*

Divisions, Union-Counties, and Unions.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
II. SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*			
3. KENT.			
*Ashford East	..	..	..
[a] Ashford West	6	2	8
*Bleam	..	..	..
*Bridge	..	..	..
*Bromley	..	..	..
*Canterbury	..	..	..
*Cranbrook	..	..	..
*Dartford	..	..	..
[d] Dover	46	..	46
[b] Eastry	..	39	39
*Elham	..	..	..
*Faversham	..	..	..
[c] Gravesend and Milton	..	..	..
*Hollingbourn	..	..	..
*Hoo	..	..	..
†Maidstone	51	52	103
*Malling	..	..	..
Medway	62	88	150
*Milton	..	..	..
*Romney Marsh	..	..	..
Sevenoaks	13	18	31
Sheppey	25	22	47
[d] Strood	25	..	25
*Tenterden	..	..	..
Thanet, Isle of	56	37	93
†Tonbridge	47	55	102
4. SUSSEX.			
*Battle	..	..	..
[c] Brighton	137	105	242
*Chailey	..	..	..
*Chichester	..	..	..
*Cuckfield	..	..	..
*Eastbourne	..	..	..
[a]†East Grinstead	11	6	17

Divisions, Union-Counties, and Unions.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
II. SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*			
4. SUSSEX—*continued.*			
*East Preston	..	..	..
*Hailsham	..	..	..
*Hastings	..	..	..
*Horsham	..	..	..
*Lewes	..	..	..
Midhurst	15	8	23
*Newhaven	..	..	..
*Petworth	..	..	..
*Rye	..	..	..
*Steyning	..	..	..
*Thakeham	..	..	..
*Ticehurst	..	..	..
*Uckfield	..	..	..
*Westbourne	..	..	..
*West Firle	..	..	..
*West Hampnett	..	..	..
5. SOUTHAMPTON.			
*Alresford	..	..	..
[f] Alton	..	..	..
[g] Alverstoke	..	..	..
*Andover	..	..	..
Basingstoke	16	18	34
*Catherington	..	..	..
[a]†Christchurch	12	8	20
*Droxford	..	..	..
[g] Fareham	..	..	..
†Fordingbridge	3	2	5
[f] Hartley Wintney	..	..	..
*Havant	..	..	..
*Hursley	..	..	..
*Kingsclere	..	..	..
*Lymington	..	..	..
New Forest	9	11	20
*Petersfield	..	..	..

* Children sent out to Public Elementary Schools.
† Workhouse School in a detached Building.
[a] Elder children sent out to Public Elementary School.
[b] Boys sent out to Public Elementary School.
[c] In Maidstone Union School.
[d] Girls sent out to Public Elementary School.
[e] In separate School at Warren Farm.
[f] In Farnham and Hartley Wintney District School.
[g] In Portsea Island Union separate School

Average Daily Number of Children attending the Schools in Workhouses and Separate Poor Law Schools—*continued.*

Divisions, Union-Counties, and Unions.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
II. SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*			
5. SOUTHAMPTON—*cont.*			
†Portsea Island	227	131	358
Ringwood	3	3	6
*Romsey	..	..	..
†Southampton	28	37	65
South Stoneham	31	21	52
Stockbridge	10	7	17
*Whitchurch	..	..	..
Wight, Isle of	12	9	21
[a] Winchester, New	..	..	..
6. BERKS.			
[g] Abingdon	3	4	7
*Bradfield	..	..	..
†Cookham	18	20	38
*Easthampstead	..	..	..
*Faringdon	..	..	..
*Hungerford	..	..	..
*Newbury	..	..	..
[b] Reading	..	..	..
*Wallingford	..	..	..
Wantage	10	9	19
[c] Windsor	7	21	28
[b] Wokingham	..	..	..
III. SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.			
1. MIDDLESEX.			
*Barnet	..	..	..
†Brentford	172	111	283
[d] Edmonton	244	148	392
[e] Hendon	38	40	78
Staines	40	11	51
[f] Uxbridge	..	..	..

Divisions, Union-Counties, and Unions.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
III. SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—*cont.*			
7. HERTFORD.			
*Albans, St.	..	..	..
*Berkhampstead	..	..	..
*Bishop's Stortford	..	..	..
*Buntingford	..	..	..
*Hatfield	..	..	..
*Hemel Hempstead	..	..	..
*Hertford	..	..	..
*Hitchin	..	..	..
*Royston	..	..	..
*Ware	..	..	..
*Watford	..	..	..
*Welwyn	..	..	..
8. BUCKINGHAM.			
*Amersham	..	..	..
*Aylesbury	..	..	..
*Buckingham	..	..	..
*Eton	..	..	..
*Newport Pagnell	..	..	..
*Winslow	..	..	..
[h] Wycombe	22	20	42
9. OXFORD.			
*Banbury	..	..	..
*Bicester	..	..	..
Chipping Norton	18	14	32
[i] Headington	..	..	..
†Henley	12	20	32
[i] Oxford	78	58	136
[k] Thame	..	..	..
*Witney	..	..	..
*Woodstock	..	..	..

* Children sent out to Public Elementary Schools.
† Workhouse School in a detached building.
[a] In Portsea Island Union separate School.
[b] In Reading and Wokingham District School.
[c] Elder boys sent out to Public Elementary School.
[d] In separate School at Enfield.
[e] In Hendon Union School at Edgware.
[f] In Ipswich Union School and elsewhere.
[g] Elder children sent out to Public Elementary School.
[h] In Wycombe Union separate School at Bledlow.
[i] In Oxford Incorporation separate School at Cowley.
[k] Some in Wycombe Union School, the remainder sent out to Public Elementary Schools.

Average Daily Number of Children attending the Schools in Workhouses and Separate Poor Law Schools—*continued.*

Divisions, Union-Counties, and Unions.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
III. SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—*cont.*			
10. NORTHAMPTON.			
*Brackley	..	..	..
*Brixworth	..	..	..
*Daventry	..	..	..
*Hardingstone	..	..	..
*Kettering	..	..	..
†Northampton	58	35	93
*Oundle	..	..	..
*Peterborough	..	..	..
*Potterspury	..	..	..
*Thrapston	..	..	..
*Towcester	..	..	..
*Wellingborough	..	..	..
11. HUNTINGDON.			
*Huntingdon	..	..	..
*Ives, St.	..	..	..
*Neot's, St.	..	..	..
12. BEDFORD.			
*Ampthill	..	..	..
Bedford	40	30	70
*Biggleswade	..	..	..
*Leighton Buzzard	..	..	..
*Luton	..	..	..
*Woburn	..	..	..
13. CAMBRIDGE.			
*Cambridge	..	..	..
*Caxton and Arrington	..	..	..
[a]Chesterton	13	..	13
*Ely	..	..	..
Linton	19	8	27
*Newmarket	..	..	..
*North Witchford	..	..	..
*Whittlesey	..	..	..
[b]Wisbeach	..	21	21

Divisions, Union-Counties, and Unions.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
IV. EASTERN COUNTIES.			
14. ESSEX.			
[f]Billericay	8	14	22
*Braintree	..	..	..
*Chelmsford	..	..	..
Colchester	37	21	58
*Dunmow	..	..	..
*Epping	..	..	..
*Halstead	..	..	..
Lexden and Winstree	8	6	14
Maldon	12	9	21
*Ongar	..	..	..
*Orsett	..	..	..
*Rochford	..	..	..
*Romford	..	..	..
*Saffron Walden	..	..	..
Tendring	21	15	36
†West Ham	107	95	202
15. SUFFOLK.			
Blything	25	13	38
[c]Bosmere and Claydon	..	..	..
[d]Bury St. Edmund's	..	..	..
*Cosford	..	..	..
[e]Hartismere	22	15	37
[e]Hoxne	..	..	..
[c]Ipswich	115	89	204
*Mildenhall	..	..	..
Mutford and Lothingland	19	10	29
*Plomesgate	..	..	..
*Risbridge	..	..	..
[c]Samford	..	..	..
*Stow	..	..	..
[c]Sudbury	..	..	..
*Thingoe	..	..	..
[c]Wangford	..	..	..
Woodbridge	11	9	20

* Children sent out to Public Elementary Schools.
† Workhouse School in a detached Building.
[a] Girls sent out to Public Elementary School.
[b] Boys sent out to Public Elementary School.
[c] In Ipswich Union separate School.
[d] In Thingoe Union School.
[e] In Hartismere Union separate School at Wortham.
[f] Elder children sent out to Public Elementary School.

Average Daily Number of Children attending the Schools in Workhouses and Separate Poor Law Schools—*continued.*

Divisions, Union-Counties, and Unions.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
IV. EASTERN COUNTIES —*cont.*			
16. NORFOLK.			
Aylsham	11	10	21
*Blofield	..	..	..
Depwade	13	9	21
Docking	13	9	22
*Downham	..	..	..
*Erpingham	..	..	..
*Faith's, St.	..	..	..
Flegg, East and West	7	6	13
*Forehoe	..	..	..
*Freebridge Lynn	..	..	..
*Guiltcross	..	..	..
*Henstead	..	..	..
*King's Lynn	..	..	..
Loddon and Clavering	18	7	25
Mitford and Launditch	30	24	54
[a]Norwich	43	..	43
*Swaffham	..	..	..
*Thetford	..	..	..
*Smallburgh	..	..	..
*Walsingham	..	..	..
*Wayland	..	..	..
*Yarmouth, Great	..	..	..
V. SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.			
17. WILTS.			
†Alderbury	12	19	31
*Amesbury	..	..	..
*Bradford	..	..	..
*Calne	..	..	..
*Chippenham	..	..	..
*Cricklade and Wootton Bassett.	..	..	..
*Devizes	..	..	..
*Highworth and Swindon	..	..	..
*Malmesbury	..	..	..
*Marlborough	..	..	..

Divisions, Union-Counties, and Unions.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
V. SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*			
17. WILTS—*cont.*			
[c]Melksham	4	18	22
*Mere	..	..	..
*Pewsey	..	..	..
*Tisbury	..	..	..
*Warminster	..	..	..
[b]Westbury and Whorwelsdown.	..	..	..
*Wilton	..	..	..
18. DORSET.			
*Beaminster	..	..	..
*Blandford	..	..	..
*Bridport	..	..	..
*Cerne	..	..	..
*Dorchester	..	..	..
*Poole	..	..	..
Shaftesbury	9	6	15
*Sherborne	..	..	..
*Sturminster	..	..	..
*Wareham and Purbeck	..	..	..
*Weymouth	..	..	..
*Wimborne and Cranborne	..	..	..
19. DEVON.			
*Axminster	..	..	..
Barnstaple	17	16	33
Bideford	11	8	19
*Crediton	..	..	..
*East Stonehouse	..	..	..
*Exeter	..	..	..
*Holsworthy	..	..	..
*Honiton	..	..	..
*Kingsbridge	..	..	..
Newton Abbot	25	25	50
*Okehampton	..	..	..
[c]Plymouth	38	32	70
*Plympton St. Mary	..	..	..
South Molton	11	5	16

* Children sent out to Public Elementary Schools.
† Workhouse School in a detached building.
[a] Some boys in the Union separate School, the remainder of the children sent out to Public Elementary Schools.
[b] In Frome Union School.
[c] Elder boys sent out to Public Elementary School.

Average Daily Number of Children attending the Schools in Workhouses and Separate Poor Law Schools—*continued.*

Divisions, Union-Counties, and Unions.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
V. SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*			
19. DEVON—*cont.*			
Stoke Damerel	25	18	43
*Tavistock	..	..	..
Thomas, St.	22	28	50
Tiverton	11	14	25
*Torrington	..	..	..
Totnes	20	20	40
20. CORNWALL.			
*Austell, St.	..	..	..
Bodmin	10	18	28
*Camelford	..	..	..
*Columb St. Major	..	..	..
*Falmouth	..	..	..
*Germans, St.	..	..	..
*Helston	..	..	..
*Launceston	..	..	..
*Liskeard	..	..	..
*Penzance	..	..	..
*Redruth	..	..	..
Stratton	10	10	20
*Truro	6	8	14
21. SOMERSET.			
*Axbridge	..	..	..
Bath	39	40	79
Bedminster	46	54	100
*Bridgewater	..	..	..
*Chard	..	..	..
Clutton	19	20	39
*Dulverton	..	..	..
†Frome	14	24	38
*Keynsham	..	..	..
*Langport	..	..	..
*Shepton Mallet	..	..	..
*Taunton	..	..	..
Wellington	15	17	32

Divisions, Union-Counties, and Unions.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
V. SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*			
21. SOMERSET—*cont.*			
*Wells	..	..	..
Williton	4	13	17
*Wincanton	..	..	..
*Yeovil	..	..	..
VI. WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.			
22. GLOUCESTER.			
†Bristol	69	42	111
*Cheltenham	..	..	..
Chipping Sodbury	10	11	21
*Cirencester	..	..	..
†Barton Regis	107	58	165
*Dursley	..	..	..
Gloucester	18	14	32
*Newent	..	..	..
*Northleach	..	..	..
*Stow-on-the-Wold	..	..	..
*Stroud	..	..	..
*Tetbury	..	..	..
*Tewkesbury	..	..	..
*Thornbury	..	..	..
*Westbury-on-Severn	..	..	..
*Wheatenhurst	..	..	..
*Winchcomb	..	..	..
23. HEREFORD.			
*Bromyard	..	..	..
*Dore	..	..	..
Hereford	12	16	28
*Kington	..	..	..
Ledbury	15	5	20
*Leominster	..	..	..
*Ross	..	..	..
*Weobley	..	..	..

* Children sent out to Public Elementary Schools.
† Workhouse School in a detached building.
▲ Elder children sent out to Public Elementary School.

Average Daily Number of Children attending the Schools in Workhouses and Separate Poor Law Schools—*continued.*

Divisions, Union-Counties, and Unions.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
VI. WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES—*cont.*			
24. SALOP.			
†[a]Atcham	34	..	34
[b]Bridgnorth	..	..	..
*Church Stretton	..	..	..
‡[b]Cleobury Mortimer	..	..	..
*Clun	..	..	..
*Drayton	..	..	..
*Ellesmere	..	..	..
*Ludlow	..	..	..
‡[b]Madeley	..	..	..
[b]Newport	..	..	..
*Oswestry	..	..	..
‡[b]Shiffnal	..	..	..
*Wellington	..	..	..
*Wem	..	..	..
*Whitchurch	..	..	..
25. STAFFORD.			
*Burton-on-Trent	..	..	..
*Cannock	..	..	..
*Cheadle	..	..	..
Leek	15	19	34
*Lichfield	..	..	..
[c]Newcastle-under-Lyme	35	14	49
[b]Seisdon	..	..	..
*Stafford	..	..	..
†Stoke-upon-Trent	111	79	190
*Stone	..	..	..
*Tamworth	..	..	..
*Uttoxeter	..	..	..
[d]Walsall	..	..	..
[d]West Bromwich	..	..	..
*Wolstanton and Burslem	..	..	..
Wolverhampton	98	66	164

Divisions, Union-Counties, and Unions.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
VI. WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES—*cont.*			
26. WORCESTER.			
*Bromsgrove	..	..	..
*Droitwich	..	..	..
Dudley	44	42	86
*Evesham	..	..	..
*Kidderminster	..	..	..
[e]King's Norton	84	47	131
Martley	9	7	16
*Pershore	..	..	..
*Shipston-on-Stour	..	..	..
Stourbridge	44	43	87
*Tenbury	..	..	..
*Upton-on-Severn	..	..	..
*Worcester	..	..	..
27. WARWICK.			
*Alcester	..	..	..
†Aston	102	100	202
[f]Atherstone	..	..	..
[g]Birmingham	179	137	316
*Coventry	..	..	..
*Foleshill	..	..	..
*Meriden	..	..	..
*Nuneaton	..	..	..
*Rugby	..	..	..
*Solihull	..	..	..
*Southam	..	..	..
*Stratford-on-Avon	..	..	..
*Warwick	..	..	..
VII. NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.			
28. LEICESTER.			
*Ashby-de-la-Zouch	..	..	..
*Barrow-on-Soar	..	..	..
*Billesdon	..	..	..

* Children sent out to Public Elementary Schools.
† Workhouse School in a detached Building.
‡ Some children sent out to Public Elementary Schools.
[a] Girls sent out to Public Elementary School.
[b] In South-east Shropshire District School.
[c] Some girls in Stoke-upon-Trent School.
[d] In Walsall and West Bromwich District School.
[e] In King's Norton Cottage Homes School at Harborne.
[f] Some children in Reading and Wokingham District School, some in Chesterfield Union School, the remainder sent out to Public Elementary Schools.
[g] In Birmingham Cottage Homes School at Marston Green.

Average Daily Number of Children attending the Schools in Workhouses and Separate Poor Law Schools—*continued.*

Divisions, Union-Counties, and Unions.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
VII. NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—*cont.*			
28. LEICESTER—*cont.*			
[a]Blaby	..	..	..
*Hinckley	..	..	..
[a]Leicester	124	76	200
*Loughborough	..	..	..
*Lutterworth	..	..	..
*Market Bosworth	..	..	..
Market Harborough	11	12	23
*Melton Mowbray	..	..	..
29. RUTLAND.			
*Oakham	..	..	..
*Uppingham	..	..	..
30. LINCOLN.			
Boston	26	28	54
*Bourne	..	..	..
Caistor	31	37	68
Gainsborough	14	20	34
Glanford Brigg	18	13	31
*Grantham	..	..	..
[b]Grimsby	..	..	..
Holbeach	10	14	24
Horncastle	8	7	15
Lincoln	36	24	60
*Louth	..	..	..
*Sleaford	..	..	..
*Spalding	..	..	..
Spilsby	12	17	29
*Stamford	..	..	..
31. NOTTINGHAM.			
[c]Basford	..	45	45
*Bingham	..	..	..
*East Retford	..	..	..
*Mansfield	..	..	..
*Newark	..	..	..
*Nottingham	..	..	..
*Southwell	..	..	..
Worksop	20	8	28

Divisions, Union-Counties, and Unions.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
VII. NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—*cont.*			
32. DERBY.			
*Ashbourne	..	..	..
[e]Bakewell	3	12	15
*Belper	..	..	..
*Chapel-en-le-Frith	..	..	..
†Chesterfield	60	48	108
†Derby	48	64	112
*Glossop	..	..	..
*Hayfield	..	..	..
*Shardlow	..	..	..
VIII. NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.			
33. CHESTER.			
*Altrincham	..	..	..
†Birkenhead	77	79	156
†Chester	73	47	120
Congleton	8	12	20
*Macclesfield	..	..	..
*Nantwich	..	..	..
*Northwich	..	..	..
Runcorn	29	26	55
[e]Stockport	..	36	36
Tarvin	15	8	23
Wirrall	18	14	32
34. LANCASTER.			
Ashton-under-Lyne	57	31	88
*Barrow-in-Furness	..	..	..
[d]Barton-upon-Irwell	..	..	..
Blackburn	35	32	67
†Bolton	93	55	148
*Burnley	..	..	..
*Bury	..	..	..
*Chorley	..	..	..
Chorlton	102	127	229
*Clitheroe	..	..	..

* Children sent out to Public Elementary Schools.
† Workhouse School in a detached building.
[a] In Leicester Union Cottage Homes School at Countesthorpe.
[b] In the Caistor Union School.
[c] Elder boys sent out to Public Elementary School.
[d] In Manchester separate School at Swinton.
[e] Boys sent out to Public Elementary School.

Average Daily Number of Children attending the Schools in Workhouses and Separate Poor Law Schools—*continued.*

Divisions, Union-Counties, and Unions.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
VIII. NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*			
34. LANCASTER—*cont.*			
*Fylde	..	..	..
*Garstang	..	..	..
*Haslingden	..	..	..
*Lancaster	..	..	..
*Leigh	..	..	..
[a] ([1])Liverpool	273	190	463
*Lunesdale	..	..	..
[b] Manchester	452	343	795
Oldham	70	70	140
†Ormskirk	46	39	85
[a] Prescot	..	..	..
Preston	57	58	115
[b] Prestwich	..	..	..
*Rochdale	..	..	..
Salford	151	94	245
*Todmorden	..	..	..
[a] Toxteth Park	..	..	..
*Ulverstone	..	..	..
[c] Warrington	93	75	168
[d] West Derby	300	184	484
*Wigan	..	..	..
IX YORK.			
35. WEST RIDING.			
*Barnsley	..	..	..
*Bramley	..	..	..
*Bradford	..	..	..
*Bierley, North	..	..	..
*Dewsbury	..	..	..
*Doncaster	..	..	..
Ecclesall Bierlow	50	45	95
*Goole	..	..	..
*Halifax	..	..	..
*Hemsworth	..	..	..
*Holbeck	..	..	..

Divisions, Union-Counties, and Unions.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
IX. YORK—*cont.*			
35. WEST RIDING—*cont.*			
*Huddersfield	..	..	..
*Hunslet	..	..	..
*Keighley	..	..	..
*Knaresborough	..	..	..
*Leeds	..	..	..
*Ouseburn, Great	..	..	..
*Pateley Bridge	..	..	..
Penistone	4	11	15
*Pontefract	..	..	..
*Ripon	..	..	..
*Rotherham	..	..	..
*Saddleworth	..	..	..
*Sedbergh	..	..	..
*Selby	..	..	..
*Settle	..	..	..
†Sheffield	65	43	108
*Skipton	..	..	..
*Tadcaster	..	..	..
*Thorne	..	..	..
*Wakefield	..	..	..
*Wetherby	..	..	..
*Wharfedale	..	..	..
*Wortley	..	..	..
36. EAST RIDING.			
*Beverley	..	..	..
*Bridlington	..	..	..
*Driffield	..	..	..
*Howden	..	..	..
Kingston-on-Hull	42	25	67
*Patrington	..	..	..
*Pocklington	..	..	..
†Sculcoates	23	28	51
*Skirlaugh	..	..	..
*York	..	..	..

* Children sent out to Public Elementary Schools.
† Workhouse School in a detached building.
[a] In Liverpool separate School at Kirkdale.
([1]) A few Liverpool children at the Workhouse.
[b] In Manchester separate School at Swinton.
[c] In separate School at Padgate.
[d] In Cottage Homes School at Fazakerley.

Average Daily Number of Children attending the Schools in Workhouses and Separate Poor Law Schools—*continued.*

Divisions, Union-Counties, and Unions.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
IX. YORK—*cont.*			
37. NORTH RIDING.			
*Aysgarth	..	..	..
*Bedale	..	..	..
Easingwold	9	7	16
*Guisborough	..	..	..
*Helmsley	..	..	..
*Kirkby Moorside	..	..	..
*Leyburn	..	..	..
Malton	5	5	10
*Middlesbrough	..	..	..
*Northallerton	..	..	..
*Pickering	..	..	..
*Reeth	..	..	..
*Richmond	..	..	..
*Scarborough	..	..	..
*Stokesley	..	..	..
*Thirsk	..	..	..
Whitby	14	15	29
X. NORTHERN COUNTIES.			
38. DURHAM.			
Auckland	14	26	40
*Chester-le-Street	..	..	..
*Darlington	..	..	..
*Durham	..	..	..
*Easington	..	..	..
Gateshead	85	68	153
Hartlepool	55	40	95
*Houghton-le-Spring	..	..	..
*Lanchester	..	..	..
*Sedgefield	..	..	..
†[a]South Shields	12	19	31
†[b]Stockton	..	41	41
*Sunderland	..	..	..
*Teesdale	..	..	..
*Weardale	..	..	..

Divisions, Union-Counties, and Unions.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
X. NORTHERN COUNTIES —*cont.*			
39. NORTHUMBERLAND.			
*Alnwick	..	..	..
*Belford	..	..	..
*Bellingham	..	..	..
*Berwick-on-Tweed	..	..	..
*Castle Ward	..	..	..
*Glendale	..	..	..
*Haltwhistle	..	..	..
*Hexham	..	..	..
*Morpeth	..	..	..
†Newcastle-on-Tyne	107	53	160
*Rothbury	..	..	..
†[c]Tynemouth	108	..	108
40. CUMBERLAND.			
*Alston-with-Garrigill	..	..	..
*Bootle	..	..	..
*Brampton	..	..	..
†[d]Carlisle	12	17	29
[e]Cockermouth	43	26	69
*Longtown	..	..	..
*Penrith	..	..	..
[a]Whitehaven	24	22	46
[d]Wigton	19	4	23
41. WESTMORELAND.			
*East Ward	..	..	..
*Kendal	..	..	..
*West Ward	..	..	..
XI. MONMOUTH AND WALES.			
42. MONMOUTH.			
*Abergavenny	..	..	..
Bedwellty	19	28	47
*Chepstow	..	..	..
*Monmouth	..	..	..
[e]Newport	106	72	178
Pontypool	21	19	40

* Children sent out to Public Elementary Schools.
† Workhouse School in a detached building.
[a] Elder children sent out to Public Elementary School.
[b] Boys sent out to Public Elementary School.
[c] In separate School at Flimby.
[d] Elder boys sent out to Public Elementary School.
[e] In separate School at Caerleon.
[f] Girls sent out to Public Elementary School.

Average Daily Number of Children attending the Schools in Workhouses and Separate Poor Law Schools—*continued.*

Divisions, Union-Counties, and Unions.	Boys.	Girls	Total.
XI. MONMOUTH AND WALES—*cont.*			
43. SOUTH WALES.			
(A.) Glamorgan.			
[a] Bridgend and Cowbridge	35	19	54
[b] Cardiff	124	61	185
*Gower	..	..	..
[c] Merthyr Tydfil	52	46	98
*Neath	..	..	..
*Pontardawe	..	..	..
[d] Pontypridd	48	39	87
*Swansea	..	..	..
(B.) Carmarthen.			
*Carmarthen	..	..	..
*Llanelly	..	..	..
*Llandilo-fawr	..	..	..
*Llandovery	..	..	..
*Newcastle-in-Emlyn	..	..	..
(C.) Pembroke.			
*Haverfordwest	..	..	..
*Narberth	..	..	..
Pembroke	9	9	18
(D.) Cardigan.			
*Aberayron	..	..	..
*Aberystwith	..	..	..
*Cardigan	..	..	..
*Lampeter	..	..	..
*Tregaron	..	..	..
(E.) Brecknock.			
*Brecknock	..	..	..
Builth	11	11	22
*Crickhowell	..	..	..
*Hay	..	..	..
(F.) Radnor.			
*Knighton	..	..	..
*Rhayader	..	..	..

Divisions, Union-Counties, and Unions.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
XI. MONMOUTH AND WALES—*cont.*			
44. NORTH WALES.			
(A.) Montgomery.			
Forden	17	9	26
*Llanfyllin	..	..	..
*Machynlleth	..	..	..
*Newtown and Llanidloes	..	..	..
(B.) Flint.			
*St. Asaph	..	..	..
*Hawarden	..	..	..
Holywell	19	17	36
(C.) Denbigh.			
*Llanrwst	..	..	..
*Ruthin	..	..	..
†Wrexham	16	23	39
(D.) Merioneth.			
*Bala	..	..	..
*Corwen	..	..	..
*Dolgelly	..	..	..
*Festiniog	..	..	..
(E.) Carnarvon.			
*Bangor and Beaumaris	..	..	..
Carnarvon	13	10	23
*Conway	..	..	..
*Pwllheli	..	..	..
(F.) Anglesey.			
*Anglesey	..	..	..
*Holyhead	..	..	..
Total	9,703	7,570	17,273

* Children sent out to Public Elementary Schools.
† Workhouse School in a detached building.
[a] In Bridgend and Cowbridge Union Cottage Homes School.
[b] In Cardiff Union separate School at Ely.
[c] In Merthyr Tydfil Union separate School at Aberdare.
[d] In Pontypridd Union Cottage Homes School.

AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER of CHILDREN attending DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

DISTRICT SCHOOLS.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Central London	544	397	941
South Metropolitan	1,429	1,189	2,618
North Surrey	439	322	761
Farnham and Hartley Wintney	78	71	149
South-east Shropshire	75	37	112
Reading and Wokingham	108	71	179
West London	449	339	788
Forest Gate	355	307	662
Walsall and West Bromwich	134	107	241
Kensington and Chelsea	484	339	823
Metropolitan Asylum District (Training Ship "Exmouth.")	522	..	522
TOTAL	4,617	3,179	7,796

SUMMARY.

AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF CHILDREN.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
In Workhouse and Separate Poor Law Schools, other than District Schools.	9,703	7,570	17,273
In District Schools	4,617	3,179	7,796
TOTAL	14,320	10,749	25,069

No. 93.

Employments of Children from Pauper Schools.

Table showing the Nature of the Employments in which Children chargeable to Unions and Parishes in the Metropolis were placed, during the Year 1894, after Education in a Pauper School or in a Certified School.

Names of Unions or Parishes. Those not having a separate School being arranged according to School Districts.		Boys.														
		Bands, Naval and Military.														
		Baker.	From the "Exmouth."	From other Schools.	Domestic Service.	Hairdresser.	Building Trades.	Sent to Working Boys' Homes.	Navy (excluding Naval Bands).†	Mercantile Marine.†	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Errand Boys.	Other Employments.‡	Total Number of Boys placed out.
Separate Schools.	Bethnal Green	..	2	..	2	..	..	21	1	..	1	..	..	1	28
	St. George-in-the-East	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	6
	St. Giles and St. George Bloomsbury.*	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	1	9
	St. John Hampstead*	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	5
	Hackney	11	1	..	5	..	1	..	3	1	2	..	..	4	28
	Holborn	1	1	..	..	1	..	19	5	2	..	..	1	4	34
	St. Mary, Islington	1	2	9	2	1	..	..	3	4	2	..	..	1	25
	Lambeth	..	3	2	2	..	..	22	2	1	3	1	..	1	37
	St. Marylebone	1	2	5	..	1	..	4	7	3	2	..	..	5	30
	Mile End Old Town	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	7
	St. Pancras	..	5	..	..	..	..	6	8	7	2	1	..	..	29
	Shoreditch	..	..	4	3	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	1	7	24
	Strand	..	..	4	..	1	2	..	2	1	2	2	..	1	15
	Westminster	..	..	2	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	3	10
Central London.	City of London	..	1	5	..	..	..	5	3	5	..	..	..	2	21
	St. Saviour's	..	6	13	..	..	..	23	4	8	..	..	1	..	55
South Metropolitan.	Camberwell	1	5	5	5	4	..	3	4	2	8	..	..	2	39
	Greenwich	6	..	7	3	2	..	6	4	4	7	5	..	6	50
	St. Olave's	3	2	4	6	..	..	12	2	3	3	..	..	3	38
	Stepney	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	7
	Woolwich	4	2	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	2	..	..	3	27
North Surrey.	Lewisham	2	5	..	..	..	2	..	7	3	4	1	..	2	31
	Wandsworth & Clapham	5	2	2	..	1	4	..	4	3	6	3	..	3	33
West London.	Fulham	5	5	3	2	1	2	1	11	3	2	1	1	1	38
	St. George's	..	1	4	3	..	..	8	2	4	..	1	..	2	25
	Paddington	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	1	6
Forest Gate.	Poplar	..	5	4	1	..	1	4	8	11	..	..	..	2	36
	Whitechapel	..	1	5	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	11
Kensington and Chelsea.	Chelsea	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	1	..	1	11
	Kensington	1	..	6	2	..	1	1	3	..	1	1	..	1	17
Total		42	56	91	43	14	16	152	92	85	52	18	9	62	732

* No separate Schools; the children are sent to the Strand Union Separate Schools at Edmonton.
† All these boys with one exception were sent from the "Exmouth" Training Ship.
‡ The numbers in this column include farm labourer, gardeners, florists, clerks, blacksmiths, carters, engineers, factory hand, and shop assistants.

TABLE showing the Nature of the EMPLOYMENTS in which CHILDREN were placed, during the Year 1894, after Education in a PAUPER SCHOOL—*continued.*

	NAMES OF UNIONS OR PARISHES. Those not having a separate School being arranged according to School Districts.	Girls.		Total Number of Girls placed out.	Total (Boys and Girls).	Number of Children who were returned from the School to the Workhouse for whom Employment could not be found; the Cause of return being stated.
		Domestic Service.	Other Occupations.			
Separate Schools.	Bethnal Green	18	1	19	47	—
	St. George-in-the-East	1	1	2	8	—
	St. Giles and St. George Bloomsbury.*	6	..	6	15	—
	St. John Hampstead*	..	..	..	5	—
	Hackney	25	..	25	53	—
	Holborn	10	..	10	44	—
	St. Mary, Islington	26	..	26	51	—
	Lambeth	24	..	24	61	—
	St. Marylebone	20	..	20	50	—
	Mile End Old Town	10	..	10	17	—
	St. Pancras	13	..	13	42	—
	Shoreditch	14	1	15	39	1 inability to learn a trade and lameness.
	Strand	18	..	18	33	—
	Westminster	10	1	11	21	—
Central London.	City of London	3	..	3	24	1 defective speech and awkward appearance.
	St. Saviour's	35	..	35	90	—
South Metropolitan.	Camberwell	37	..	37	76	1 mentally unfit.
	Greenwich	46	..	46	96	5 unfit for service.
	St. Olave's	21	1	22	60	1 a cripple.
	Stepney	8	..	8	15	1 debility; 1 imbecile; 1 defective sight.
	Woolwich	10	..	10	37	—
North Surrey.	Lewisham	7	..	7	38	1 unfit for sea; 1 unfit for service.
	Wandsworth & Clapham	35	..	35	68	1 unfit for further school training; curvature of spine.
West London.	Fulham	16	..	16	54	—
	St. George's	11	..	11	36	—
	Paddington	..	..	..	6	—
Forest Gate.	Poplar	19	1	20	56	—
	Whitechapel	4	..	4	15	—
Kensington and Chelsea.	Chelsea	11	..	11	22	3 physical defects (1 since gone to service).
	Kensington	7	..	7	24	—
	TOTAL	465	6	471	1,203	

* No separate Schools; the children are sent to the Strand Union Separate Schools at Edmonton.

No. 94.

Certified Schools under the 25 and 26 Vict. cap. 43.

I.—Schools certified during the Year 1894.

(In continuation of Twenty-third Annual Report, page 428.)

Description of School.	Where situated.	County.	Date of Certificate.	Yearly Sum which may be paid by Guardians. £ s. d.
St. Cuthbert's Home for Girls	Pierremont Crescent, Darlington.	Durham	29 January 1894	13 0 0
Girls' Industrial Home	11, Dowry Parade, Hotwells, Bristol.	Gloucester	1 March 1894	13 0 0
St. Joseph's Orphanage for Roman Catholic Boys.	Romsey	Southampton	27 March 1894	13 0 0
Girls' Mutual Aid Home	85, Rumford St., Chorlton-upon-Medlock.	Lancaster	6 April 1894	13 0 0
Hedgerley Farm House	Hedgerley	Bucks	17 April 1894	13 0 0
*School for Pauper Girls	Fern Lodge, 79, Bedford Rd., Clapham, S.W.	Surrey	10 April 1894	15 12 0
Orphan Girls' Home	Michael Street. Whitehaven.	Cumberland	4 May 1894	13 0 0
Princess Alice Orphanage	New Oscott, Birmingham.	Warwick	8 May 1894	13 0 0
Training Ship "Mercury"	Hamble River, Southampton Water.	Hants	12 June 1894	20 0 0
†Home of Industry, Kemerton	Kemerton, nr. Tewkesbury.	Gloucester	26 January 1894	13 0 0
Princess Louise Home	Kingston Hill	Surrey	4 May 1894	13 0 0
Bridgwater Servants' Training Home.	Friern St., Bridgwater	Somerset	1 August 1894	10 0 0
Girls' Aid Home	St. Mary Church Rd., Torquay.	Devon	9 August 1894	13 0 0
Training Home for Girls	40, East St., Weymouth	Dorset	20 August 1894	15 0 0
Rossendale Home for Girls	Newchurch	Lancaster	4 Sept. 1894	13 0 0
Orphan Home for Little Girls	Stafford House, Reigate	Surrey	14 Sept. 1894	13 0 0
Moss Bank Home for Girls	Halliwell, near Bolton	Lancaster	9 October 1894	13 0 0
Leyfield Roman Catholic School.	Maghull, Liverpool	Lancaster	23 Nov. 1894	13 0 0

* A fresh Certificate was granted to this Home on its removal to new premises.
† New Certificate issued to this Home on its management being changed.

II.—Certificates to Schools cancelled during the Year 1894.

Description of School.	Where situated.	County.	Date of Certificate.	When cancelled.
Home for Girls	83, High St., Worthing	Sussex	10 Sept. 1892	9 January 1894.
Diocesan Home for Girls	30, Clarendon Avenue, Leamington.	Warwick	20 February 1885	19 January 1894.
Home for Boys	South Bersted, Bognor	Sussex	31 August 1892	3 January 1894.
Cottage Home for Orphans	Alsager Bank, Newcastle-under-Lyme.	Stafford	20 May 1887	14 March 1894.
*Home of Industry	Kemerton	Gloucester	29 Nov. 1890	26 January 1894.
Moss Bank Home for Girls	Halliwell, Bolton	Lancaster	6 October 1894	10 Dec. 1894.
Beckley Training School for Orphan Girls.	Oxford	Oxford	12 June 1876	8 October 1894.

* A fresh Certificate has been issued to this Home under its new management.

APPENDIX H.

Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.

No. 95.

Expenses incurred by the **Guardians** during the Half Year ended at **Michaelmas 1893**, and repayable from the **Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.**

Union or Parish.	1. Maintenance of Lunatics and Insane Poor.	2. Maintenance of Persons suffering from Fever or Small-pox.	3. Medicine and Medical and Surgical Appliances.	4. Salaries of Officers.	5. Rations of Officers.	6. Compensation for loss of Office, &c.	7. Registration Fees.	8. Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	9. Maintenance of Pauper Children.	10. Expenses under Houseless Poor Acts.	11. Maintenance of In-door Paupers.	12. Education of Out-door Pauper Children.	13. Expenses of Ambulances (Poor Law Act, 1879, section 16).	14. Total Amount Repayable.	15. Excess of Repayment from the County Council over Expenditure for the Half-year.	16. Net Amount Repayable.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bethnal Green	7,802	741	75	2,855	1,212	—	191	109	2,658	—	5,642	—	120	21,405	—	21,405
Camberwell	7,744	880	—	4,430	1,825	—	304	360	4,709	148	5,278	—	294	25,972	14	25,958
Chelsea	1,458	457	49	2,733	1,144	32	123	241	2,050	93	3,595	—	201	12,176	—	12,176
Fulham	1,470	1,059	59	2,930	1,188	—	257	402	3,685	213	2,996	—	287	14,546	—	14,546
George's, St.	2,296	1,003	10	4,845	1,632	210	138	159	2,785	530	7,046	—	744	21,428	—	21,428
George, St., in-the-East	2,062	380	3	2,888	1,369	—	77	183	1,467	154	3,120	—	55	11,758	—	11,758
Giles, St., in-the-Fields, & St. George, Bloomsbury	2,127	267	13	1,521	369	—	42	54	1,181	340	2,428	—	118	8,460	—	8,460
Greenwich	5,660	937	50	4,203	1,731	12	218	235	5,261	100	5,363	—	238	24,008	—	24,008
Hackney	3,126	1,225	82	3,879	1,672	—	284	179	2,953	438	5,160	1	331	19,330	—	19,330
Hampstead	364	283	34	877	301	—	72	73	510	175	756	—	201	3,646	—	3,646
Holborn	4,201	1,108	133	4,899	1,937	131	175	197	3,834	463	3,996	—	305	26,384	—	26,384
Islington	8,683	1,431	18	3,696	1,136	—	395	412	2,848	123	6,601	—	477	25,820	—	25,820
Kensington	2,287	734	5	4,739	2,015	—	165	263	2,568	490	4,395	—	576	18,237	—	18,237
Lambeth	6,433	1,161	—	6,128	2,562	—	379	425	5,635	526	6,474	—	439	30,162	302	29,860
Lewisham	2,280	384	98	1,894	462	—	89	182	1,793	277	1,487	1	194	9,141	—	9,141
London, City of	2,215	234	74	5,367	2,250	101	39	206	1,241	350	3,487	—	1,170	16,734	—	16,734
Marylebone, St.	3,131	758	5	4,926	1,818	40	169	283	3,062	710	8,095	—	431	23,428	—	23,428
Mile End Old Town	2,440	634	22	1,798	824	—	154	158	1,430	518	3,451	—	106	11,535	—	11,535
Olave's, St.	1,995	1,057	113	4,281	2,159	79	202	314	3,996	213	4,249	—	244	18,902	—	18,902
Paddington	4,014	670	16	2,666	1,096	73	132	226	947	110	2,415	—	376	12,741	—	12,741
Pancras, St.	5,995	1,392	—	5,482	2,665	—	299	388	6,231	143	9,274	—	450	32,319	329	31,990
Poplar	6,601	808	128	3,585	1,259	—	243	313	4,530	1	5,748	—	199	23,415	—	23,415
Saviour's, St.	4,277	1,508	56	5,659	1,937	62	267	369	5,293	295	9,065	—	310	29,098	—	29,098
Shoreditch	6,689	727	27	3,425	1,281	10	133	239	2,096	537	4,200	—	193	19,607	—	19,607
Stepney	2,440	545	12	1,902	676	—	81	97	1,513	425	3,083	—	84	10,858	—	10,858
Strand	735	256	21	2,125	1,003	68	29	53	1,912	1,174	3,726	—	265	11,367	—	11,367
Wandsworth & Clapham	8,565	1,815	213	4,746	1,705	—	361	461	4,636	323	4,094	8	530	27,457	—	27,457
Westminster	964	323	—	1,514	635	—	34	63	1,109	—	1,912	—	252	6,806	14	6,792
Whitechapel	3,843	805	102	2,921	1,145	25	138	226	1,356	206	3,367	—	116	14,250	—	14,250
Woolwich	691	710	80	2,401	911	—	132	182	2,270	238	2,303	—	139	10,057	—	10,057
	112,588	24,292	1,503	105315	41,949	843	5,372	7,052	85,559	9,313	137,806	10	9,445	541,047	659	540,388
Deduct excess of Repayment over expenditure for the Half year.	—	—	659	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	659	659	—
Totals	112,588	24,292	844	105315	41,949	843	5,372	7,052	85,559	9,313	137,806	10	9,445	540,388	—	540,388

No. 96.

Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.—Statement showing, with respect to each Union and separate Parish in the Metropolis, the **Rateable Value, Amount of Contribution assessed, Expenditure repayable,** and **Net Amounts contributed or received** in respect of the Half Year ended at **Michaelmas 1893.**

1. Union, Parish, or Place.	2. Annual Rateable Value.	3. Amount of Contribution.	4. Expenditure Repayable.	5. Net Amount Contributed to Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.	6. Net Amount Received from Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.
	£	£	£	£	£
Bethnal Green, St. Matthew.	428,711	6,895	21,405	—	14,510
Camberwell, St. Giles	1,048,250	16,859	25,958	—	9,099
Chelsea, St. Luke	723,345	11,634	12,176	—	542
Fulham	1,033,310	16,619	14,546	2,073	—
George's, St.	2,606,009	41,914	21,428	20,486	—
George, St., in-the-East	191,631	3,082	11,758	—	8,676
Giles, St., in-the-Fields, & St. George, Bloomsbury.	420,890	6,769	8,460	—	1,691
Greenwich	832,324	13,387	24,008	—	10,621
Hackney	1,178,810	18,959	19,330	—	371
Hampstead, St. John	726,124	11,678	3,646	8,032	—
Holborn	1,106,496	17,796	26,384	—	8,588
Islington, St. Mary	1,700,465	27,349	25,820	1,529	—
Kensington, St. Mary Abbotts.	2,050,695	32,982	18,237	14,745	—
Lambeth, St. Mary	1,564,589	25,164	29,860	—	4,696
Lewisham	693,567	11,155	9,141	2,014	—
London, City of	4,196,721	67,497	16,734	50,763	—
Marylebone, St.	1,523,907	24,510	23,428	1,082	—
Mile End Old Town	376,205	6,051	11,535	—	5,484
Olave's, St.	837,996	13,477	18,902	—	5,425
Paddington	1,332,500	21,431	12,741	8,690	—
Pancras, St.	1,599,564	25,726	31,990	—	6,264
Poplar	707,100	11,373	23,415	—	12,042
Saviour's, St.	1,100,464	17,699	29,098	—	11,399
Shoreditch, St. Leonard	681,449	10,960	19,607	—	8,647
Stepney	299,287	4,814	10,858	—	6,044
Strand	949,006	15,263	11,367	3,896	—
Wandsworth & Clapham	1,913,279	30,772	27,457	3,315	—
Westminster	899,215	14,462	6,792	7,670	—
Whitechapel	413,157	6,645	14,250	—	7,605
Woolwich	424,380	6,826	10,057	—	3,231
Lincoln's Inn	20,658	332	—	332	—
Totals	33,580,104	540,080	540,388	124,627	124,935

Note.—The following additional sums were paid to or by the Receiver, in consequence of alterations in the totals of the Valuation Lists on which contributions in respect of previous half-years were assessed, viz.:—*Paid to Receiver.*—Stepney, 108*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* *Paid by Receiver.*—St. Saviours, 333*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*

No. 97.

EXPENSES incurred by the GUARDIANS during the Half Year ended at LADY-DAY 1894, and repayable from the METROPOLITAN COMMON POOR FUND.

UNION OR PARISH.	1. Maintenance of Lunatics and Insane Poor.	2. Maintenance of Persons suffering from Fever or Small-pox.	3. Medicine and Medical and Surgical Appliances.	4. Salaries of Officers.	5. Rations of Officers.	6. Compensation for loss of Office, &c.	7. Registration Fees.	8. Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	9. Maintenance of Pauper Children.	10. Expenses under Houseless Poor Acts.	11. Maintenance of In-door Paupers.	12. Education of Out-door Pauper Children.	13. Expenses of Ambulances.	14. Total Amount repayable.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bethnal Green	3,553	823	354	4,033	1,133	—	199	142	3,478	—	5,162	—	122	18,999
Camberwell	7,979	1,232	550	6,152	1,823	—	327	304	4,661	694	5,275	—	298	29,295
Chelsea	3,828	515	426	3,580	1,147	32	131	122	2,255	344	3,807	—	209	16,396
Fulham	4,229	1,331	399	3,732	1,133	—	276	461	4,188	1,102	3,301	—	294	20,451
George's, St.	5,879	1,054	486	6,177	1,579	206	150	143	2,852	546	7,805	—	757	27,634
George, St., in-the-East	851	445	298	3,785	1,260	—	83	125	1,423	2,057	3,260	—	55	13,642
Giles, St., in-the-Fields, & St. George, Bloomsbury	972	259	122	1,815	358	—	53	47	1,167	1,274	2,695	—	120	8,882
Greenwich	2,277	1,221	670	5,926	1,730	12	248	230	5,787	123	5,442	—	242	23,858
Hackney	9,397	1,740	726	5,352	1,657	—	307	170	3,739	322	5,244	1	335	28,990
Hampstead	1,093	236	192	1,045	258	—	77	65	606	167	856	—	206	4,801
Holborn	11,215	1,087	726	6,798	1,895	91	222	187	4,042	244	9,843	—	310	36,660
Islington	3,426	1,448	699	5,265	1,143	—	414	372	3,599	127	6,634	—	484	23,616
Kensington	2,357	1,130	499	6,192	1,890	—	182	309	3,109	220	4,970	—	583	21,441
Lambeth	13,907	1,454	862	7,399	2,502	—	403	373	6,146	345	7,090	—	446	41,427
Lewisham	2,497	475	258	2,617	444	—	110	129	1,893	314	1,533	1	197	10,468
London, City of	6,157	259	572	7,631	2,326	101	68	197	1,607	231	3,757	—	1,184	24,090
Marylebone, St.	7,801	749	663	6,732	1,749	40	189	261	3,226	701	8,859	—	434	31,404
Mile End Old Town	5,496	491	298	2,505	726	—	166	166	1,696	277	3,082	—	107	15,010
Olave's, St.	2,094	930	766	5,758	2,092	79	228	239	4,426	311	4,450	—	238	21,611
Paddington	4,064	650	257	3,504	1,056	73	137	189	1,148	109	2,768	—	379	14,334
Pancras, St.	12,348	1,328	1,312	7,707	2,531	—	322	347	6,668	119	9,671	—	455	42,808
Poplar	6,359	876	473	5,198	1,235	—	254	268	4,896	138	6,309	—	201	26,257
Saviour's, St.	10,726	1,365	824	7,284	1,973	62	313	349	6,470	542	9,804	—	314	40,026
Shoreditch	6,813	672	477	4,535	1,265	10	202	201	2,558	488	4,194	—	194	21,609
Stepney	953	560	222	2,647	715	—	92	86	1,640	154	3,304	—	85	10,458
Strand	921	147	326	3,269	990	68	45	41	1,500	876	4,089	—	270	12,540
Wandsworth and Clapham	8,975	2,476	658	6,664	1,610	—	397	472	4,926	353	4,104	2	544	31,181
Westminster	2,307	206	201	2,161	620	—	41	36	1,468	—	2,107	—	255	9,402
Whitechapel	1,506	734	468	3,821	1,093	25	153	190	1,358	312	3,488	—	117	13,265
Woolwich	3,128	715	281	3,402	895	—	155	158	2,527	119	2,497	—	140	14,017
Gray's Inn	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55
TOTALS	153,163	26,608	15,065	143,186	40,888	799	5,942	6,379	95,009	12,609	145,400	4	9,575	654,627

No. 98.

STATEMENT showing, with respect to each **UNION** and separate **PARISH** in the **METROPOLIS**, the **RATEABLE VALUE**, **AMOUNT OF CONTRIBUTION ASSESSED**, **EXPENDITURE REPAYABLE**, and **NET AMOUNT CONTRIBUTED** or **RECEIVED** in respect of the Half Year ended at **LADY-DAY 1894.**

1. UNION, PARISH, OR PLACE.	2. Annual Rateable Value.	3. Amount of Contribution.	4. Expenditure Repayable.	5. Net Amount Contributed to Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.	6. Net Amount Received from Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.
	£	£	£	£	£
Bethnal Green, St. Matthew.	428,711	8,373	18,999	—	10,626
Camberwell, St. Giles	1,048,250	20,474	29,295	—	8,821
Chelsea, St. Luke	723,345	14,128	16,396	—	2,268
Fulham	1,033,310	20,182	20,451	—	269
George's, St.	2,601,050	50,802	27,634	23,168	—
George, St., in-the-East	191,881	3,748	13,642	—	9,894
Giles, St., in-the-Fields, & St. George, Bloomsbury.	420,890	8,220	8,882	—	662
Greenwich	832,324	16,256	23,858	—	7,602
Hackney	1,178,810	23,024	28,990	—	5,966
Hampstead, St. John	726,124	14,182	4,801	9,381	—
Holborn	1,105,187	21,586	36,660	—	15,074
Islington, St. Mary	1,700,465	33,212	23,616	9,596	—
Kensington, St. Mary Abbotts.	2,049,278	40,025	21,441	18,584	—
Lambeth, St. Mary	1,564,589	30,558	41,427	—	10,869
Lewisham	693,567	13,546	10,468	3,078	—
London, City of	4,199,426	82,020	24,090	57,930	—
Marylebone, St.	1,523,907	29,764	31,404	—	1,640
Mile End Old Town	376,205	7,348	15,010	—	7,662
Olave's, St.	837,996	16,367	21,611	—	5,244
Paddington	1,332,500	26,025	14,334	11,691	—
Pancras, St.	1,599,564	31,242	42,808	—	11,566
Poplar	707,100	13,811	26,257	—	12,446
Saviour's, St.	1,100,464	21,493	40,026	—	18,533
Shoreditch, St. Leonard-	681,449	13,309	21,609	—	8,300
Stepney	299,287	5,846	10,458	—	4,612
Strand	949,006	18,535	12,540	5,995	—
Wandsworth & Clapham	1,913,279	37,369	31,181	6,188	—
Westminster	899,215	17,563	9,402	8,161	—
Whitechapel	413,157	8,069	13,265	—	5,196
Woolwich	424,380	8,289	14,017	—	5,728
Lincoln's Inn	20,658	403	—	403	—
Gray's Inn	—	—	55	—	55
TOTALS	33,575,374	655,769	654,627	154,175	153,033

NOTE.—The following additional sums were paid to or by the Receiver in consequence of alterations in the totals of the Valuation Lists on which contributions in respect of previous half-years were assessed, viz.:—*Paid to Receiver:* St. George in the East, 181*l.* 18*s.* *Paid by Receiver:* St. George's, 482*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*; Greenwich, 187*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*; Holborn, 146*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*; Kensington, 158*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*; City of London, 379*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*

No. 99.

METROPOLITAN COMMON POOR FUND.—NET AMOUNTS RECEIVED from the FUND by UNIONS and PARISHES in respect of the Ten Years and a half ended at LADY-DAY 1878, and each of the parochial Years ended at LADY-DAY from 1879 TO 1894.

NAMES OF UNIONS AND PARISHES.	Ten Years and a half ended at Lady-day 1878.	PAROCHIAL YEAR ENDED LADY-DAY																TOTALS.
		1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.*	1894.*	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bethnal Green	181,690	19,256	19,400	20,465	21,669	21,434	22,688	25,193	20,891	20,394	21,821	21,845	25,910	18,893	25,614	22,833	25,136	535,132
Camberwell	18,492	4,547	4,750	3,843	4,021	3,496	2,989	2,277	3,616	2,538	3,024	3,721	7,788	9,880	10,988	9,615	17,920	113,505
Chelsea	32,668	6,883	6,901	7,756	8,599	5,453	8,644	10,052	6,695	7,865	6,773	6,789	5,407	4,451	3,752	4,169	2,810	135,667
Fulham	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	134
St. George-in-the-East	95,670	14,282	16,205	15,638	16,408	18,091	18,074	19,946	18,917	18,335	18,444	18,899	19,346	16,869	17,690	16,297	18,388	377,499
St. Giles & St. George	37,931	5,300	4,729	5,826	4,795	5,598	4,726	4,759	4,518	4,232	4,522	4,176	3,141	3,226	2,839	1,620	2,353	104,291
Greenwich	81,072	12,500	10,482	9,332	11,536	12,057	11,290	12,158	10,870	10,647	11,036	10,812	12,984	15,106	17,075	15,593	18,411	282,961
Hackney	3,813	—	—	—	—	128	898	5,408	2,994	2,747	3,996	4,462	5,421	3,110	5,562	7,946	6,337	52,822
Holborn	164,482	20,058	23,703	26,381	27,872	30,587	29,366	27,993	27,053	26,586	28,784	26,404	29,602	22,054	25,335	26,200	23,809	586,269
Lambeth	43,813	7,320	6,772	8,712	9,262	10,369	10,967	8,162	10,302	10,123	12,912	11,733	20,267	13,441	16,877	21,146	15,565	237,743
St. Marylebone	2,726	—	—	—	3,606	5,984	5,200	5,023	5,753	5,435	5,077	4,411	3,219	1,083	1,514	3,243	558	52,832
Mile End Old Town	42,058	5,401	6,236	6,752	7,689	8,256	10,100	12,085	9,573	9,461	10,463	10,562	12,390	10,807	14,060	14,833	13,146	203,872
St. Olave's	28,467	4,863	6,319	9,230	9,880	10,708	10,854	10,062	11,733	9,350	9,255	9,333	12,817	7,305	9,059	16,506	10,669	186,410
St. Pancras	67,222	6,912	4,698	2,948	1,110	1,477	8,027	10,922	12,173	11,202	11,680	13,326	14,226	13,678	16,001	18,950	17,830	232,382
Poplar	59,058	7,371	7,622	7,905	7,631	8,640	7,700	9,261	9,673	9,024	10,433	12,724	15,414	13,676	17,159	18,028	24,488	245,807
St. Saviour's	169,659	23,651	23,394	26,495	27,231	27,640	27,294	24,847	23,056	20,211	26,055	27,392	33,216	25,674	29,172	32,173	30,266	597,426
Shoreditch	103,869	10,172	10,861	11,291	13,931	13,274	12,781	14,225	11,639	11,564	12,686	11,736	15,544	10,121	13,723	11,633	16,947	305,997
Stepney	66,816	6,961	7,016	7,044	6,326	6,630	6,628	7,508	8,071	7,624	7,607	6,967	7,538	6,522	7,358	7,975	10,548	185,139
Strand	4,194	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,194
Whitechapel	98,479	12,652	12,772	13,073	13,098	13,384	12,982	13,267	11,308	10,135	10,810	10,632	12,079	9,305	11,620	11,305	12,801	289,702
Woolwich	55,024	8,499	8,552	8,680	10,547	10,092	9,518	9,412	8,433	7,595	7,511	7,055	8,697	6,548	7,561	10,585	8,959	193,268
Gray's Inn	14	20	—	38	—	—	90	27	—	52	25	24	23	—	36	21	55	428
	1,357,351	176,648	180,412	191,409	205,211	213,298	220,816	232,587	217,268	205,120	222,914	223,003	265,029	211,749	252,995	270,674	276,996	4,923,480

Note.—In the above Table the amounts received by Parishes added to or formed into Unions since Michaelmas 1867 have been dealt with as paid to the Unions in which they are now comprised.

* After adding or deducting, as the case may be, amounts received from or paid to the Fund in consequence of alterations in the totals of the Valuation Lists on which contributions in respect of previous years were assessed.

Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.—Net Amounts contributed to the Fund by Unions, Parishes, and Places in respect of the Ten Years and a half ended at Lady-day 1878, and each of the parochial Years ended at Lady-day from 1879 to 1894.

Names of Unions, Parishes, and Places.	Ten Years and a half ended at Lady-day 1878.	Parochial Year ended Lady-day																Totals.
		1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.†	1894.†	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Camberwell	2,189	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,189
Fulham	13,417	2,306	1,282	2,069	2,571	5,151	6,742	3,625	2,870	2,344	2,343	2,574	3,637	2,267	3,947	1,531	1,804	60,480
George's, St.	265,491	25,299	31,471	29,691	33,068	33,001	33,901	36,475	33,899	33,162	34,388	34,020	41,270	29,797	43,256	40,108	43,171	821,468
Giles, St., & St. George	885	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	885
Hackney	14,455	2,276	2,608	1,243	962	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,544
Hampstead	55,483	7,632	7,571	7,806	8,520	9,689	9,128	10,738	10,377	10,566	11,833	12,418	15,624	12,647	14,835	15,763	17,413	238,043
Holborn	2,092	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,092
Islington	84,726	10,904	11,358	13,140	13,805	13,086	11,693	9,995	9,681	10,974	11,636	11,976	13,289	12,477	11,104	12,652	11,125	273,621
Kensington	143,836	18,778	18,150	19,730	20,478	20,502	19,421	21,442	19,280	19,058	19,704	21,247	26,442	22,226	25,842	25,432	33,170	494,738
Lewisham	67,384	8,598	8,475	8,348	9,373	8,828	9,579	9,843	7,040	7,046	7,321	6,531	7,480	4,523	6,197	7,700	5,092	189,358
London, City of	384,641	61,079	60,278	64,066	69,801	71,968	73,730	81,377	73,943	74,758	82,887	83,223	98,321	81,919	96,535	101,904	108,313	1,668,745
Marylebone, St.	9,860	2,231	1,974	456	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,521
Paddington	178,571	19,720	19,937	19,573	22,052	21,863	22,152	23,843	20,317	16,614	18,104	19,188	22,309	18,377	20,655	23,211	20,381	506,867
Pancras, St.	296	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	296
Strand	20,523	5,425	5,075	6,209	7,732	7,417	8,462	9,771	9,521	9,153	8,397	7,616	9,030	5,046	7,826	8,009	9,891	145,103
Wandsworth and Clapham.	59,882	7,868	6,816	9,109	11,860	13,444	13,154	16,283	17,158	11,923	13,588	12,148	11,824	11,438	11,363	16,281	9,503	253,642
Westminster	46,149	5,778	5,661	8,347	9,337	8,974	11,041	12,192	10,542	10,902	11,977	12,226	14,885	12,615	14,883	14,878	15,831	226,218
Woolwich	2,136	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,136
The Charterhouse	1,022	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,022
Gray's Inn	*3,482	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,482
Inner Temple	*5,076	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,076
Middle Temple	*3,226	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,226
Lincoln's Inn	5,280	553	553	558	590	598	610	651	599	589	628	668	782	599	686	712	735	15,391
	1,370,102	178,447	181,209	190,347	210,149	214,521	219,613	236,235	215,227	207,089	222,806	223,835	264,893	213,931	257,129	268,181	276,429	4,950,143

Note.—In the above Table the amounts paid by Unions and Parishes added to or formed into Unions since Michaelmas 1867 have been dealt with as paid by the Unions in which they are now comprised.

* These amounts are for the period ended Michaelmas 1876; the subsequent payments being included in the Holborn and City of London Unions.

† After adding or deducting, as the case may be, amounts paid to or from the Fund in consequence of alterations in the totals of the Valuation Lists on which contributions in respect of previous years were assessed.

No. 101.

Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.—Items of Expenditure charged upon the **Fund** in respect of the Ten Years and a half ended at **Lady-day 1878**, and each of the parochial Years ended at **Lady-day** from **1879 to 1894.**

Items.	Ten Years and a half ended at Lady-day 1878.	Parochial Year ended Lady-day																Totals.
		1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894	
Paupers:—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Maintenance of— In-door Poor	1,336,856	200,440	207,682	213,626	217,263	228,390	230,373	234,956	242,487	248,811	265,636	268,333	267,455	263,933	262,277	269,047	283,206	5,240,771
Pauper Children	1,112,705	137,453	134,997	145,864	152,983	161,492	165,105	163,958	155,585	153,866	158,027	159,303	164,411	165,220	170,641	176,027	180,568	3,658,215
Insane Poor	1,807,843	168,807	167,660	181,762	200,220	214,958	217,317	215,973	201,006	196,972	202,205	194,780	310,966	120,906	254,016	255,489	265,751	5,176,631
School Fees for Out-door Pauper Children, under the Education Acts	5,852	1,717	1,739	1,837	1,921	2,004	1,922	1,709	1,732	1,834	1,826	1,891	1,707	1,692	1,209	14	14	30,620
Vagrants. — Expenses under Houseless Poor Acts	92,722	10,262	11,309	12,751	12,467	13,297	12,489	13,259	12,678	13,295	16,511	16,996	15,623	17,237	17,304	17,785	21,922	327,997
Medical Relief:—																		
Medicines and Medical and Surgical Appliances	83,753	9,361	9,507	10,528	10,056	9,689	10,726	10,600	10,302	10,395	11,614	11,566	22,588	12,606	14,780	16,313	15,909	280,293
Paid Officers:—																		
Salaries	1,264,474	156,121	162,232	165,620	171,907	177,704	181,911	188,277	193,373	200,887	210,170	215,396	254,723	226,810	232,742	240,949	248,501	4,401,797
Rations	211,904	37,003	39,136	40,972	43,318	45,774	47,030	49,173	51,311	53,547	69,221	70,948	72,187	74,230	76,276	79,268	82,837	1,144,125
Compensation for loss of office	26,543	3,689	3,551	3,522	3,473	3,762	3,389	3,294	3,238	3,035	2,858	2,510	2,304	2,066	1,875	1,557	1,642	72,808
Expenses of Ambulances	—	—	—	—	483	2,890	15,586	36,937	13,793	5,759	7,239	8,624	11,502	7,338	7,336	14,246	19,020	150,753
Maintenance of Persons suffering from Small-pox or Fevers	86,902	15,322	9,528	15,343	35,511	18,895	16,965	57,311	19,463	7,369	22,242	12,359	15,188	21,482	20,465	47,910	50,900	473,155
Registration Fees	104,376	10,838	10,987	10,980	10,939	11,020	10,989	11,111	10,864	11,049	10,931	10,743	11,193	10,613	11,739	11,126	11,314	280,862
Vaccination Fees and Expenses	98,084	11,541	11,320	12,196	16,466	12,954	12,891	15,371	13,468	13,079	12,880	12,694	12,549	12,346	12,376	12,272	13,431	305,918
Total	6,232,014	762,554	769,648	815,001	877,007	902,829	926,093	1,001,939	929,300	919,898	991,410	986,143	1,162,396	936,479	1,083,126	1,141,903	1,195,115	21,633,445

APPENDIX I.

Poor Law Officers.

No. 102.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of POOR LAW OFFICERS* in the several Unions, Parishes, &c. of England and Wales, and the Number of such Officers who RESIGNED on account of irregularities, or were DISMISSED during the Year ended the 31st December 1894.

No. of Officers.		Office.	Voluntary Resignation to avoid inquiry or dismissal.	Enforced Resignation.	Dismissal.	Total.
664		Clerk	–	–	–	–
270		Assistant Clerk	–	–	–	–
658		Treasurer	–	–	–	–
564	Workhouse, Infirmary, Asylum, or School.	Chaplain	–	1	–	1
824		Medical Officer (including Assistant Medical Officer)	–	–	–	–
42		Dispenser	1	–	–	1
766		Master, Steward, or Superintendent	7	4	4	15
780		Matron	–	3	1	4
261		Schoolmaster	–	3	1	4
405		Schoolmistress	1	–	2	3
623		Porter	1	1	14	16
3,239		Nurse or Attendant on Lunatics	5	5	27	37
631		Industrial Trainer	–	2	5	7
166		Superintendent of Labour	–	–	–	–
†3,594	District.	Medical Officer	–	3	–	3
73		Dispenser	–	–	–	–
1,521		Vaccination Officer	–	–	–	–
1,602		Relieving Officer	3	4	2	9
120		Assistant Relieving Officer	1	–	–	1
1,070		Collector of the Guardians	–	1	–	1
35		Pay Clerk or Out Relief Distributor or Storekeeper	–	–	–	–
163	Parish.	Vestry Clerk	–	–	–	–
2,036		Collector of Poor Rates (appointed under the Board's Orders)	5	–	2	7
‡280		Assistant Overseer	1	8	2	11
1,866		Other Officers and Assistants	–	–	7	7
22,253		Totals during the year 1894	25	35	67	127
		Totals during the year 1893	17	65	76	158

* Excluding all subordinate officers employed by the Guardians or Managers of whose appointments the approval of the Board is not required.

† Owing to several Medical Officers holding more than one appointment, and to a continual change taking place, this number rather represents so many Offices than individual Medical Officers.

‡ This is the total number of Assistant Overseers appointed under Orders of the Board. The number dismissed, &c., comprises the Assistant Overseers appointed under 59 Geo. III. c. 12. s. 7.

No. 103.

STATEMENT of the Number of Officers to whom **SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES** were awarded by Guardians of Unions, &c. during the year **1894.**

3 Clerks to Guardians.*	1 Attendant on Insane.
3 Chaplains.	2 District Medical Officers.‖
4 In-door Medical Officers.†	22 Relieving Officers.**
15 Masters.‡	1 Pay Clerk.
18 Matrons.	2 Vaccination Officers.††
4 Schoolmistresses.	1 Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.
3 Porters.§	4 Collectors of Poor Rates.
5 Industrial Trainers.	
21 Nurses.	

and 24 other Officers.

* Of these 2 were also Superintendent Registrars.
„ 1 was also Vestry Clerk.
„ 1 „ Clerk to the Rural Sanitary Authority.
† Of these 2 were also District Medical Officers.
‡ Of these 1 was also Schoolmaster.
§ Of these 1 „ Industrial Trainer.
‖ Of these 1 „ Medical Officer of Health.
** Of these 6 were also Vaccination Officers.
„ 5 „ School Attendance Officers.
„ 11 „ Collectors of Guardians.
„ 11 „ Registrars of Births and Deaths.
„ 2 „ Registrars of Marriages.
„ 7 „ Inquiry Officers.
†† Of these 1 was also Registrar of Births and Deaths.
„ 1 „ Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Total Salaries and Emoluments of 133 Officers, including a sum of 6,622*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*, being the estimated value of the board, lodging, &c. of the officers - - - - -	20,045	17	3
Amount of superannuation allowances granted -	8,285	6	9

APPENDIX J.

No. 104.

Formation of New Unions.

I.

Statement of Particulars with regard to the Saddleworth Union, which was formed by an Order of the Local Government Board dated the 19th day of November 1894, and declared to take effect from and after the appointed day as defined by Section 84 of the Local Government Act, 1894, that is to say, the 28th day of December 1894.

Parishes.		Population in 1891.
In the county of the West Riding of Yorkshire.	Saddleworth	12,999
	Uppermill	1,609
	Quickmere (Middle Division)	3,630
	Total	18,238

II.

Statement of Particulars with regard to the Stoke-upon-Trent Union, which was formed by an Order of the Local Government Board dated the 14th day of November 1894, and declared to take effect from and after the appointed day as defined by Section 84 of the Local Government Act, 1894, that is to say, the 28th day of December 1894.

Parishes.		Population in 1891.
County borough of Hanley	Hanley*	54,946
County of Stafford	Stoke-upon-Trent*	24,027
	Longton*	20,366
	Fenton	16,998
	Stoke Rural*	5,122
	Totals	121,459

* These parishes are divided by the Order into wards for election purposes.

III.

Statement of Particulars with regard to the Whittlesey Union, which was formed by an Order of the Local Government Board dated the 28th day of November 1894, and declared to take effect from and after the appointed day as defined by Section 84 of the Local Government Act, 1894, that is to say, the 28th day of December 1894.

Parishes.		Population in 1891.
In the county of the Isle of Ely	Whittlesey Urban	3,556
	Whittlesey Rural	2,789
	Totals	6,345

No. 105.

Formation of Out-Relief Unions.

No. I.

Statement of Particulars with regard to the Belvoir and Grantham Out-Relief Unions, which were formed by an Order of a Joint Committee of the County Councils of Leicester and The Parts of Kesteven, as confirmed by the Local Government Board by the Counties of Leicester and Parts of Kesteven (Grantham, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894, and declared to take effect from and after the appointed day as defined by Section 84 of the Local Government Act, 1894 (in this case 28th December 1894).

Belvoir Out-Relief Union.

	Parishes.	Population in 1891.
In the County of Leicester.	Belvoir	144
	Bottesford	1,286
	Croxton Kerrial	567
	Harston	159
In the County of Leicester.	Knipton	328
	Muston	290
	Redmile	417
	Total	3,191

Grantham Out-Relief Union.

	Parishes.	Population in 1891.
In the County of the Parts of Kesteven.	Ancaster	600
	Barrowby	817
	Basingthorpe	138
	Belton	193
	Bitchfield	161
	Boothby Pagnall	129
	Braceby	96
	Burton Coggles	236
	Carlton Scroop	231
	Colsterworth	894
	Denton	546
	Easton	170
	Grantham	5,715
	Grantham Grange	—
	Great Gonerby	1,053
	Great Ponton	456
	Gunby	162
In the County of the Parts of Kesteven.	Haceby	73
	Harlaxton	396
	Harrowby Within	208
	Harrowby Without	64
	Haydor	399
	Honington	183
	Hough-on-the-Hill	509
	Humby	170
	Ingoldsby	361
	Kiesby	67
	Lavington or Lenton	136
	Little Gonerby	3,257
	Little Ponton	216
	Londonthorpe	173
	Manthorpe	210
	New Somerby	1,464
	Normanton	143

GRANTHAM OUT-RELIEF UNION—*cont.*

Parishes.		Population in 1891.	Parishes.		Population in 1891.
In the County of the Parts of Kesteven.	North Stoke	115	In the County of the Parts of Kesteven.	Spitalgate Within	6,102
	North Witham	199		Spitalgate Without	144
	Old Somerby	201		Stainby	141
	Osgodby	49		Stroxton	101
	Pickworth	231		Welby	376
	Ropsley	597		Woolsthorpe	594
	Sapperton	53		Wyville cum Hungerton	125
	Skillington	369		Total	29,734
	South Stoke	136			
	South Witham	575			

No. II.

STATEMENT of PARTICULARS with regard to the KEYNSHAM and WARMLEY OUT-RELIEF UNIONS, which were formed by an Order of the Joint Committee of the County Councils of SOMERSET and GLOUCESTER, as confirmed by the Local Government Board by the Somerset and Gloucester (Keynsham) Confirmation Act, 1895, and declared to take effect from and after the 31st day of March 1895.

KEYNSHAM OUT-RELIEF UNION.

Parishes.		Population in 1891.	Parishes.		Population in 1891.
In the County of Somerset.	Brislington	1,771	In the County of Somerset.	Northstoke	178
	Burnet	68		Priston	213
	Compton Dando	324		Queen Charlton	110
	Corston	369		Saltford	405
	Kelston	188		Stanton Prior	95
	Keynsham	2,811		Whitchurch otherwise Felton	495
	Marksbury	234		Total	7,053
	Newton Saint Loe	392			

WARMLEY OUT-RELIEF UNION.

Parishes.		Population in 1891.	Parishes.		Population in 1891.
In the County of Gloucester.	Bitton	3,023	In the County of Gloucester.	Oldland	1,838
	Hanham Abbots	687		Siston	1,200
	Kingswood	9,114		Total	22,232
	Mangotsfield	6,370			

No. III.

STATEMENT of PARTICULARS with regard to the MALTON and NORTON OUT-RELIEF UNIONS, which were formed by an Order of a Joint Committee of the County Councils of the NORTH and EAST RIDINGS of YORKSHIRE, as confirmed by the Local Government Board by the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire (Malton) Confirmation Order, 1894, and declared to take effect from and after the appointed day as defined by Section 84 of the Local Government Act, 1894 (in this case 28th December 1894).

MALTON OUT-RELIEF UNION.

	Parishes.	Population in 1891.		Parishes.	Population in 1891.
In the County of the North Riding of Yorkshire.	Airyholme-with-Howthorp.	39	In the County of the North Riding of Yorkshire.	Holme, South	62
	Amotherby	270		Hovingham	565
	Appleton-le-Street	151		Huttons Ambo	392
	Barton-le-Street	177		Malton, New, St. Leonards	3,066
	Barton-le-Willows	207		Malton, New, St. Michael	
	Brawby	148		Malton, Old	1,844
	Broughton	97		Ryton	185
	Bulmer	214		Scackleton	158
	Butterwick	69		Sheriff Hutton-with-Cornbrough.	795
	Coneysthorpe	175		Slingsby	526
	Crambe	137		Stittenham	81
	Foston	91		Swinton	318
	Fryton	90		Terrington-with-Wiganthorpe.	592
	Ganthorpe	76		Thornton-le-Clay	274
	Habton, Great	126		Wath	14
	Habton, Little	50		Welburn	480
	Henderskelfe	108		Whitwell-on-the-Hill	213
	Hildenley	54		Total	11,844

NORTON OUT-RELIEF UNION.

	Parishes.	Population in 1891.		Parishes.	Population in 1891.
In the County of the East Riding of Yorkshire.	Acklam	282	In the County of the East Riding of Yorkshire.	Heslerton, West	226
	Birdsall	366		Howsham	199
	Burythorpe	227		Kenneythorpe	68
	Duggleby	183		Kirby Grindalythe	225
	Eddlethorpe	43		Kirkham	40
	Firby	23		Knapton	221
	Grimston, North	154		Langton	191
	Heslerton, East	220		Leavening	339

NORTON OUT-RELIEF UNION—*cont.*

Parishes.		Population in 1891.	Parishes.		Population in 1891.
In the County of the East Riding of Yorkshire.	Leppington	68	In the County of the East Riding of Yorkshire.	Thirkleby	41
	Mennethorpe	64		Thorpe Bassett	180
	Norton and Welham	3,683		Westow	315
	Raisthorpe and Burdale.	84		Wharram-le-Street	133
	Rillington	760		Wharram Percy	56
	Scagglethorpe	197		Wintringham	307
	Scampston	244		Yedingham	191
	Settrington	488		Total	9,818

No. IV.

STATEMENT of PARTICULARS with regard to the BISHOPTHORPE, ESCRICK, FLAXTON, and YORK OUT-RELIEF UNIONS, which were formed by an Order of a Joint Committee of the Councils of the Counties of the NORTH, EAST, and WEST RIDINGS of YORKSHIRE, and the COUNTY BOROUGH of YORK, as confirmed by the Local Government Board by the Yorkshire (Division of York Union, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894, and declared to take effect from and after the appointed day as defined by Section 84 of the Local Government Act, 1894 (in this case 28th December 1894).

BISHOPTHORPE OUT-RELIEF UNION.

Parishes.		Population in 1891.	Parishes.		Population in 1891.
In the County of the West Riding of Yorkshire.	Acaster Malbis	243	In the County of the West Riding of Yorkshire.	Dringhouses Without	537
	Askham Richard	212		Middlethorpe Without	128
	Bishopthorpe	426		Total	1,855
	Copmanthorpe	309			

ESCRICK OUT-RELIEF UNION.

Parishes.		Population in 1891.	Parishes.		Population in 1891.
In the County of the East Riding of Yorkshire.	Deighton	193	In the County of the East Riding of Yorkshire.	Langwith	52
	Dunnington	680		Naburn	566
	Elvington	357		Stamford Bridge, West, with Scoreby.	157
	Escrick	653		Stillingfleet with Moreby.	352
	Fulford Water	691		Thorganby with West Cottingwith.	370
	Grimston	64		Wheldrake	528
	Heslington	477		Total	5,272
	Kexby	132			

FLAXTON OUT-RELIEF UNION.

	Parishes.	Population in 1891.		Parishes.	Population in 1891.
In the County of the North Riding of Yorkshire.	Buttercrambe	169	In the County of the North Riding of Yorkshire.	Lillings Ambo	207
	Claxton	216		Murton	198
	Clifton Without	1,541		Osbaldwick	181
	Earswick	113		Rawcliffe	236
	Flaxton	325		Sand Hutton	225
	Gate Helmsley	194		Skelton	279
	Harton	123		Stockton-on-the-Forest	407
	Haxby	619		Strensall	470
	Helmsley, Upper	64		Towthorpe	202
	Heworth Without	206		Warthill	171
	Holtby	127		Wigginton	366
	Huntington	635		Total	7,274

YORK OUT-RELIEF UNION.

	Parishes.	Population in 1891.		Parishes.	Population in 1891.
In the County Borough of York.	All Saints, North Street.	1,241	In the County Borough of York.	St. Helen, Stonegate	406
	All Saints, Pavement	266		St. John, Delpike	296
	Clifton Within	6,229		St. John, Micklegate	571
	Davy Hall	8		St. Lawrence	2,979
	Dringhouses Within	110		St. Margaret	1,457
	Gate Fulford	6,885		St. Martin, Coney Street.	375
	Heworth Within	534		St. Martin-cum-Gregory.	645
	Holgate	1,073		St. Mary, Bishophill, Junior.	8,542
	Holy Trinity, Goodramgate.	285		St. Mary, Bishophill, Senior.	7,738
	Holy Trinity, King's Court, or Christ's Parish.	526		St. Mary, Castlegate	569
	Holy Trinity, Micklegate.	2,152		St. Maurice	5,709
	Middlethorpe Within	—		St. Michael-le-Belfrey	693
	Minster Yard, with Bedern.	601		St. Michael, Spurriergate.	345
	Mint Yard	102		St. Nicholas	1,743
	St. Andrew	293		St. Olave, Marygate	1,068
	St. Crux	625		St. Peter-the-Little	237
	St. Cuthbert, St. Helen-on-the-Walls, and All Saints, Peaseholme.	4,014		St. Peter-le-Willows	478
	St. Dennis	948		St. Sampson	529
	St. George	2,076		St. Saviour	1,646
	St. Giles	2,884		St. Wilfred	126
				Total	67,004

APPENDIX K.

Vaccination.

No. 106.

SUMMARY OF RETURNS from the Unions in England and Wales of the NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED and of the NUMBER RE-VACCINATED at the expense of the POOR RATES, during the Year ended 29th September 1894.

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Number of Unions.	Number of successful primary Vaccinations of Persons			Number of successful Re-vaccinations.	Total Number of Births registered during Year.
		Under One Year of Age.	One Year and upwards.	Total.		
1. THE METROPOLIS.						
London	30	45,319	5,756	51,075	4,981	129,851
2. SOUTH EASTERN.						
Surrey	11	6,067	381	6,448	336	14,962
Kent	26	10,894	800	11,694	606	22,001
Sussex	23	6,177	375	6,552	91	14,021
Southampton	26	8,151	307	8,458	323	18,216
Berks	12	4,104	146	4,250	124	7,144
Total	98	35,393	2,009	37,402	1,480	76,344
3. SOUTH MIDLAND.						
Middlesex	6	6,465	246	6,711	232	17,648
Hertford	12	3,008	101	3,109	68	5,650
Buckingham	7	2,444	60	2,504	12	4,581
Oxford	9	2,851	96	2,947	28	4,837
Northampton	12	2,082	192	2,274	14	9,321
Huntingdon	3	892	25	917	11	1,231
Bedford	6	876	15	891	15	4,470
Cambridge	9	3,358	132	3,490	38	5,275
Total	64	21,976	867	22,843	418	53,013
4. EASTERN.						
Essex	16	10,955	818	11,773	1,205	25,121
Suffolk	17	6,136	242	6,378	99	9,742
Norfolk	22	6,200	348	6,548	196	12,659
Total	55	23,291	1,408	24,699	1,500	47,522
5. SOUTH WESTERN.						
Wilts	17	3,868	128	3,996	38	6,824
Dorset	12	2,771	312	3,083	5	4,872
Devon	20	8,485	476	8,961	295	16,406
Cornwall	13	4,056	347	4,403	131	8,499
Somerset	17	6,430	772	7,202	441	14,189
Total	79	25,610	2,035	27,645	910	50,790

Vaccination.—Summary of Returns of the Number of Persons Vaccinated and of the Number Re-vaccinated, &c.—*continued.*

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Number of Unions.	Number of successful primary Vaccinations of Persons			Number of successful Re-vaccinations.	Total Number of Births registered during Year.
		Under One Year of Age.	One Year and upwards.	Total.		
6. West Midland.						
Gloucester	17	3,677	357	4,034	870	14,837
Hereford	8	1,900	76	1,976	112	3,030
Salop	15	4,152	165	4,317	60	6,948
Stafford	17	14,600	694	15,294	2,603	39,234
Worcester	11	5,720	429	6,149	594	12,494
Warwick	14	9,197	1,486	10,683	13,278	24,882
Total	82	39,246	3,207	42,453	17,517	101,425
7. North Midland.						
Leicester	11	1,303	348	1,651	1,802	12,097
Rutland	2	322	16	338	–	516
Lincoln	15	5,920	369	6,289	33	12,915
Nottingham	8	7,465	319	7,784	225	16,667
Derby	9	5,786	187	5,973	91	14,268
Total	45	26,796	1,239	22,035	2,151	56,463
8. North Western.						
Chester	12	8,441	296	8,737	69	21,597
Lancaster	30	38,747	1,931	40,678	2,584	126,311
Total	42	47,188	2,227	49,415	2,653	147,908
9. York.						
West Riding	35	24,150	1,542	25,692	816	75,854
East Riding	10	4,999	178	5,177	44	12,486
North Riding	17	4,892	249	5,141	96	10,224
Total	62	34,041	1,969	36,010	956	98,564
10. Northern.						
Durham	15	14,330	483	14,813	218	37,482
Northumberland	12	6,912	300	7,212	109	16,715
Cumberland	9	3,944	268	4,212	55	7,986
Westmorland	3	850	29	879	4	1,598
Total	39	26,036	1,080	27,116	386	63,781
11. Welsh.						
Monmouth	6	5,331	231	5,562	35	9,585
South Wales	27	23,912	843	24,755	743	36,707
North Wales	19	7,649	460	8,109	173	12,221
Total	52	36,892	1,534	38,426	951	58,513
Total of England and Wales	648	355,788	23,331	379,119	33,903	884,174

No. 107.

Number of Persons Vaccinated in England and Wales, at the expense of the Poor Rates, from 1852 to 1894.

Years ended 29th September.	Number of registered Births.	Number of Persons successfully vaccinated at the expense of the Poor Rates.	Rate per Cent. of the Number successfully vaccinated, on the Number of Births.
1852	601,839	397,128	66·0
1853	601,223	366,593	61·0
1854	623,699	677,886	108·7
1855	623,181	448,519	72·0
1856	640,840	422,281	65·9
1857	649,963	411,268	63·3
1858	654,914	455,004	69·5
1859	669,834	445,020	66·4
1860	689,060	485,927	70·5
1861	685,646	425,739	62·1
1862	702,181	437,693	62·3
1863	720,660	646,464	89·7
1864	739,236	529,479	71·6
1865	742,680	578,583	77·9
1866	743,859	454,885	61·0
1867	766,635	490,598	64·0
1868	771,905	513,042	66·5
1869	779,039	524,143	67·3
1870	785,775	472,881	60·0
1871	792,663	693,104	87·4
1872	810,291	669,320	82·6

Note.—Up to the year 1872, inclusive, there was no separation in the public returns of primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations. The number of persons successfully vaccinated, therefore, as given in the above Table, includes the successful re-vaccinations performed at the expense of the Poor Rates. In the following Table, the numbers of primary vaccinations are shown separately for the years 1873 to 1894 :—

Years ended 29th September.	Number of registered Births.	Number of successful primary Public Vaccinations, performed at the expense of the Poor Rates.		Rate per Cent. of successful primary Public Vaccinations to Births.		Number of successful Re-vaccinations.
		At all Ages.	Under One Year of Age.	At all Ages.	Under One Year of Age.	
1873	832,255	501,189	469,538	60·2	56·4	—
1874	845,286	493,285	470,256	58·4	55·6	—
1875	853,049	498,952	475,539	58·5	55·7	—
1876	881,518	506,587	486,031	57·5	55·1	—
1877	881,897	529,376	498,577	60·0	56·5	—
1878	892,823	513,575	494,028	57·5	55·3	—
1879	884,995	519,715	500,646	58·7	56·6	—
1880	889,893	513,283	494,942	57·7	55·6	—
1881	874,474	533,005	501,125	61·0	57·3	—
1882	880,026	516,340	495,374	58·1	55·8	—
1883	892,524	511,544	495,056	57·3	55·5	—
1884	896,179	504,335	483,742	56·3	54·0	29,273
1885	899,776	510,719	489,815	56·8	54·4	35,450
1886	906,819	498,039	480,306	54·9	53·0	14,166
1887	885,860	477,393	457,301	53·9	51·6	7,254
1888	880,329	474,857	450,069	53·9	51·1	47,617
1889	885,005	443,637	427,422	50·1	48·3	4,306
1890	883,647	428,769	412,388	48·5	46·7	4,337
1891	898,573	404,351	388.285	45·0	43·2	5,015
1892	901,459	394,740	375,634	43·8	41·7	8,817
1893	912,325	393,451	369,627	43·1	40·5	47,557
1894	884,174	379,119	355,788	42·9	40·2	33,903

No. 108.

Digest of the Vaccination Officers' Returns (made up to the 31st January, 1894) with regard to Children whose Births were registered in the Year 1892.

The following is the twenty-first annual return under the Vaccination Act, 1871. Of 890,695 births returned to the Board by the several Vaccination Officers in England and Wales as registered during the year 1892, the number which by the 31st January, 1894, had been registered as successfully vaccinated was 663,657 (being 74·5 per cent. of the whole), and the number registered as having died unvaccinated was 92,490 (or 10·4 per cent. of the whole). Of the remaining 134,548 children, 1,983 (or 0·2 per cent. of the whole) had been registered as insusceptible of vaccination; 26 (or 0·003 per cent.) as having contracted small-pox before they could be vaccinated; 13,278 (or 1·5 per cent.) as having their vaccination postponed by medical certificate; leaving 119.261 (or 13·4 per cent.) as "removed," "not to be traced," or otherwise unaccounted for. If from the 890,695 births returned by these officers deduction be first made of the deaths that took place before vaccination, it appears that of the surviving 798,205 children, there were registered at the time of the return 83·1 per cent. as successfully vaccinated; 0·3 per cent. as either insusceptible of vaccination, or as having had small-pox; and 1·7 per cent. as under medical certificate of postponement; leaving 14·9 per cent. as at that time still unaccounted for as regards vaccination.

The proportion of cases unaccounted for in the metropolitan returns for 1892 is 18·4 per cent.; in the provincial returns, 14·3. Of the registered births of the twenty-one years 1872–92, the proportion not finally accounted for in regard to vaccination in each year respectively has been as follows:

	Metropolis.	Rest of England.
1872	8·8	4·5
1873	8·7	4·2
1874	8·8	4·1
1875	9·3	3·8
1876	6·5	4·0
1877	7·1	4·1
1878	7·1	4·3
1879	7·8	4·5
1880	7·0	4·5
1881	5·7	4·3
1882	6·6	4·5
1883	6·5	4·9
1884	6·8	5·3
1885	7·0	5·5
1886	7·8	6·1
1887	9·0	6·7
1888	10·3	8·2
1889	11·6	9·6
1890	13·9	10·9
1891	16·4	12·9
1892	18·4	14·3

In 1892 the proportion of cases unaccounted for, after deduction of the postponed cases, in the Metropolis and in the rest of England, was 16·9 and 12·8 per cent. respectively.

—	Returns, 1892.							
	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Died; unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Remaining.	Children not finally accounted for (including cases postponed) per cent. of births.
ENGLAND & WALES - -	890,695	663,657	1,983	26	92,490	13,278	119,261	14·9
Ditto (excluding Metropolitan Unions).	758,358	568,964	1,555	20	79,574	11,409	96,836	14·3
METROPOLITAN UNIONS -	132,337	94,693	428	6	12,916	1,869	22,425	18·4
COUNTIES.								
ENGLAND:								
Bedford - - - -	4,450	1,710	5	..	486	53	2,196	50·5
Berks - - - -	7,201	5,939	6	..	614	154	488	8·9
Bucks - - - -	4,759	3,877	6	..	422	47	407	9·5
Cambridge - - -	5,279	4,478	11	..	496	128	166	5·6
Chester - - - -	21,426	17,944	34	..	2,223	317	908	5·7
Cornwall - - -	8,572	6,175	17	..	936	132	1,312	16·8
Cumberland - - -	8,252	6,655	7	..	771	217	602	9·9
Derby - - - -	14,529	10,243	23	..	1,632	160	2,471	18·1
Devon - - - -	16,604	13,882	29	..	1,432	270	991	7·6
Dorset - - - -	4,852	3,875	6	..	397	69	505	11·8
Durham - - - -	38,352	30,106	65	..	4,218	535	3,428	10·3
Essex - - - -	24,988	18,561	90	1	2,306	524	3,506	16·1
Gloucester - - -	15,258	10,106	28	..	1,507	311	3,306	23·7
Hereford - - -	2,894	2,461	2	..	239	58	134	6·6
Herts - - - -	6,924	5,477	14	1	524	77	831	13·1
Huntingdon - - -	1,306	1,139	..	..	125	10	32	3·2
Kent (extra-metropolitan) -	22,567	18,108	51	2	2,057	324	2,025	10·4
Lancaster - - -	130,783	95,766	303	1	15,244	1,931	17,538	14·9
Leicester - - -	12,199	2,431	2	..	1,756	34	7,976	65·7
Lincoln - - - -	13,126	10,208	42	..	1,390	321	1,165	11·3
Middlesex (ex.-metropolitan)	16,286	12,664	85	..	1,369	201	1,967	13·3
Monmouth - - -	10,046	8,178	9	..	940	286	633	9·1
Norfolk - - -	12,833	8,473	11	..	1,429	166	2,754	22·8
Northampton - - -	9,488	3,164	3	..	1,073	83	5,165	55·3
Northumberland - -	17,180	13,567	35	..	1,927	415	1,236	9·6
Nottingham - - -	16,697	12,326	32	..	1,897	283	2,159	14·6
Oxford - - - -	5,062	3,778	18	..	425	54	787	16·6
Rutland - - - -	540	494	2	..	28	4	12	3·0
Salop - - - -	6,777	5,758	12	..	575	89	343	6·4
Somerset - - -	13,953	10,366	23	..	1,252	376	1,936	16·6
Southampton - - -	18,925	15,923	49	..	1,593	251	1,109	7·2
Stafford - - - -	33,992	25,540	61	5	3,968	626	3,792	13·0
Suffolk - - - -	9,880	8,092	18	..	859	183	728	9·2
Surrey (extra-metropolitan) -	14,960	11,647	43	..	1,257	355	1,658	13·5
Sussex - - - -	5,369	4,421	8	..	428	79	433	9·5
Warwick - - -	25,459	18,191	57	3	2,837	256	4,115	17·2
Westmorland - - -	1,685	1,504	1	..	119	14	47	3·6
Wilts - - - -	6,925	5,432	9	..	558	226	700	13·4
Worcester - - -	18,489	14,972	36	1	1,914	231	1,335	8·5
York, East Riding - -	12,764	10,366	39	..	1,420	122	817	7·4
York, North Riding - -	10,640	8,645	17	2	1,152	135	689	7·7
York, West Riding - -	76,634	54,558	189	4	8,626	705	12,552	17·3
WALES:								
Anglesey- - - -	849	752	..	..	67	2	28	3·5
Brecknock - - -	1,528	1,280	..	..	148	40	60	6·5
Cardigan - - -	1,575	1,349	1	..	143	32	50	5·2
Carmarthen - - -	4,175	3,562	1	..	382	31	199	5·5
Carnarvon - - -	3,066	2,436	8	..	314	36	222	8·4
Denbigh - - -	2,799	2,423	4	..	271	38	63	3·6
Flint - - - -	2,365	2,012	1	..	235	45	72	4·9
Glamorgan - - -	27,055	22,818	39	..	3,041	253	904	4·3
Merioneth - - -	1,644	1,416	2	..	156	41	29	4·3
Montgomery - - -	1,671	1,461	..	..	133	30	47	4·6
Pembroke - - -	2,298	1,931	1	..	219	48	99	6·4
Radnor - - - -	428	274	..	..	44	1	109	25·7

Details for each union will be given in the Report of the Board's Medical Officer, which will be published as a supplement to this Report.

No. 109.

Inspection of Public Vaccination.

List (alphabetically arranged) of 227 Unions inspected during the Year 1894, with reference to the Proceedings under the Vaccination Acts, 1867 and 1871, and an Account of the Awards certified by the Board as payable to the respective Public Vaccinators out of County Funds.

Union.	No. of Vaccination Districts in the Union.	No. of Public Vaccinators recommended for Award.	Range of Awards in each Union. Minimum.	Range of Awards in each Union. Maximum.	Total Sum awarded in each Union.	Medical Inspector.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aberayron	2	2	11 6 0	12 2 0	23 8 0	Mr. Evans.
Aberystwith	4	3	10 0 0	16 6 0	42 5 0	Do.
Albans, St.	5	3	2 7 0	10 4 0	20 11 0	Mr. Royle.
Alnwick	7	5	1 4 0	15 0 0	29 9 0	Dr. Wilson.
Alston-with-Garrigill	2	1	..	..	4 8 0	„ Horne.
Anglesey	3	3	9 14 0	19 15 0	42 8 0	Mr. Evans.
Ashbourne	6	5	1 17 0	22 13 0	45 6 0	„ Royle.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	5	3	7 12 0	8 16 0	24 16 0	Dr. Fletcher.
Ashford, East	6	5	2 10 0	7 16 0	26 13 0	„ Sweeting.
Ashford, West	4	4	2 13 0	18 0 0	36 16 0	Do.
Ashton-under-Lyne	12	4	0 19 0	16 10 0	31 4 0	Dr. Wilson.
Axbridge	11	8	1 4 0	5 16 0	24 2 0	„ Horne.
Axminster	12	6	1 1 0	4 14 0	17 13 0	Mr. Royle.
Aylesbury	8	7	3 11 0	21 8 0	50 6 0	Do.
Aysgarth	2	1	..	..	4 4 0	Dr. Horne.
Bakewell	8	7	3 1 0	15 0 0	66 19 0	Mr. Royle.
Barnsley	6	5	14 18 0	60 4 0	157 1 0	Dr. Horne.
Barnstaple	10	7	0 14 0	24 17 0	62 18 0	Mr. Royle.
Barrow-in-Furness	1	1	..	..	173 7 0	Mr. Evans.
Barton-upon-Irwell	7	5	4 10 0	44 4 0	122 12 0	Do.
Bath	5	4	2 4 0	18 11 0	38 19 0	Dr. Horne.
Bedale	4	3	2 11 0	5 5 0	12 13 0	Do.
Bedminster	9	3	3 17 0	19 8 0	27 11 0	Do.
Belford	2	1	..	..	5 7 0	Dr. Wilson.
Bellingham	6	4	1 6 0	2 6 0	7 3 0	Do.
Belper	9	4	6 14 0	40 16 0	94 2 0	Mr. Royle.
Berkhampstead	3	3	6 3 0	14 17 0	28 16 0	Do.
Berwick-on-Tweed	3	..	..	..	..	Dr. Wilson.
Bideford	6	6	0 16 0	16 19 0	41 0 0	Mr. Royle.
Billericay	4	4	2 9 0	16 16 0	32 15 0	Dr. Bulstrode.
Birkenhead	3	1	..	..	16 10 0	„ Horne.
Birmingham	1	1	..	..	164 3 0	„ Airy.
Bishop Stortford	7	6	1 19 0	10 4 0	28 3 0	Mr. Royle.
Blackburn	9	7	4 18 0	56 13 0	132 13 0	„ Evans.
Blean	4	4	4 4 0	13 0 0	36 6 0	Dr. Sweeting.
Blofield	3	3	1 5 0	11 3 0	18 11 0	„ Airy.
Bootle	3	1	..	..	4 19 0	„ Horne.
Brampton	1	..	..	..	..	Do.
Brecknock	3	3	7 5 0	18 18 0	36 2 0	Mr. Evans.
Brentford	9	8	9 16 0	37 6 0	180 6 0	„ Royle.
Bridge	5	3	3 6 0	9 18 0	19 7 0	Dr. Sweeting.
Bridgewater	10	5	2 4 0	8 15 0	21 17 0	„ Horne.
Bristol	1	1	..	..	8 18 0	„ Airy.
Bromley	7	5	2 19 0	23 2 0	56 2 0	„ Sweeting.
Buckingham	3	2	5 0 0	9 12 0	14 12 0	Mr. Royle.
Builth	1	..	..	..	..	Mr. Evans.
Bury	6	5	3 11 0	17 7 0	57 1 0	Do.

Union.	No. of Vaccination Districts in the Union.	No. of Public Vaccinators recommended for Award.	Range of Awards in each Union. Minimum. £ s. d.	Range of Awards in each Union. Maximum. £ s. d.	Total Sum awarded in each Union. £ s. d.	Medical Inspector.
*Camberwell	5	1	..	..	55 5 0	Dr. Sweeting.
Canterbury	1	1	..	..	26 19 0	Do.
Cardigan	3	2	11 3 0	11 13 0	22 16 0	Mr. Evans.
Carlisle	5	3	3 0 0	54 8 0	61 16 0	Dr. Horne.
Carmarthen	6	5	9 1 0	23 2 0	71 18 0	Mr. Evans.
Castle Ward	7	2	5 9 0	31 4 0	36 13 0	Dr. Wilson.
Chapel-en-le-Frith	3	3	5 13 0	22 0 0	45 5 0	Mr. Royle.
Chard	7	6	2 12 0	11 3 0	40 8 0	Dr. Horne.
Chelmsford	9	7	3 5 0	13 16 0	53 12 0	„ Bulstrode.
Chertsey	5	5	2 12 0	18 6 0	52 5 0	Mr. Royle.
Chester	3	1	..	..	68 11 0	Dr. Horne.
Chesterfield	11	11	9 5 0	53 12 0	328 17 0	Mr. Royle.
Chorlton	13	12	1 11 0	50 9 0	261 11 0	„ Evans.
Clutton	5	2	3 12 0	12 1 0	15 13 0	Dr. Horne.
Cockermouth	5	4	4 1 0	40 9 0	92 2 0	Do.
Colchester	1	1	..	..	47 0 0	Dr. Bulstrode.
Congleton	3	2	7 15 0	35 19 0	43 14 0	Dr. Horne.
Coventry	1	1	..	..	1 15 0	„ Airy.
Cranbrook	6	3	3 1 0	4 2 0	10 4 0	„ Sweeting.
Crediton	11	7	1 15 0	12 0 0	38 4 0	Mr. Royle.
Crickhowell	2	2	8 6 0	61 3 0	69 9 0	„ Evans.
Croydon	6	5	5 17 0	104 11 0	170 6 0	„ Royle.
Dartford	6	3	20 17 0	38 2 0	84 7 0	Dr. Sweeting.
Derby	2	..	..	..	..	Mr. Royle.
Dorking	4	2	6 6 0	9 9 0	15 15 0	Do.
Dover	4	3	1 16 0	34 16 0	41 12 0	Dr. Sweeting.
Dulverton	3	2	1 0 0	1 3 0	2 3 0	„ Horne.
Eastry	7	6	2 5 0	23 18 0	59 11 0	Dr. Sweeting.
East Stonehouse	1	1	..	..	17 6 0	Mr. Royle.
East Ward	6	1	..	..	4 11 0	Dr. Horne.
Ecclesall Bierlow	3	3	6 5 0	56 9 0	118 16 0	Do.
Edmonton	14	10	1 3 0	48 1 0	186 19 0	Mr. Royle.
Elham	5	4	6 14 0	26 17 0	55 3 0	Dr. Sweeting.
Epping	8	5	3 18 0	10 10 0	32 17 0	„ Bulstrode.
Epsom	9	4	2 2 0	7 13 0	16 8 0	Mr. Royle.
Eton	8	6	0 19 0	18 12 0	47 9 0	Do.
Exeter	1	1	..	..	15 17 0	Dr. Airy.
Farnham	7	5	1 1 0	35 4 0	63 5 0	Mr. Royle.
Faversham	4	1	..	..	40 7 0	Dr. Sweeting.
Flegg, East and West	4	..	..	..	..	„ Airy.
Frome	5	2	5 8 0	5 10 0	10 18 0	„ Horne.
Fulham	3	3	78 14 0	98 3 0	268 15 0	„ Sweeting.
George's, St.	4	4	1 13 0	47 6 0	80 7 0	Dr. Sweeting.
Giles, St., and St. George, Bloomsbury.	1	1	..	..	19 0 0	Do.
Glendale	6	3	0 14 0	8 3 0	10 10 0	Dr. Wilson.
Glossop	1	1	..	..	21 13 0	Mr. Royle.
Godstone	5	4	7 0 0	11 17 0	35 15 0	Do.
Gravesend and Milton	1	1	..	..	21 0 0	Dr. Sweeting.
Greenwich	2	2	49 14 0	103 8 0	153 2 0	Do.
Guildford	9	5	2 8 0	20 10 0	56 15 0	Mr. Royle.
Halifax	9	6	0 14 0	6 2 0	16 4 0	Dr. Horne.
Haltwhistle	4	2	0 8 0	2 1 0	2 9 0	„ Wilson.
Hambledon	5	5	3 0 0	15 17 0	43 6 0	Mr. Royle.
Hatfield	3	1	..	..	6 19 0	Do.
Haverfordwest	4	1	..	..	18 9 0	Mr. Evans.
Hay	3	3	4 19 0	7 18 0	18 10 0	Do.
Hayfield	1	1	..	..	31 5 0	Mr. Royle.
Hemel Hempstead	4	3	4 1 0	10 0 0	20 6 0	Do.
Hendon	6	4	3 3 0	74 16 0	114 11 0	Do.
Hexham	11	4	2 15 0	3 12 0	13 3 0	Dr. Wilson.

* Inspected in 1893.

Union.	No. of Vaccination Districts in the Union.	No. of Public Vaccinators recommended for Award.	Range of Awards in each Union.		Total Sum awarded in each Union.	Medical Inspector
			Minimum.	Maximum.		
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Hinckley	5	3	1 0 0	4 13 0	11 15 0	Dr. Fletcher.
Holborn	5	3	18 1 0	30 9 0	73 17 0	„ Sweeting.
Hollingbourn	6	4	3 0 0	4 13 0	14 17 0	Do.
Holsworthy	5	2	4 7 0	5 1 0	9 8 0	Dr. Horne.
Holyhead	3	2	12 9 0	18 2 0	30 11 0	Mr. Evans.
Honiton	12	6	1 15 0	12 9 0	36 7 0	„ Royle.
Hoo	1	..	..	..	..	Dr. Sweeting.
Kendal	9	5	2 3 0	5 14 0	20 5 0	Dr. Horne.
Kensington	2	2	15 0 0	104 19 0	119 19 0	„ Sweeting.
Keynsham	1	1	..	..	58 11 0	„ Horne.
Kingsbridge	7	5	4 1 0	13 13 0	36 8 0	Mr. Royle.
Kingston-on-Thames	11	6	1 8 0	39 7 0	65 9 0	Do.
Knighton	5	2	2 16 0	4 17 0	7 13 0	Mr. Evans.
Lampeter	2	2	8 13 0	13 14 0	22 7 0	Mr. Evans.
Lancaster	5	2	3 8 0	66 19 0	90 17 0	Do.
Langport	6	3	1 4 0	8 6 0	14 2 0	Dr. Horne.
Lexden and Winstree	10	8	3 3 0	10 16 0	40 16 0	„ Bulstrode.
Leyburn	6	2	1 18 0	4 4 0	6 2 0	Dr. Horne.
Liverpool	3	2	18 16 0	59 8 0	78 4 0	„ Sweeting.
Llandilo Fawr	5	4	5 15 0	16 0 0	35 14 0	Mr. Evans.
Llandovery	2	2	10 0 0	16 5 0	26 5 0	Do.
Llanelly	3	3	24 14 0	117 13 0	170 7 0	Do.
Loddon and Clavering	4	3	2 17 0	8 11 0	16 15 0	Dr. Airy.
Longtown	2	1	..	..	8 15 0	„ Horne.
Lunesdale	4	3	2 1 0	4 4 0	8 17 0	Mr. Evans.
Lutterworth	6	3	3 4 0	8 6 0	16 10 0	Dr. Fletcher.
Macclesfield	5	4	4 7 0	69 4 0	101 11 0	Dr. Horne.
Maidstone	5	4	7 2 0	33 10 0	61 10 0	„ Sweeting.
Maldon	8	6	2 4 0	11 5 0	37 15 0	„ Bulstrode.
Malling	5	3	10 11 0	14 2 0	38 12 0	„ Sweeting.
Manchester	3	3	23 0 0	50 10 0	115 12 0	Do.
Market Bosworth	6	4	0 16 0	13 11 0	27 6 0	Dr. Fletcher.
Market Harborough	5	1	..	..	0 4 0	Do.
Medway	3	2	32 14 0	50 14 0	83 8 0	Dr. Sweeting.
Melton Mowbray	7	4	1 3 0	2 10 0	6 11 0	„ Fletcher.
Milton	2	2	16 3 0	42 1 0	58 4 0	„ Sweeting.
Morpeth	9	3	2 18 0	24 13 0	35 5 0	„ Wilson.
Nantwich	7	3	5 5 0	17 5 0	29 0 0	Dr. Horne.
Narberth	4	4	10 7 0	14 2 0	49 19 0	Mr. Evans.
Newcastle-in-Emlyn	3	2	12 9 0	20 19 0	33 8 0	Do.
Newcastle-on-Tyne	3	4	23 18 0	61 13 0	151 5 0	Dr. Airy.
Newport Pagnell	10	6	1 8 0	11 3 0	35 6 0	Mr. Royle.
Newton Abbot	12	6	3 19 0	26 19 0	63 8 0	Dr. Horne.
North Bierley	14	6	2 17 0	11 3 0	44 4 0	Do.
Northwich	5	4	29 6 0	48 16 0	149 4 0	Do.
Norwich	2	1	..	..	21 18 0	Dr. Airy.
Oakham	3	3	3 9 0	12 0 0	19 3 0	Dr. Bulstrode.
Okehampton	6	4	2 5 0	11 9 0	24 9 0	„ Horne.
Olave, St.	3	3	23 5 0	55 1 0	125 17 0	„ Sweeting.
Oldham	6	3	0 17 0	1 16 0	3 19 0	Mr. Evans.
Ongar	4	3	3 16 0	5 17 0	14 12 0	Dr. Bulstrode.
Orsett	5	4	4 2 0	13 14 0	36 1 0	Do.
Paddington	1	1	..	..	94 1 0	Dr. Sweeting.
Pembroke	6	4	6 18 0	26 17 0	58 15 0	Mr. Evans.
Penistone	3	3	4 0 0	17 5 0	28 13 0	Dr. Horne.
Penrith	6	4	2 3 0	5 1 0	15 19 0	Do.
Plymouth	1	1	..	..	47 1 0	Do.
Plympton St. Mary	5	3	7 3 0	9 2 0	23 19 0	Do.
Pontardawe	2	2	43 14 0	50 17 0	94 11 0	Mr. Evans.
Poplar	4	4	26 19 0	110 11 0	252 14 0	Dr. Sweeting.
Prescot	6	3	6 8 0	119 4 0	192 11 0	Mr. Thompson.
Prestwich	6	4	6 11 0	71 12 0	169 4 0	Dr. Wilson.

Union.	No. of Vaccination Districts in the Union.	No. of Public Vaccinators recommended for Award.	Range of Awards in each Union. Minimum. £ s. d.	Range of Awards in each Union. Maximum. £ s. d.	Total Sum awarded in each Union. £ s. d.	Medical Inspector.
Reeth	2	2	3 16 0	5 2 0	8 18 0	Dr. Horne.
Reigate	4	3	2 18 0	13 14 0	22 1 0	Mr. Royle.
Rhayader	2	1	..	..	9 16 0	„ Evans.
Richmond (Surrey)	3	2	5 17 0	39 0 0	44 17 0	„ Royle.
Richmond (Yorks)	5	4	2 11 0	9 19 0	22 14 0	Dr. Horne.
Rochdale	6	3	2 11 0	72 3 0	88 0 0	Mr. Evans.
Rochford	6	4	3 1 0	16 10 0	32 6 0	Dr. Bulstrode.
Romford	6	4	1 16 0	29 2 0	72 0 0	Do.
Romney Marsh	3	3	0 13 0	6 18 0	12 16 0	Dr. Sweeting.
Rothbury	6	3	0 6 0	3 6 0	6 1 0	„ Wilson.
Rotherham	8	4	4 1 0	24 18 0	46 16 0	„ Horne.
Runcorn	4	2	7 17 0	55 9 0	63 6 0	Do.
Salford	4	2	11 9 0	39 12 0	51 1 0	Dr. Sweeting.
Saviour, St.	5	5	35 19 0	66 0 0	282 8 0	Do.
Settle	4	2	7 12 0	9 9 0	17 1 0	Dr. Horne.
Sevenoaks	6	5	3 15 0	9 7 0	35 14 0	„ Sweeting.
Shardlow	8	7	5 15 0	55 1 0	129 7 0	Mr. Royle.
Sheppey	2	2	8 2 0	29 2 0	37 4 0	Dr. Sweeting.
Shepton Mallet	5	1	..	..	1 11 0	„ Horne.
South Molton	9	4	4 15 0	10 7 0	26 12 0	Mr. Royle.
Staines	7	4	2 3 0	11 2 0	26 6 0	Do.
Stepney	1	1	..	..	78 18 0	Dr. Sweeting.
Stoke Damerel	2	2	28 12 0	31 5 0	59 17 0	Mr. Royle.
Strand	1	1	..	..	13 16 0	Dr. Sweeting.
Strood	2	2	30 13 0	52 4 0	82 17 0	Do.
Swansea	5	5	35 9 0	106 3 0	374 18 0	Mr. Evans.
Tarvin	3	3	8 7 0	16 4 0	39 13 0	Dr. Horne.
Taunton	7	4	4 6 0	8 12 0	24 4 0	Do.
Tavistock	8	5	3 16 0	17 3 0	37 11 0	Do.
Tendring	9	7	1 15 0	21 9 0	59 8 0	Dr. Copeman.
Tenterden	6	3	1 5 0	3 8 0	7 12 0	„ Sweeting.
Thanet, Isle of	4	3	9 4 0	32 10 0	51 10 0	Do.
Thomas, St.	15	14	0 17 0	24 13 0	88 15 0	Mr. Royle.
Tiverton	13	8	0 16 0	9 15 0	34 10 0	Do.
Tonbridge	6	4	5 4 0	10 15 0	31 5 0	Dr. Sweeting.
Torrington	5	5	4 4 0	11 16 0	31 16 0	Mr. Royle.
Totnes	13	6	1 17 0	18 1 0	43 1 0	Dr. Horne.
Toxteth Park	2	2	21 16 0	39 15 0	61 11 0	„ Sweeting.
Tregaron	2	2	6 4 0	17 11 0	23 15 0	Mr. Evans.
Tynemouth	7	4	15 8 0	46 16 0	125 6 0	Dr. Wilson.
Ulverston	7	7	4 10 0	26 14 0	83 1 0	Mr. Evans.
Uppingham	4	1	..	..	8 14 0	Dr. Bulstrode.
Uxbridge	7	6	2 2 0	13 15 0	44 0 0	Mr. Royle.
Wellington (Som.)	5	3	4 8 0	9 13 0	19 3 0	Dr. Horne.
Wells	4	3	5 18 0	9 16 0	24 15 0	Do.
Welwyn	1	1	..	..	3 1 0	Mr. Royle.
West Derby	7	6	14 7 0	89 17 0	251 5 0	Dr. Sweeting.
Westminster	1	..	..	..	..	Do.
West Ward	4	3	2 8 0	3 0 0	7 18 0	Dr. Horne.
Whitechapel	1	1	..	..	197 1 0	„ Sweeting.
Whitehaven	6	5	21 16 0	44 2 0	141 7 0	„ Horne.
Wigton	6	4	3 9 0	9 7 0	27 11 0	Do.
Williton	7	6	1 0 0	10 10 0	26 18 0	Do.
Wincanton	6	5	3 7 0	6 18 0	24 7 0	Do.
Winslow	3	2	3 9 0	6 0 0	9 9 0	Mr. Royle.
Wirral	4	2	7 17 0	14 4 0	22 1 0	Dr. Horne.
**Woodstock*	4	1	..	..	7 19 0	Mr. Royle.
Wortley	4	2	3 15 0	36 13 0	40 8 0	Dr. Horne.
Yarmouth, Great	2	2	20 7 0	44 10 0	64 17 0	Dr. Airy.
Yeovil	7	6	3 1 0	12 18 0	41 7 0	„ Horne.
Total	1,170	785	..	..	12,171 9 0	

* Inpected in 1893.

No. 110.

Statistics of the National Vaccine Establishment and Educational Vaccination Stations.

I.—Staff at end of 1894.

N.B.—The Stations named in *italics* are Educational Vaccination Stations authorised by the Local Government Board.

Description of Vaccinator.	Name of Vaccinator.	Vaccination Stations.	Days and Hours of Attendance.
Vaccinators supplying lymph for the public service and salaried from the Parliamentary grant.	1. Dr. R. Cory	*Surrey Chapel*	Tues., Thurs.; 2.
	2. Mr. Joseph Loane	*Tottenham Court Chapel.*	Mon., Wednes.; 1.
Parochial and other Vaccinators not salaried from the Parliamentary grant, but contributing lymph at a fixed rate of payment.	1. Dr. A. C. Clarke	*Salford*	Thursday; 2.
	2–6. Dr. Edmund Robinson.	*Birmingham*	Monday; 11. Tuesday; 11. Wednesday; 11. Wednesday; 2. Thursday; 11.
	7. Mr. N. E. Roberts	*Liverpool*	Tuesday; 1.
	8. Mr. E. L. Webb	*Pimlico*	Thursday; 10.
	9. Mr. J. Hawthorn	*Newcastle-on-Tyne.*	Wednesday; 3.
	10. Mr. E. L. Webb	Westminster	Tuesday; 10.
	11–12. Mr. E. C. Greenwood	*Marylebone*	Tuesday; 2. Wednesday; 10.
	13. Mr. J. Loane	*Whitechapel*	Wednesday; 11.
	14. Mr. Frederick Holmes	*Leeds*	Tuesday; 2.30.
	15. Dr. Edward Lynes	Coventry	Tuesday; 12.
	16–17. Dr. Hugh Thomson	*Glasgow*	Monday; 2. Mon., Thurs.; 12.
	18. Mr. J. F. Staines	*Endell Street*	Tuesday; 10.
	19. Mr. W. Skinner	*Sheffield*	Tuesday; 3.
	20. Dr. G. A. Miskin	Waterloo	Tuesday; 2.
	21. Dr. J. B. Buist	*Edinburgh*	Thursday; 3.
	22. Dr. R. Cory	*St. Thomas's Hospital.*	Wednes.; 11.30.
	23. Mr. Wm. McLennan	*Glasgow West*	Monday; 1.
	24. Dr. William A. Budd	*Exeter*	Thursday; 3.
	25. Mr. R. G. McKerron	*Aberdeen*	Wednes.; 2.30.
Teachers of Vaccination not supplying lymph.	Dr. W. Husband	*Edinburgh*	Wednes., Sat.; 12.
	Mr. H. Lawrence	*Bristol*	Wednesday; 10.
	Mr. V. A. Jaynes	*Horsleydown*	Wednesday; 3.
	Dr. A. N. Montgomery	*Dublin*	Tues., Frid.; 10.
	Dr. R. Cory	*Cambridge*	Friday; 11.

II.—Animal Vaccine Station.

The Animal Vaccine Station is at 95, Lamb's Conduit Street, where Dr. R. Cory and Mr. T. S. Stott attend for the Vaccination of Children on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 10.30 A.M.

III.—Sources and Amount of Lymph Supply in 1894.

N.B.—The Stations named in *italics* are Educational Vaccination Stations authorised by the Local Government Board.

Description of Vaccinator.	Vaccination Stations.	Number of Vaccinations performed at the Stations respectively.		Number of Charges of Lymph supplied from the Stations respectively.	
		Primary.	Re-vaccinations.	Charged Ivory Points.	Charged Tubes each estimated as equal to 10 Ivory Points.
Vaccinators salaried from the Parliamentary grant.	1. *Surrey Chapel* -	158	11	273	—
	2. *Tottenham Court Chapel.*	291	8	—	130
	Total -	449	19	273	130
Parochial and other Vaccinators not salaried from the Parliamentary grant, but contributing lymph at a fixed rate of payment.	1. *Salford* - -	209	—	—	—
	2–6. *Birmingham* -	4,227	10,135	—	653
	7. *Liverpool* -	586	104	—	380
	8. *Pimlico* - -	338	13	—	47
	9. *Newcastle-on-Tyne.*	509	12	—	89
	10. Westminster -	433	13	—	48
	11–12. *Marylebone*	2,542	2,332	—	40
	13. *Whitechapel* -	1,924	—	—	728
	14. *Leeds* - -	682	2	—	—
	15. Coventry -	40	3	—	—
	16–17. *Glasgow* -	1,149	—	—	—
	18. *Endell Street* -	162	26	—	118
	19. *Sheffield* - -	623	1	—	7
	20. Waterloo -	1,262	2	—	1,667
	21. *Edinburgh* -	362	462	—	—
	22. *St. Thomas's Hospital.*	195	3	—	—
	23. *Glasgow West* -	611	7	—	—
	24. *Exeter* - -	539	6	—	11
	25. *Aberdeen** -	56	—	—	—
	Total -	16,449	13,121	—	3,788
	Grand Total -	16,898	13,140	273	3,918

* For two months only.

III.—Sources and Amount of Lymph—*continued.*

During the year additional supplies (to the extent of 4,360 charged tubes) were obtained from the following gentlemen:—

Mr. J. Bark, Kirkdale.
Dr. F. Cadell, Edinburgh.
Dr. R. F. Cook, Gateshead.
Mr. H. E. Hackett, Gorton.
Mr. J. B. Mann, Manchester.
Mr. A. Meeson, Toxteth Park.
Dr. G. A. Miskin, Kennington.
Dr. J. Prytherch, Liverpool.

IV.—Distribution of Human Lymph, 1894.

Number of applications:	
From Medical Practitioners in England and Wales	3,397
„ „ „ Scotland	102
„ the Navy and from the Emigration Department	48
„ India and the Colonies	37
„ Diplomatic and other Foreign Services	17
Supplies sent out:—	
Charged ivory points	224
„ capillery tubes	6,878

V.—Distribution of Calf-Lymph, 1894.

Number of applications	2,117
Supplies received:—	
Charged ivory points	14,654
„ capillary tubes	78
Supplies sent out:—	
Charged ivory points	14,029
capillary tubes	78

Appendix L.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATION ACT.

No. 111.

STATEMENT of SICKNESS and MORTALITY in the 123 under-mentioned URBAN DISTRICTS during the Year 1894.

APPEN-

Infectious Disease

No.

STATEMENT OF SICKNESS and MORTALITY in the 123 under-

[*The Number in the Second Column*

Registration Divisions.	Reference Number.	TOWNS.	Population (1891).	Small-pox.		Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Membranous Croup.	
				Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths. (*b*)
I.	—	London (The Metropolitan area).	4,232,118	1,192	89	18,440	962	10,655	2,670	535	—
II. South-Eastern.	32	Guildford (1) (2)	14,316	—	—	57	2	64	5	—	—
	38	Croydon (1) (2)	102,695	6	—	298	8	161	32	—	—
	39	Wimbledon	25,761	1	—	93	—	43	10	1	—
	46	Chatham	31,657	2	—	115	5	30	1	6	3
	46	Gillingham	27,809	—	—	64	4	5	—	—	—
	64	Dover	33,300	—	—	32	—	7	2	—	—
	70	Eastbourne	34,969	—	—	67	1	40	6	—	—
	78	Hove	26,097	—	—	45	—	13	—	2	—
	89	Gosport and Alverstoke.	25,432	—	—	19	2	34	12	4	3
	93	Bournemouth	37,781	8	1	101	2	19	4	3	2
	97	Southampton	65,325	17	3	79	3	39	5	1	—
	119	Reading (1) (2) (3)	60,054	1	—	202	4	21	6	—	—
III. South Midland.	126	Heston and Isleworth	26,273	1	—	79	2	19	5	1	—
	127	Willesden	61,265	21	2	268	7	125	16	4	5
	129	Edmonton	25,381	1	—	100	3	51	22	1	1
	129	Enfield	31,536	1	—	140	2	88	8	1	—
	129	Hornsey	44,205	4	—	189	1	117	23	—	—
	129	Tottenham	71,343	3	1	205	116	122	23	12	6
	129	Wood Green	25,831	1	—	129	3	39	10	—	—
	150	Oxford	45,742	—	—	309	15	66	23	—	—
	160	Northampton	61,012	—	—	429	5	12	3	5	8
	167	Peterborough	25,171	1	—	32	—	36	2	1	1
	171	Bedford	28,023	2	—	86	2	23	1	—	—
	179	Cambridge	36,983	2	—	106	3	7	3	—	—
IV. Eastern.	186	Leyton	63,056	71	1	486	11	304	24	—	—
	186	Walthamstow	46,346	11	—	247	4	129	30	15	6
	186	West Ham (1) (2)	204,903	509	48	844	33	628	193	—	—
	196	Colchester	34,559	—	—	80	—	32	8	3	2
	225	Norwich (1) (2)	100,970	1	—	547	15	120	18	—	—
V. South-Western.	241	Swindon New Town	27,295	9	—	83	1	12	5	1	—
	272	Exeter	37,404	1	—	225	7	21	12	11	5
	277	Plymouth	84,248	27	5	182	8	54	4	3	1
	279	Devonport	54,803	16	—	118	9	14	3	2	3
	317	Bath	51,844	1	—	110	3	53	6	—	—

NOTE.—(*a*) In the Towns marked (1) Membranous Croup; (2) Erysipelas; (3) Continued Fever; (4) Relapsing
(*b*) The figures in this column do not include all the deaths which occurred from Membranous Croup, for deaths from those due to Spasmodic Croup, which is not a notifiable disease. It is believed

DIX L.

Notification Act.

111.

mentioned URBAN DISTRICTS during the Year 1894.

indicates the Registration District.]

	FEVERS.										CHOLERA.		ERYSIPELAS.	
	Typhus.		Enteric or Typhoid.		Continued.		Relapsing.		Puerperal.					
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	21	5	3,360	635	162	13	2	—	253	210	21	32	6,080	221
	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—
	—	—	57	7	2	—	—	—	3	8	—	—	—	—
	—	—	13	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	1
	—	—	16	7	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	78	—
	—	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	1
	—	—	14	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	27	1
	—	—	15	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	20	—
	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—
	—	—	44	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	2
	—	—	8	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	13	2
	—	—	78	13	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	63	6
	—	—	17	6	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	—
	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	6	3	1	—	51	2
	—	—	70	11	2	—	—	—	4	2	1	—	63	4
	—	—	25	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	53	1
	—	—	36	5	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	38	—
	—	—	40	6	3	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	51	—
	—	—	116	15	1	—	—	—	10	1	—	—	68	—
	—	—	29	4	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	28	1
	—	—	18	3	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	38	2
	—	—	40	6	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	66	4
	—	—	16	2	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	25	3
	—	—	7	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	19	—
	—	—	26	4	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	36	1
	—	—	92	11	13	—	—	—	10	3	—	—	109	1
	—	—	75	10	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	66	7
	3	3	169	42	10	—	1	—	12	8	—	—	—	—
	—	—	22	6	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	93	1
	1	1	149	22	1	—	—	—	13	8	—	—	—	—
	—	—	19	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	15	—
	—	—	56	8	3	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	44	2
	—	—	38	11	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	137	1
	—	—	31	9	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	43	—
	—	—	23	3	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	55	1

Fever; and (5) Puerperal Fever—are not among the diseases specifically required to be notified.
although that disease is considered to be related to Diphtheria, the Registrar General's Returns do not separate the
however, that when cases of Membranous Croup prove fatal, they are often registered as from Diphtheria.

Registration Divisions.	Reference Number.	TOWNS.	Population (1891).	Small-pox.		Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Membranous Croup.	
				Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
VI. West Midland.	320	Bristol - - -	221,578	201	11	485	16	118	45	10	5
	321	St. George - -	36,718	33	6	175	4	15	5	5	2
	327	Gloucester - -	39,444	7	—	107	2	30	7	2	2
	359	Stafford - - -	20,270	1	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
	362	Burslem - -	31,999	4	—	157	6	4	2	7	5
	363	Hanley - - -	54,946	—	—	270	12	26	9	17	15
	363	Longton - -	34,327	—	—	112	4	11	—	1	1
	367	Burton - upon - Trent	46,047	1	—	226	4	49	7	7	1
	371	Wolverhampton -	82,662	68	5	1,126	55	86	33	11	2
	372	Walsall - -	71,789	170	12	98	1	12	5	6	1
	373	Handsworth (Staffs.)	32,756	106	2	101	3	19	2	1	1
	373	West Bromwich -	59,474	41	1	83	4	13	6	5	4
	374	Rowley Regis - -	30,791	14	—	188	10	15	2	9	8
	379	Worcester - - -	42,908	63	2	127	1	34	7	—	—
	385	Smethwick - -	36,170	134	9	131	2	11	3	1	1
	386	Birmingham - -	478,113	2,074	171	1,788	75	316	50	90	41
	387	Aston Manor - -	68,639	202	13	136	5	44	4	14	6
	392	Coventry - - -	52,724	17	1	384	13	14	3	6	2
VII. North Midland.	409	Leicester (1) (3) (4) -	174,624	9	—	949	30	66	12	—	—
	424	Grimsby (1) (2) -	51,934	—	—	203	8	112	21	—	—
	431	Nottingham (1) (2) (3) (5).	213,877	59	4	1,163	50	56	20	—	—
	436	Derby (1) (2) (3) -	94,146	3	—	518	15	46	5	—	—
VIII. North-Western.	443	Stockport - -	70,263	34	2	229	6	20	5	14	11
	443	Hyde - - -	30,670	3	4	87	1	27	2	7	3
	444	Macclesfield - -	36,009	4	—	42	3	5	2	2	7
	452	Birkenhead - -	99,857	12	1	379	10	133	8	—	8
	452	Wallasey - - -	33,229	1	—	246	5	30	4	5	5
	453	Liverpool - -	517,980	229	20	3,963	232	275	65	62	32
	455	Bootle - - -	49,217	5	—	638	36	32	5	12	5
	455	West Derby - -	38,290	2	—	197	13	16	4	—	—
	456	Widnes - -	30,011	1	1	445	24	10	1	28	7
	456	St. Helens (Lancs.) -	71,288	2	1	342	14	80	9	6	—
	457	Southport - -	41,406	5	1	276	11	38	11	1	1
	458	Wigan (1) (2) - -	55,013	2	1	361	15	9	3	—	—
	459	Warrington (1) (2) (3)	52,743	3	—	354	45	9	5	—	—
	461	Bolton - - -	115,002	2	—	267	10	25	5	—	—
	462	Bury (Lancs.) (1) (2)	57,212	26	6	449	20	42	14	—	—
	462	Heywood (1) (2) -	23,185	4	1	217	9	22	6	—	—
	463	Eccles - - -	29,633	3	—	311	6	36	7	2	4
	465	Salford - - -	198,139	35	2	1,043	110	203	51	39	16
	466	Manchester (2) (3) -	505,368	282	21	2,225	116	451	102	63	47
	468	Ashton-under-Lyne (1) (2).	40,463	3	—	186	5	14	5	—	—
	468	Stalybridge - -	26,783	4	—	18	—	6	3	6	5
	469	Chadderton (1) (2) -	22,087	14	—	61	2	4	2	—	—
	469	Oldham (1) (2) (3) -	131,463	165	22	264	21	67	39	—	—
	471	Accrington (1) (2) -	38,603	2	1	127	2	37	3	—	—
	471	Rawtenstall - -	29,507	23	1	107	5	42	17	6	4
	472	Burnley (1) (2) (3) (4)	87,016	15	—	1,037	48	69	23	—	—

Fevers.										Cholera.		Erysipelas.	
Typhus.		Enteric or Typhoid.		Continued.		Relapsing.		Puerperal.					
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
—	—	90	21	1	—	—	—	18	11	—	—	154	8
—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	36	—
—	—	49	7	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	33	—
—	—	9	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	23	3
—	—	30	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	16	—
—	—	46	6	15	1	—	—	4	2	—	—	52	—
—	—	62	12	3	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	28	1
1	1	59	13	1	—	—	—	9	5	—	—	57	1
—	—	95	17	1	1	—	—	3	2	—	—	100	7
—	—	74	13	4	—	—	—	6	3	—	—	87	4
—	—	19	2	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	27	3
—	—	79	10	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	64	—
—	—	23	5	1	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	45	3
—	—	46	3	2	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	59	1
—	—	27	6	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	27	—
—	—	511	105	7	4	—	—	42	18	—	—	772	15
—	—	35	6	—	—	—	—	6	5	—	—	80	3
—	—	11	6	1	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	104	2
—	—	228	27	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	171	7
—	—	136	26	5	—	—	—	8	7	1	1	—	—
—	—	363	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	104	26	—	—	—	—	7	3	—	—	—	—
—	—	57	8	2	—	—	—	9	4	—	—	56	2
—	—	19	3	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	32	1
—	—	17	4	2	—	—	—	8	5	—	—	3	—
7	—	194	18	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—
—	—	89	13	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	60	2
325	50	1,349	248	90	7	1	—	72	33	4	4	1,382	30
3	—	294	33	2	—	—	—	6	4	—	—	47	3
19	3	61	10	1	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	26	2
—	—	109	23	6	—	—	—	7	2	1	—	51	3
7	2	172	26	3	—	—	—	26	6	—	—	75	2
—	—	39	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	25	—
32	6	65	10	37	1	—	—	7	4	—	—	—	—
—	—	33	8	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
—	—	117	25	—	—	1	—	16	7	—	—	—	—
10	7	76	20	32	8	—	—	13	2	—	—	—	—
—	—	16	3	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	34	7	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	29	3
1	1	316	63	14	—	—	—	21	11	—	—	130	8
—	—	467	91	—	—	—	—	51	32	—	10	—	—
—	—	20	5	7	—	—	—	6	4	—	—	—	—
—	—	18	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	27	3
—	—	25	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	69	15	—	—	—	—	9	14	—	—	—	—
—	—	23	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	46	7	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	40	3
	—	116	28	—	—	—	—	6	7	—	—	—	—

Registration Divisions.	Reference Number.	TOWNS.	Population (1891).	Small-pox.		Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Membranous Croup.	
				Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
VIII. North-Western—*cont.*	472	Nelson (1) (2)	22,700	6	1	145	7	33	8	—	—
	474	Blackburn (2) (3) (4) (5).	120,064	13	—	156	10	37	14	1	—
	474	Darwen (1) (2)	34,192	5	1	127	4	7	2	—	—
	476	Preston (1) (3)	107,573	32	1	184	9	39	8	—	—
	477	Blackpool (1) (2) (3)	23,846	20	2	75	4	11	6	—	—
	479	Lancaster (1) (2) (3)	31,038	1	—	69	5	7	3	—	—
	482	Barrow-in-Furness	51,712	—	—	336	10	36	12	10	6
IX. Yorkshire.	487	Ripon (1) (2)	7,511	—	—	5	—	3	—	—	—
	492	Keighley	30,810	1	—	57	3	19	3	7	9
	495	Huddersfield (1) (3)	95,420	5	—	462	23	36	27	—	—
	496	Halifax (1) (2)	89,832	16	4	114	5	43	11	—	—
	497	Bradford	216,361	196	27	1,035	72	49	13	8	5
	502	Batley	28,719	3	—	120	11	77	10	6	—
	502	Dewsbury (1) (2)	29,847	19	3	12	—	6	3	—	—
	503	Wakefield (1) (2)	33,146	48	4	38	1	13	1	—	6
	506	Barnsley	35,427	5	—	240	11	44	4	7	4
	509	Sheffield	324,243	8	1	832	40	95	31	54	37
	510	Rotherham	42,061	1	—	327	25	14	2	1	—
	511	Doncaster	25,933	1	—	66	7	17	1	3	3
	516	York (1) (2)	67,004	3	—	108	2	22	4	—	—
	520	Hull	200,044	38	3	744	37	86	19	15	16
	526	Scarborough (1) (2)	33,776	—	—	136	1	15	—	—	—
	534	Middlesbrough	75,532	28	4	135	3	32	8	5	5
X. Northern.	542	Darlington	38,060	1	—	54	2	9	4	4	6
	543	Stockton-on-Tees (2)	49,708	1	—	527	18	23	14	5	7
	544	Hartlepool (1) (2)	21,271	8	—	23	—	4	3	—	—
	544	West Hartlepool	42,710	12	3	62	—	27	12	13	10
	553	Sunderland (1) (2)	131,015	8	—	706	25	23	6	—	—
	554	Jarrow	33,675	1	—	112	6	26	7	—	—
	554	South Shields	78,391	14	—	713	33	41	4	5	—
	555	Gateshead	85,692	14	2	274	6	73	19	6	16
	556	Newcastle-on-Tyne (1) (2).	186,300	2	—	826	21	112	24	—	—
	557	Tynemouth	46,588	—	—	258	20	29	7	3	2
	572	Carlisle	39,176	2	—	77	2	30	4	—	—
XI. Welsh.	585	Newport (Mon.)	54,707	2	—	146	4	27	7	10	7
	586	Cardiff	128,915	10	1	577	8	326	59	17	29
	587	Ystradyfodwg	88,351	2	—	441	12	12	9	19	20
	588	Merthyr Tydfil	58,080	1	—	211	11	47	11	—	—
	592	Swansea (1) (2)	90,349	9	—	377	23	23	8	—	—
	594	Llanelly (1) (2)	23,937	—	—	208	3	6	2	—	—
		TOTAL	13,235,596	6,534	529	58,127	2,816	17,581	4,236	1,256	486
		Per-centage of Deaths to Cases	—	8·1		4·8		25·1			

Fevers.										Cholera.		Erysipelas.	
Typhus.		Enteric or Typhoid.		Continued.		Relapsing.		Puerperal.					
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
—	—	20	2	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
1	1	129	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	41	9	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
—	—	114	29	—	—	—	—	19	15	—	—	124	7
—	—	60	8	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	47	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	34	4	19	3	—	—	4	4	—	—	99	4
—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	32	5	1	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	44	—
1	1	31	11	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	8	5
—	—	52	5	3	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	140	31	2	—	1	1	22	12	—	—	141	7
—	—	37	9	20	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	36	4
—	—	31	10	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	125	20	1	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	39	—
—	—	347	62	18	2	—	—	45	26	—	—	360	12
1	1	53	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	24	6	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	30	1
—	—	91	6	4	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
—	—	220	34	22	1	—	—	21	13	—	—	218	9
—	—	64	9	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	203	22	15	1	—	—	4	2	—	—	63	5
—	—	53	9	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	30	2
—	—	91	10	22	1	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
—	—	10	5	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	40	8	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	23	1
10	5	588	74	80	4	—	—	12	5	—	—	—	—
—	—	36	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	2
—	—	76	17	7	—	—	—	7	2	—	—	120	2
—	—	113	22	21	1	—	—	7	—	—	—	83	1
—	—	164	18	21	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	32	9	1	1	—	—	5	5	—	—	58	2
1	—	15	2	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	110	—
—	—	46	7	—	—	—	—	8	6	—	—	60	2
1	1	62	7	3	—	—	—	19	3	—	—	135	7
—	—	155	28	6	—	—	—	17	10	—	—	22	1
5	2	146	19	—	—	—	—	21	8	—	—	99	6
—	—	125	11	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	—	—
—	—	17	1	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—
453	91	14,394	2,522	724	55	9	1	1,065	647	33	50	13,403	465
20·1		17·5		7·6				60·8		(More deaths than cases notified.)		3·5	

APPENDIX M.

The Public Health and Local Administration.

No. 112.

1.—Loans sanctioned by the Board to **Urban Sanitary Authorities** under the Public Health Acts and Local and Confirmation Acts, during the Year ended on the 31st December, 1894.

B. = Borough. C.B. = County Borough. L.G.D. = Local Government District. I.A.D. = Improvement Act District.

District.		County.	Purpose.	Period, in years.	Amount.
					£
Aberavon	B.	Glamorgan	Water supply	30	290
Abercarn	L.G.D.	Monmouth	Ditto	5	660
Ditto	—	Ditto	Erection of bridge	30	380
Abergavenny	I.A.D.	Ditto	Paving of market	20	400
Ditto	—	Ditto	Improvement of cattle market	20	500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	20	1,500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	50	2,500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Gas purposes	30	6,340
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	1,310
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	15	350
Abersychan	L.G.D.	Ditto	Purposes of fire engine	14	170
Abram	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Street improvement	20	1,000
*Acton	L.G.D.	Middlesex	Disinfector and disinfecting house.	25	560
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	4,134
Aldershot	L.G.D.	Hants	Sewage disposal	30	470
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for sewage disposal	50	3,530
Alnwick and Canongate.	L.G.D.	Northumberland	Sewerage and sewage disposal	3	1,320
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	3,250
Altrincham	L.G.D.	Chester	Street improvement	20	3,500
Andover	B.	Hants	Waterworks purposes	25	2,000
*Ardsley	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Sewage disposal	10	450
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	6,800
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for sewage disposal	50	1,100
Ashborne	L.G.D.	Derby	Water supply	5	800
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	5	1,000
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	L.G.D.	Leicester	Ditto	5	825
Ashton-under-Lyne	B.	Lancaster	Land for sewage disposal	50	12,300
Astley Bridge	L.G.D.	Ditto	Private street improvement	7	1,388
Aston Manor	L.G.D.	Warwick	Repayment of loans	18	17,327
Ditto	—	Ditto	Improvement of Hockley Brook	30	4,500
Atherton	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Land for purposes of Public Health Act, 1875.	50	6,685
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	1,900
Audenshaw	L.G.D.	Ditto	Private street improvement	5	1,782
Baildon	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Sewerage	30	300
Ditto	—	Ditto	Purposes of Local Act of 1890	30	9,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	500

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money.

District.		County.	Purpose.	Period, in years.	Amount.
					£
Baildon	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Sewerage	30	230
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	100
Bangor (City)	B.	Carnarvon	Gas undertaking	15	446
Barking Town	L.G.D.	Essex	Improvement of wharf undertaking.	20	450
Ditto	—	Ditto	Costs of Barking Town Wharf Act, 1893.	—	490
Ditto	—	Ditto	Disinfector	20	400
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewage disposal	30	350
Barnes	L.G.D.	Surrey	Private street improvement	4	500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	4	1,600
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	3	650
Barnoldswick	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Land for gas undertaking	50	70
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	15	345
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	6,455
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	50	1,200
Barnsley	B.	Ditto	Water supply	30	1,650
Barry and Cadoxton	L.G.D.	Glamorgan	Private street improvement	7	571
Ditto	—	Ditto	Purposes of Local Act of 1893	30	29,929
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	1,733
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	1,967
Batley	B.	Yorks, W.R.	Hospital	30	5,830
Ditto	—	Ditto	Fire brigade station	30	650
Ditto	—	Ditto	Market	20	300
Battle	L.G.D.	East Sussex	Water supply	10	115
Beckenham	L.G.D.	Kent	Private street improvement	2	500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	10	2,340
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	5	900
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	3	5,898
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	2,157
Ditto	—	Ditto	Steam road roller	10	350
Ditto	—	Ditto	Office for inspector of nuisances	30	120
Ditto	—	Ditto	Repayment of loans	17½†	22,901
Bedlingtonshire	L.G.D.	Northumberland	Water supply	30	903
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	15	1,400
Bethesda	I.A.D.	Carnarvon	New roads	20	1,294
Bexhill	L.G.D.	East Sussex	Street improvement	20	950
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	3,258
Ditto	—	Ditto	Private street improvement	5	1,508
Ditto	—	Ditto	Offices	30	3,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Gas lamps	10	74
Ditto	—	Ditto	Bridge and street improvement	10	450
Bideford	B.	Devon	Water supply	30	1,100
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	30	1,243
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	300
Biggleswade	L.G.D.	Bedford	Ditto	20	394
Bingley	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Sewerage	20	242
Birkdale	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Surface drainage and sewage disposal.	30	11,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Repayment of loan	20	2,078
Birkenhead	C.B.	—	Depôt	16	151
Ditto	—	—	Fire-engine station	30	3,000
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	30	700
Ditto	—	—	Fire engine and appliances	10	2,000
Ditto	—	—	Hospital	10	2,000
Ditto	—	—	Kerbing and flagging	20	3,744
Ditto	—	—	Land for public walks and pleasure grounds.	50	5,000
Ditto	—	—	Sewerage	30	3,313
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	30	104
Ditto	—	—	Street improvement	20	1,900
Ditto	—	—	Water supply	15	3,450

† This period dates from 28th December 1894.

District.		County.		Purpose.	Period, in years.	Amount.
						£
Birmingham	C.B.	—		Bridge widening	30	470
Ditto	—	—		Improvement of Hockley Brook	—	4,500
Ditto	—	—		Improvement of River Rea	—	7,175
Ditto	—	—		Land for street improvement	50	3,000
Ditto	—	—		Storm water conduit	30	4,875
Bishop's Castle	B.	Salop		Water supply	30	900
Blackburn	C.B.	—		Gas purposes	25	10,000
Ditto	—	—		Ditto	28	3,200
Ditto	—	—		Ditto	50	24,000
Ditto	—	—		Purposes of Provisional Order of 1894.	7	14,000
Ditto	—	—		Water undertaking	25	7,000
Ditto	—	—		Sewerage and storm overflow	30	7,978
Blackpool	B.	Lancaster		Gas purposes	10	5,800
Ditto	—	Ditto		Ditto	15	1,721
Ditto	—	Ditto		Ditto	20	8,574
Ditto	—	Ditto		Ditto	30	29,231
Ditto	—	Ditto		Land for street improvement	50	1,550
Ditto	—	Ditto		Ditto	50	280
Ditto	—	Ditto		Market purposes	30	1,000
Ditto	—	Ditto		Private street improvement	5	2,940
Ditto	—	Ditto		Ditto	20	3,000
Ditto	—	Ditto		Ditto	10	500
Ditto	—	Ditto		Ditto	5	505
Ditto	—	Ditto		Public slaughter houses	30	6,000
Ditto	—	Ditto		Refuse destructor	20	700
Ditto	—	Ditto		Sewerage	30	640
Ditto	—	Ditto		Ditto	30	155
Ditto	—	Ditto		Street improvement	20	3,000
Ditto	—	Ditto		Ditto	50	6,293
Blackrod	L.G.D.	Ditto		Sewerage and sewage disposal	35	2,800
Bognor	L.G.D.	West Sussex		Sea wall and esplanade	20	4,840
Bollington	L.G.D.	Chester		Repayment of loan	6	2,500
Ditto	—	Ditto		Water supply	5	200
Bootle	C.B.	—		Hospital	30	1,060
Ditto	—	—		Conversion of privies into water-closets.	5	6,000
Ditto	—	—		Street improvement and a foot bridge.	30	4,562
Bournemouth	B.	Hants		Depôt	30	2,000
Ditto	—	Ditto		Private street improvement	5	1,950
Ditto	—	Ditto		Public walks and pleasure grounds.	10	2,500
Ditto	—	Ditto		Sewerage	30	7,750
Bradford	C.B.	—		Land for sewage disposal	50	20,000
Ditto	—	—		Land for street improvement	50	3,577
Branksome	L.G.D.	Dorset		Private street improvement	5	503
Bredbury and Romiley.	L.G.D.	Chester		Land for sewage disposal	50	950
Ditto	—	Ditto		Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	16,000
Brentford	L.G.D.	Middlesex		Market purposes	30	1,450
Ditto	—	Ditto		Street improvement	20	500
Bridgwater	B.	Somerset		Land for public walks and pleasure grounds.	50	850
Brierfield	L.G.D.	Lancaster		Land for refuse disposal	50	925
Ditto	—	Ditto		Land for sewage disposal	50	950
Ditto	—	Ditto		Sewage disposal	30	5,125
Ditto	—	Ditto		Ditto	10	800
Brierley Hill	L.G.D.	Stafford		Disinfecting apparatus	10	255
Brighton	C.B.	—		Levelling of land	30	704
Ditto	—	—		Public lighting	15	2,700
Ditto	—	—		Ditto	15	766
Ditto	—	—		Public walks and pleasure grounds.	20	1,470

District.		County.	Purpose.	Period, in years.	Amount.
					£
Brighton	C.B.	—	Purchase of land and construction of new roads.	25	1,000
Ditto	—	—	Recreation ground	20	2,000
Ditto	—	—	Refuse destructor	20	14,900
Ditto	—	—	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	27,353
Ditto	—	—	Slaughter house	30	500
Ditto	—	—	Street improvement	30	2,600
Bristol	C.B.	—	Paving	10	37,500
Bromley	L.G.D.	Kent	Private street improvement	5	3,357
Buckingham	B.	Buckingham	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	12,000
Burley	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Water supply	30	85
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	3,050
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for sewage disposal	50	1,200
Burnley	C.B.	—	Gasworks purposes	20	5,500
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	30	9,100
Ditto	—	—	Improvement of bridge	30	450
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	30	450
Ditto	—	—	Land for street improvement	10	6,000
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	50	10,820
Ditto	—	—	Police stations	30	3,500
Ditto	—	—	Public park	20	2,000
Ditto	—	—	Market purposes	30	500
Ditto	—	—	Stables at fire station	30	500
Ditto	—	—	Street improvement	50	1,500
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	30	1,500
Ditto	—	—	Waterworks purposes	30	2,000
Burslem	B.	Stafford	Private street improvement	10	380
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	10	2,050
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	1,000
Burton-upon-Trent	B.	Ditto	Cholera hospital	5	558
Bury	C.B.	—	Land for sewage disposal	50	3,300
Ditto	—	—	Refuse destructor	20	7,000
Ditto	—	—	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	102,000
Ditto	—	—	Sewage disposal	15	7,700
Buxton	L.G.D.	Derby	New street	20	350
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewage disposal	30	1,900
Cardiff	C.B.	—	Hospital	30	11,600
Ditto	—	—	Land for street improvement	50	850
Ditto	—	—	Paving	10	16,763
Ditto	—	—	Sewerage	30	16,500
Ditto	—	—	Street improvement	15	850
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	20	13,785
Carlisle (City)	B.	Cumberland	Ditto	10	450
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	2,100
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	5	380
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	2,000
Carlton	L.G.D.	Nottingham	Depôt	15	200
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	30	1,070
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	10	150
Carmarthen	B.	Carmarthen	Water supply	10	750
Castleton-by-Rochdale.	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Land for sewage disposal	50	2,950
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	18,700
Chadderton	L.G.D.	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage and night soil disposal.	30	48,800
*Cheadle and Gatley	L.G.D.	Chester	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	10,655
*Cheshunt	L.G.D.	Hertford	Cottage at sewage works	30	375
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	1,600
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	2,000

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money.

District.		County.	Purpose.	Period, in years.	Amount.
					£
Chesterfield	B.	Derby	Costs of provisional order	10	1,793
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewage disposal	15	1,400
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	3,850
Chichester (City)	B.	West Sussex	Sewerage	30	7,385
Chipping Norton	B.	Oxford	New street	7	175
Chiswick	L.G.D.	Middlesex	Sewage disposal	20	3,800
Chorley	B.	Lancaster	Ditto	20	2,650
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	15	850
Cirencester	L.G.D.	Gloucester	Market purposes	20	900
*Clay Cross	L.G.D.	Derby	Sewerage	30	351
*Clayton-le-Moors	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Ditto	30	2,452
Cleator Moor	L.G.D.	Cumberland	Water undertaking	30	369
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	110
Cleckheaton	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Sewerage	30	12,000
*Cleethorpe-with-Thrunscoe.	L.G.D.	Parts of Lindsey	Ditto	30	4,500
Colchester	B.	Essex	Ditto	30	1,600
Colne	L.G.D	Lancaster	Gas undertaking	30	10,300
Ditto	—	Ditto	Private street improvement	7	1,787
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	2,500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water undertaking	30	4,000
Compton Gifford	L.G.D.	Devon	Private street improvement	2	970
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	2	375
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	3	300
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	3	1,225
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	15	485
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	25	1,080
Conway	B.	Carnarvon	Gas supply	28	2,500
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	1,500
Coventry (City)	C.B.	—	Disinfecting apparatus	15	418
Ditto	—	—	Land for street improvement	20	200
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	30	816
Ditto	—	—	Repayment of loan	30†	147
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	30‡	244
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	30§	824
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	30‖	2,837
Cowbridge	B.	Glamorgan	Paving	20	600
Crewe	B.	Chester	Depôt	20	100
Ditto	—	Ditto	Disinfecting apparatus	20	300
Ditto	—	Ditto	Public lighting	10	300
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	1,050
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	550
Criccieth	L.G.D.	Carnarvon	Sewerage	30	130
Ditto	—	Ditto	Improvement of the Maes	30	100
*Cromer	L.G.D.	Norfolk	Sewerage	30	500
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	50
Croydon	C.B.	—	Hospital	30	18,000
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	12	1,600
Dalton-in-Furness	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Repayment of loan	30¶	250
Ditto	—	Ditto	Private street improvement	3	900
Darlaston	L.G.D.	Stafford	Street improvement	30	1,000

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money.

† This period dates from the 31st August 1893.
‡ " " 28th September 1886.
§ " " 28th November 1884.
‖ " " 1st March 1893.
¶ " " 4th July 1881.

District.		County.	Purpose.	Period, in years.	Amount.
					£
Darlington	B.	Durham	Depôt	30	1,100
Ditto	—	Ditto	Improvement of bridge	25	2,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for depôt	50	2,150
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for recreation ground	50	2,900
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for street improvement	5	1,731
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	50	819
Ditto	—	Ditto	Private street improvement	7	7,197
Ditto	—	Ditto	Recreation ground	20	2,100
Darwen	B.	Lancaster	Land for sewage disposal	50	7,300
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	10,000
Derby	C.B.	—	Street improvement	25	700
Devonport	C.B.	—	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	23	9,800
Ditto	—	—	Sewage disposal	30	336
Dorchester	B.	Dorset	Land for water supply	30	800
Dover	B.	Kent	Hospital	15	400
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	4,750
Ditto	—	Ditto	Improvement of promenade	20	5,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for street improvement	50	1,275
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	5	1,525
Ditto	—	Ditto	Removal of refuse	5	250
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	15	800
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	30	400
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	650
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	500
Dudley	C.B.	—	Depôt	30	140
Ditto	—	—	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	20	1,000
Ditto	—	—	Street improvement	30	1,600
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	20	570
East Barnet Valley	L.G.D.	Herts	Sewerage	30	290
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	15	347
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	10	2,570
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	290
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	10	100
Eastbourne	B.	East Sussex	Land for street improvement	50	500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and surface water drainage.	30	2,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	30	1,982
East Cowes	L.G.D.	Isle of Wight	Water supply	30	4,000
East Dereham	L.G.D.	Norfolk	Market purposes	20	1,100
East Ham	L.G.D.	Essex	Land for recreation ground	50	5,500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Private street improvement	5	10,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	15	5,000
Eastleigh	L.G.D.	Hants	Hydrants	20	300
Ditto	—	Ditto	Private street improvement	10	7,500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	4,800
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	15	845
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	15	1,631
*East Molesey	L.G.D.	Surrey	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	5,000
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	15	4,100
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	3,159
East Stonehouse	L.G.D.	Devon	Promenade and recreation ground.	15	375
Ditto	—	Ditto	Recreation ground	20	250
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewage disposal	30	264
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	10	2,600
Eccles	B.	Lancaster	Fire engine station	30	106
Ditto	—	Ditto	Map of the borough	10	550
Ditto	—	Ditto	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	20	500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	670

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money.

District.		County.	Purpose.	Period, in years.	Amount.
					£
Edmonton	L.G.D.	Middlesex	Fire brigade purposes	10	106
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewage disposal	10	164
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	1,070
Egremont	L.G.D.	Cumberland	Ditto	30	800
Ditto	—	Ditto	Slaughter-house	30	450
Elland	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Land for rubbish tip	50	800
Enfield	L.G.D.	Middlesex	Private street improvement	3	8,190
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	1,500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water undertaking	15	2,800
*Epsom	L.G.D.	Surrey	Sewerage	28	592
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	190
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	30	280
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	15	2,500
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	360
*Evesham	B.	Worcester	Sewage disposal	21	420
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	950
Exeter (City)	C.B.	—	Ditto	—	4,500
Exmouth	L.G.D.	Devon	Fire station	30	250
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for extension of depôt	30	200
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	650
Falmouth	B.	Cornwall	Fire brigade station	30	400
Ditto	—	Ditto	Hopper barge for sewage disposal	10	450
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	1,070
Fareham	L.G.D.	Hants	Fire engine	10	310
Ditto	—	Ditto	Private street improvement	7	570
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	12	100
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	220
Farnworth	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Hospital	25	8,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for new street	50	2,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Private street improvement	10	6,287
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	3	700
Faversham	B.	Kent	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	800
*Featherstone	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Hospital purposes	30	2,000
Felixstowe and Walton.	L.G.D.	East Suffolk	Land for sewage disposal	50	750
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	12,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	15	4,750
Fenton	L.G.D.	Stafford	Sewerage	30	270
Filey	L.G.D.	Yorks, E.R.	Land for offices, depôt, and fire engine station.	50	300
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sea wall and promenade	30	2,500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	1,600
Finchley	L.G.D.	Middlesex	Private street improvement	4	1,222
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	3	1,222
Folkestone	B.	Kent	Land for street improvement	50	1,700
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	5	1,550
Ditto	—	Ditto	Public conveniences	30	560
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	2,750
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	175
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	17	530
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	2,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	5	400
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	40	1,600
Frome	L.G.D.	Somerset	Land for depôt	50	250
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	450
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	15	400

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money

District.		County.	Purpose.	Period, in years.	Amount
					£
Gainsborough	L.G.D.	Parts of Lindsey	Private street improvement	2	600
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	2	600
Ditto	—	Ditto	Steam road roller and shed	10	400
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	5,750
Gateshead	C.B.	—	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	30	120
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	20	300
Ditto	—	—	Street improvement	20	2,225
Goole	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Gas and water undertakings	1	79,150
Gosport and Alverstoke.	L.G.D.	Hants	New road	15	850
Ditto	—	Ditto	Private street improvement	1	125
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	7	125
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	10	300
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	810
Gravesend	B.	Kent	Offices	30	1,200
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	60
*Grays Thurrock	L.G.D.	Essex	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	6,000
Great Clacton	L.G.D.	Ditto	Drainage	20	800
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	175
Great Harwood	L.G.D.	Lancaster	New road	20	500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	2,048
Great Yarmouth	C.B.	—	Purposes of marine parade	20	1,000
Ditto	—	—	Sewerage	30	4,750
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	30	3,000
Ditto	—	—	Street improvement	10	1,475
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	12	1,365
Ditto	—	—	Street watering and sewer flushing.	30	1,100
Grimsby	C.B.	—	Public convenience	30	500
Ditto	—	—	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	7,000
Guildford	B.	Surrey	Land for market purposes	50	4,250
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	3	1,000
Halifax	C.B.	—	Land for hospital	50	5,200
Ditto	—	—	Land for street improvement	50	10,270
Ditto	—	—	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	30	474
Ditto	—	—	Street improvement	30	1,060
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	20	2,170
Halstead	L.G.D.	Essex	Hospital	30	2,720
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	1,300
Hampton	L.G.D.	Middlesex	Water supply	30	400
*Hampton Wick	L.G.D.	Ditto	Sewerage	26	443
Handsworth	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Land for sewage disposal	50	3,070
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	6,050
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	15	300
Hanley	C.B.	—	Market	10	1,054
Ditto	—	—	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	30	7,000
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	20	17,000
Ditto	—	—	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	6,440
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	15	3,870
Ditto	—	—	Street improvement	20	1,000
Hardingstone	L.G.D.	Northampton	Sewerage	30	7,500
Harrington	L.G.D.	Cumberland	Water supply	10	136
Harrogate	B.	Yorks, W.R.	Costs of Local Act of 1893	10	3,065

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money.

District.		County.	Purpose.	Period, in years.	Amount.
					£
Harrow	L.G.D.	Middlesex	Hospital	30	2,530
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	150
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	200
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewage disposal	20	400
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	30	80
Hastings	C.B.	—	Erection of sea wall, &c.	30	550
Ditto	—	—	Fire brigade purposes	30	744
Ditto	—	—	Groyne	20	690
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	10	490
Ditto	—	—	Public convenience	30	140
Ditto	—	—	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	10	257
Ditto	—	—	Sea defence	20	725
Ditto	—	—	Sewerage	30	242
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	30	111
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	30	459
Ditto	—	—	Street improvement	30	1,300
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	10	338
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	10	369
Ditto	—	—	Water supply	20	164
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	20	2,055
Havant	L.G.D.	Hants	Street improvement	30	1,965
Hayward's Heath	L.G.D.	East Sussex	Sewerage	30	1,900
Heaton Norris	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Land for public walks and pleasure grounds.	50	477
Ditto	—	Ditto	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	20	2,958
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	15	1,549
Heckmondwike	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Water supply	30	4,000
Hendon	L.G.D.	Middlesex	Private street improvement	3	1,750
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	2,650
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	13	826
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	50	465
Henley-upon-Thames	B.	Oxford	Ditto	30	1,800
Hereford (City)	B.	Hereford	Water supply	30	1,174
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	15	2,626
Hertford	B.	Hertford	Costs of Provisional Order of 1892.	10	660
Ditto	—	Ditto	Freeing Mill Bridge from tolls	20	300
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	6,525
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	150
Heston and Isleworth.	L.G.D.	Middlesex	Fire stations	30	1,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for sewage disposal	50	700
Ditto	—	Ditto	Private street improvement	3	1,330
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	7	5,320
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	7	1,542
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	3	854
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	3	388
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	7	3,455
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewage disposal	30	370
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	350
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	4,500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	10	2,800
Hexham	L.G.D.	Northumberland	Ditto	20	652
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	10	476
Hinckley	L.G.D.	Leicester	Ditto	20	708
Hindley	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Gas purposes	—	1,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	—	1,000
*Hitchin	L.G.D.	Hertford	Water supply	30	200
Hoole	L.G.D.	Chester	Private street improvement	10	1,300
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	7	1,740

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money.

District.		County.	Purpose.	Period, in years.	Amount.
					£
Horfield	L.G.D.	Gloucester	Land for sewage disposal	50	4,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	5,070
Horncastle	L.G.D.	Parts of Lindsey	Market purposes	20	520
Hornsey	L.G.D.	Middlesex	Hospital purposes	30	7,425
Ditto	—	Ditto	Improvement of Highgate Archway.	30	6,500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Depôt	15	300
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	1,218
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	4,100
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	3,486
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	15	3,678
Ditto	—	Ditto	Urinal	10	200
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	227
Horsforth	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Offices	30	1,100
Horsham	L.G.D.	West Sussex	Repayment of loan	30	450
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	2,900
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	15	1,700
Horwich	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Private street improvement	8	15,325
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	355
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	5	3,950
Hove	I.A.D.	East Sussex	Improvement of esplanade	20	3,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for public walks and pleasure grounds.	50	4,100
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	15	4,700
Hoylake and West Kirby.	L.G.D.	Chester	Sewerage	30	140
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	10	352
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	2,620
Hunsworth	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Public lighting	10	456
Hythe	B.	Kent	Sewerage	30	4,000
Idle	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Land for sewage disposal	50	1,800
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	4,765
Ilford	L.G.D.	Essex	Private street improvement	5	3,811
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	5	6,321
Ilfracombe	L.G.D.	Devon	Fire appliances	7	250
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for street improvement	30	700
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	180
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	30	300
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	1,184
Ilkley	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Gasworks	20	2,600
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	25	150
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	25	1,450
Ipswich	C.B.	—	Cattle market	20	600
Ditto	—	—	Sewerage	10	3,000
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	30	11,500
Ditto	—	—	Street improvement	7	1,360
Jarrow	B.	Durham	Private street improvement	10	794
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	215
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	10	196
Kearsley	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Land for sewage disposal	50	2,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewage disposal	15	1,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	1,368
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	12,480
Kenilworth	L.G.D.	Warwick	Land for street improvement	30	90
King's Lynn	B.	Norfolk	Water supply	5	3,600

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money.

District.		County.	Purpose.	Period, in years.	Amount.
					£
Kingsthorpe	L.G.D.	Northampton	Sewerage	30	6,000
Kingston-on-Hull	C.B.	—	Private street improvement	20	1,800
Ditto	—	—	Street improvement	20	44,990
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	10	1,500
Kingswood	L.G.D.	Gloucester	Ditto	20	2,487
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	12	300
Kirkleatham	L.G.D.	Yorks, N.R.	Waterworks purposes	20	1,350
Knighton	L.G.D.	Radnor	Water supply	30	650
Launceston†	B.	Cornwall	Street improvement	18	1,065
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	10,000
Leamington. (*See* Royal Leamington Spa.)					
Leeds (City)	C.B.	—	Purposes of Provisional Order of 1883.	50	5,000
Ditto	—	—	Repayment of loan	39	47,668
Ditto	—	—	Waterworks purposes	40	24,412
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	30	6,000
Leek	I.A.D	Stafford	Land for street improvement	5	500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	21	766
Leicester	C.B.	—	Fire brigade station	27	634
Ditto	—	—	Land for water supply	50	1,260
Ditto	—	—	Land for street improvement	30	1,000
Ditto	—	—	Sewerage	20	1,100
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	20	400
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	45	2,500
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	30	8,125
Ditto	—	—	Street improvement	30	3,575
Ditto	—	—	Water supply	30	22,740
Leigh	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Land for street improvement	50	5,770
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	10	393
Leighton Buzzard	L.G.D.	Bedford	Repayment of loan	25‡	1,000
Levenshulme	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Street improvement	20	2,260
Leyton	L.G.D.	Essex	Fire brigade purposes	10	259
Ditto	—	Ditto	Offices	30	9,975
Ditto	—	Ditto	Private street improvement	5	6,328
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewage disposal	20	1,359
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	22	1,012
Lichfield (City)	B.	Stafford	Land for sewage disposal	50	2,773
Lincoln (City)	C.B.	—	Street improvement	20	1,304
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	3	1,337
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	30	6,000
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	50	11,144
Liskeard	B.	Cornwall	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	20	100
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	310
Littleborough	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Depôt, fire engine station, and offices.	50	1,030
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	6,570
Littlehampton	L.G.D.	West Sussex	Offices	30	200
Little Lever	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Land for sewage disposal	50	1,500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	4,500
Liverpool (City)	C.B.	—	Extension of Chorley waterworks.	30	2,000
Ditto	—	—	Purposes of Local Acts of 1864 and 1882.	—	25,000
Ditto	—	—	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	30	1,675

† The full name of this Borough is "Dunneheved, otherwise Launceston."
‡ This period dates from the 26th October 1893.

District.		County.	Purpose.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
					£
Liversedge	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Land for street improvement	5	620
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	30	780
Llanelly	L.G.D.	Carmarthen	Market purposes	30	3,760
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	1,240
*Llanfairfechan	L.G.D.	Carnarvon	Sewerage	30	750
Llanfyllin	B.	Montgomery	Street improvement	13	76
Llantarnam	L.G.D.	Monmouth	Private street improvement	10	166
Longridge	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Land for sewage disposal	50	775
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewage disposal	10	480
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	5,065
Longton	B.	Stafford	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	30	400
Ditto	—	Ditto	Steam fire engine	10	287
Ditto	—	Ditto	Steam road roller	10	250
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	50	1,850
Lostwithiel	B.	Cornwall	Water supply	30	2,500
Lower Bebington	L.G.D.	Chester	Sewerage	30	500
Lower Brixham	L.G.D.	Devon	Ditto	30	835
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	15	150
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	450
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	5	250
Lowestoft	B.	East Sussex	Hospital purposes	30	892
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	7	200
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	3,373
Ditto	—	Ditto	Repayment of loan	30†	2,400
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	3,000
Ludlow	B.	Salop	Steam road roller	10	320
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	300
Luton	B.	Bedford	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	40	7,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	1,890
Lytham	I.A.D.	Lancaster	Private street improvement	7	3,300
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	100
Macclesfield	B.	Chester	Waterworks purposes	—	1,250
Maidstone	B.	Kent	Surface water drainage	30	600
Manchester (City)	C.B.	—	Gas undertaking	30	250,000
Ditto	—	—	Land for public walks and pleasure grounds.	50	4,800
Ditto	—	—	Market purposes	30	7,000
Ditto	—	—	Public conveniences	30	2,500
Ditto	—	—	Sewerage	45	100,000
Mansfield	B.	Nottingham	Repayment of loan	‡	5,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	22,200
*Margam	L.G.D.	Glamorgan	Sewerage	30	398
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	5	1,045
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	1,310
Margate	B.	Kent	Public convenience	30	900
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	1,500
Marlborough	B.	Wilts	Repayment of loan	30§	485
Marple	L.G.D.	Chester	Land for sewage disposal	50	700
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	11,698
Matlock	L.G.D.	Derby	Depôt, fire station, and offices	30	1,850

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money.

† This period dates from 4th October 1882.

‡ As regards 500*l.* of this amount, within a period of 30 years from 15th June 1894, and as regards the remainder, within a period of 15 years from the same date.

§ This period dates from 19th October 1893.

District.		County.	Purpose.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
					£
Melton Mowbray	L.G.D.	Leicester	Land for sewage disposal	50	1,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	3,250
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	1,000
Mexborough	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Water undertaking	25	10,600
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	565
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	1,684
Middlesborough	C.B.	—	Hospital	30	840
Middleton	B.	Lancaster	Land for sewage disposal	50	13,000
Middlewich	L.G.D.	Chester	Fire-engine station, stables, and store room.	30	779
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	102
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	25	379
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	5	150
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	5	300
*Midsomer Norton	L.G.D.	Somerset	Sewage disposal	30	2,160
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	1,347
Millom	L.G.D.	Cumberland	Costs of Local Act of 1894	10	800
Mold	L.G.D.	Flint	Land for sewage disposal	50	750
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	6,150
Morley	B.	Yorks, W.R.	Land for street improvement	50	477
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	1,733
Mossley	B.	Lancaster	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	19,000
Mottram-in-Longdendale.	L.G.D.	Chester	Land for sewage disposal	50	680
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	7,320
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	1,600
Mountain Ash	L.G.D.	Glamorgan	Water undertaking	30	2,298
Nantwich	L.G.D.	Chester	Fencing land	20	200
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for sewage disposal	50	1,150
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	15	446
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	15	200
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	1,000
Newcastle-under-Lyme.	B.	Stafford	Fire brigade purposes	50	200
Newport	C.B.	—	Hospital	30	12,000
Ditto	—	—	New street	40	8,000
Ditto	—	—	Fire brigade station	30	2,000
Ditto	—	—	Sewerage	30	550
Ditto	—	—	Street improvement	20	4,750
Newport	L.G.D.	Salop	Water supply	15	530
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	2,220
Normanby	L.G.D.	Yorks, N.R.	Sewerage	30	7,000
Normanton	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Private street improvement	2	400
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	1	400
Northallerton	L.G.D.	Yorks, N.R.	Water undertaking	30	836
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	264
*Northam	L.G.D.	Devon	Sewerage	30	400
Northampton	C.B.	—	Hospital accommodation	30	3,000
Ditto	—	—	Land for public walks and pleasure grounds.	50	10,238
Ditto	—	—	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	20	2,362
North Bierley	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Private street improvement	2	980
Norton	L.G.D.	Yorks, E.R.	Offices and store-yard	14	700

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money.

District.	County.	Purpose.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
				£
Norwich (City) - C.B.	—	Paving - - - - - -	10	1,687
Ditto - - - —	—	Ditto - - - - -	20	28,394
Ditto - - - —	—	Public walks or pleasure grounds.	20	200
Ditto - - - —	—	Street improvement - - -	20	500
Ditto - - - —	—	Ditto - - - - -	30	350
Ditto - - - —	—	Ditto - - - - -	30	375
Nottingham - - C.B.	—	Fire station - - - - -	30	115
Ditto - - - —	—	Public baths, &c. - - - -	30	13,500
Ditto - - - —	—	Police station - - - -	30	630
Ditto - - - —	—	Street improvement - - -	30	1,650
Nuneaton and Chilvers Coton. L.G.D.	Warwick - -	Fire brigade station - - -	30	250
Ditto - - - —	Ditto - -	Sewage disposal - - - -	20	2,150
Ogmore and Garw L.G.D.	Glamorgan -	Street improvement - - -	5	2,679
Okehampton - - B.	Devon - -	Depôt - - - - - -	20	40
Ditto - - - —	Ditto - -	Market purposes - - - -	20	60
Ditto - - - —	Ditto - -	Water supply - - - -	30	160
Oldbury - - - L.G.D.	Worcester -	Street improvement - - -	28	1,000
Oldham - - - C.B.	—	Public conveniences - - -	30	1,000
Ormskirk - - L.G.D.	Lancaster - -	Hospital purposes - - -	30	450
Ditto - - - —	Ditto - -	Street improvement - - -	20	1,000
Ossett - - - B.	Yorks, W.R. -	Land for street improvement -	50	3,793
Ditto - - - —	Ditto - -	Sewerage - - - - -	30	447
Ditto - - - —	Ditto - -	Street improvement - - -	20	5,165
Oswaldtwistle - L.G.D.	Lancaster - -	Slaughter-houses - - -	30	539
Oswestry - - B.	Salop - - -	Waterworks purposes - -	50	1,890
Ditto - - - —	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - - -	30	2,366
Otley - - - L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R. -	Depôt and offices - - -	25	500
Oxford (City) - C.B.	—	Caretaker's residence - - -	30	350
Padiham and Hapton. L.G.D.	Lancaster - -	Land for sewage disposal - -	50	3,000
Ditto - - - —	Ditto - -	Sewerage and sewage disposal -	30	11,400
Ditto - - - —	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - - -	15	1,225
Paignton - - L.G.D.	Devon - -	Land for public walks and pleasure ground.	50	2,745
Ditto - - - —	Ditto - -	Land for water supply - -	50	1,300
Ditto - - - —	Ditto - -	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	20	2,115
Ditto - - - —	Ditto - -	Street improvement - - -	15	690
Ditto - - - —	Ditto - -	Water supply - - - -	30	5,150
Pemberton - - L.G.D.	Lancaster - -	Costs of purchase of land for waterworks.	—	138
Pembroke - - B.	Pembroke - -	Street improvement - - -	17	189
Ditto - - - —	Ditto - -	Water supply - - - -	30	575
Penarth - - - L.G.D.	Glamorgan -	Extension of outfall sewe -	30	690
Penmaenmawr - L.G.D.	Carnarvon -	Land for new street - - -	5	700
Ditto - - - —	Ditto - -	New street - - - - -	30	1,800
Penrith - - - L.G.D.	Cumberland -	Fire brigade purposes - -	15	200
Ditto - - - —	Ditto - -	Gasworks purposes - - -	25	2,030
Ditto - - - —	Ditto - -	Hospital purposes - - -	30	400
Ditto - - - —	Ditto - -	Sewerage - - - - -	30	1,200
Penzance - - B.	Cornwall - -	Land for hospital - - -	50	650
Ditto - - - —	Ditto - -	Public walks or pleasure grounds.	30	187

District.		County.	Purpose.	Period, in years.	Amount.
					£
Plymouth	C.B.	—	Furniture, &c., for offices	10	600
Ditto	—	—	Land for street improvement	50	5,544
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	10	1,250
Ditto	—	—	Paving	20	2,030
Ditto	—	—	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	20	1,300
Ditto	—	—	Purposes of Provisional Order of 1883.	30	2,353
Ditto	—	—	Sewerage	30	3,798
Ditto	—	—	Street improvement	10	1,000
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	20	3,935
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	20	1,420
Pontypridd	L.G.D.	Glamorgan	Slaughter-houses	30	10,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	5,900
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	50	770
Poole	B.	Dorset	Sewerage	30	72,400
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	15	5,600
Porthcawl	L.G.D.	Glamorgan	Public lighting	10	74
Ditto	—	Ditto	Urinals	10	50
Ditto	—	Ditto	Watering van	10	45
Portishead	L.G.D.	Somerset	Sewerage	30	12,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	15	2,000
Portsmouth	C.B.	—	Hospital purposes	30	3,620
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	30	500
Ditto	—	—	New road	10	2,240
Ditto	—	—	Private street improvement	10	1,175
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	5	1,175
Ditto	—	—	Sewerage	10	1,760
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	30	800
Prescot	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Street improvement	20	400
Preston	C.B.	—	Slaughter-houses	30	3,000
Ditto	—	—	Waterworks undertaking	30	95,500
Pudsey	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Land for sewage disposal	50	1,840
† Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	34,160
Queensbury	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Depôt	30	544
Ditto	—	Ditto	Mortuary	30	93
Ditto	—	Ditto	Offices	30	1,550
Ditto	—	Ditto	Fire brigade purposes	30	113
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewage disposal	30	250
*Radstock	L.G.D.	Somerset	Water supply	30	5,000
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	5,000
*Ramsbottom	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Land for sewage disposal	50	3,500
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	28,500
Ramsgate	B.	Kent	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	20	1,227
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	30	269
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	119
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water meters	10	200
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	4,800
*Rawdon	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Land for sewage disposal	50	4,446
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	11,000
Redditch	L.G.D.	Worcester	Land for street improvement	50	930
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	10	170
*Redruth	L.G.D.	Cornwall	Water supply	30	9,000
Rhyl	L.A.D.	Flint	Hospital	30	2,000
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	9,286
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	15	2,700
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	17,300
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	6,337
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	781

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money.

† The Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance 20,000*l.* of this sum.

District.		County.	Purpose.	Period, in years.	Amount.
					£
Richmond	B.	Surrey	Land for street improvement	50	300
Ditto	—	Ditto	Private street improvement	10	4,780
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	260
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and surface water drainage.	30	270
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	400
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	15	2,268
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	1,500
Ripon (City)	B.	Yorks, W.R.	Land for sewage disposal	50	3,700
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	15,300
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	30	1,050
Risca	L.G.D.	Monmouth	Bridge	30	380
Rochester	B.	Kent	Depôt	30	1,100
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for depôt	50	400
Romford	L.G.D.	Essex	Improvement of market	20	1,275
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement, &c.	20	2,052
Rothwell	L.G.D.	Northampton	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	3,200
Rothwell	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Land for sewage disposal	50	250
Ditto	—	Ditto	Offices	30	2,850
Ditto	—	Ditto	Public lighting	10	500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	812
*Rowley Regis	L.G.D.	Stafford	Sewerage	30	25,000
Royal Leamington Spa.	B.	Warwick	Depôt	30	250
Ditto	—	Ditto	Promenade	30	300
Ditto	—	Ditto	Pump room and baths	30	117
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	10	558
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	1,530
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	1,520
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	10	470
Rugeley	L.G.D.	Stafford	Ditto	30	6,423
Runcorn	I.A.D.	Chester	Provision of safe	10	54
Ditto	—	Ditto	Scavenging plant	7	656
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	250
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	620
Ditto	—	Ditto	Steam road roller	9	315
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	30	100
Ryde	B.	Isle of Wight	Sewerage	30	130
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	15	523
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	40	225
Saffron Walden	B.	Essex	Hospital	30	300
*St. Annes-on-the-Sea.	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Sewerage	30	1,335
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	3,451
St. Austell	L.G.D.	Cornwall	Street improvement	20	1,682
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	4,000
St. George	L.G.D.	Gloucester	Disinfecting apparatus	15	264
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	200
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for public walks and pleasure grounds.	50	12,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	9,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	30	783
St. Helens	C.B.	—	Land for street improvement	50	500
Ditto	—	—	Slaughter houses	30	2,750
*St. Ives	B.	Cornwall	Sewerage	30	6,500
St. Mary Church	L.G.D.	Devon	Disinfecting apparatus	5	50
Ditto	—	Ditto	Furniture, &c. for hospital	10	180
Ditto	—	Ditto	Hospital	30	1,970
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for public walks and pleasure grounds.	50	1,700

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District.		County.	Purpose.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
					£
St. Mary Church	L.G.D.	Devon	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	20	800
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	438
Salcombe	L.G.D.	Ditto	Water supply	30	3,000
Salford	C.B.	—	Costs of Provisional Order of 1891.	25	164
Ditto	—	—	Gasworks purposes	25	5,000
Ditto	—	—	Sewage disposal	30	2,000
Ditto	—	—	Steamship for sewage disposal	15	12,000
Ditto	—	—	Street improvement	10	8,230
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	10	749
Ditto	—	—	Water supply	30	7,475
Sandbach	L.G.D.	Chester	Ditto	30	1,200
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	15	100
Sandown	L.G.D.	Isle of Wight	Sea defence	20	900
Scarborough	B.	Yorks, N.R.	Groynes	20	300
Ditto	—	Ditto	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	25	2,500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Widening esplanade	20	103
Seaford	L.G.D.	East Sussex	Sewerage	30	720
Shanklin	L.G.D.	Isle of Wight	Ditto	30	2,200
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	30	346
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	5	1,500
Sheffield (City)	C.B.	—	Bridge	30	3,775
Ditto	—	—	Land for public walks and pleasure grounds.	50	10,910
Ditto	—	—	Land for street improvement	50	2,575
Ditto	—	—	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	20	1,599
Ditto	—	—	Purposes of Local Act of 1887	—	4,713
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	—	9,959
Ditto	—	—	Sewerage	30	17,751
Ditto	—	—	Street improvement	20	52,215
Shepton Mallet	L.G.D.	Somerset	Furniture for offices	15	125
Ditto	—	Ditto	Offices	30	875
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewage disposal	15	770
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	580
Sherborne	L.G.D.	Dorset	Street improvement	20	500
Shipley	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Disinfecting apparatus	15	625
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for street improvement	50	1,600
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	3	2,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	2,350
Sittingbourne	L.G.D.	Kent	Street improvement	5	321
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	1,662
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	3,600
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	10	1,400
Skipton	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Offices	20	4,500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	620
Slaithwaite	L.G.D.	Ditto	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	50	1,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for sewage disposal	50	1,426
Slough	L.G.D.	Buckingham	Sewerage and sewage disposal	10	750
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	7,750
Smethwick	L.G.D.	Stafford	Land for pleasure ground	50	750
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	1	250
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	7,700
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	20	12,450
Southampton	C.B.	—	Public conveniences	30	730
Ditto	—	—	Sewerage	30	580
Ditto	—	—	Street improvement	10	1,735
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	30	300
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	50	400

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District.		County.	Purpose.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
					£
Southborough	L.G.D.	Kent	Hospital purposes	15	700
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	21	3,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	200
Southend-on-Sea	B.	Essex	Disinfecting purposes	10	1,250
Ditto	—	Ditto	Furniture for hospital, &c.	10	750
Ditto	—	Ditto	Hospital	30	4,360
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	4,860
Ditto	—	Ditto	Groynes	20	312
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewage disposal	30	6,200
Ditto	—	Ditto	Underground convenience	30	400
Southgate	L.G.D.	Middlesex	Street improvement	18	3,250
Southport	B.	Lancaster	Recreation grounds	20	2,900
Ditto	—	Ditto	Repayment of loans	25	35,765
South Shields	C.B.	—	Fire appliances	10	342
Ditto	—	—	Land for public walks, &c.	50	3,800
Ditto	—	—	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	17	2,700
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	20	450
Ditto	—	—	Sewerage	30	33
Ditto	—	—	Stables	30	245
Ditto	—	—	Street improvement	20	900
Southwick	L.G.D.	Durham	Private street improvement	10	1,486
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	544
Southwold	B.	East Suffolk	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	4,705
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	15	400
Sowerby Bridge	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Gas supply	30	19,200
Staines	L.G.D.	Middlesex	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	28,000
Stalybridge	B.	Chester	Sewerage	30	11,700
*Stanhope	L.G.D.	Durham	Water supply	30	430
Stapleton	L.G.D.	Gloucester	Sewerage	30	1,150
Stevenage	L.G.D.	Hertford	Land for sewage disposal	50	2,750
*Stocksbridge	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Water supply	30	200
Stoke-upon-Trent	B.	Stafford	Street improvement	15	1,417
Stone	L.G.D.	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	10,000
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	20	297
Stourbridge	I.A.D.	Worcester	Gas undertaking	15	5,000
Stratford-on-Avon	B.	Warwick	Fire engine station	20	70
Ditto	—	Ditto	Hospital	30	1,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	15	500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for water supply	50	8,163
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	450
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	3,788
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	10	1,269
Stretford	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Refuse destructors and depôts	20	11,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewage disposal	10	275
Stroud	L.G.D.	Gloucester	Repayment of loans	20	13,200
Sunderland	C.B.	—	Depôt and street improvement	30	3,472
Ditto	—	—	Sewerage	20	169
Ditto	—	—	Street improvement	20	2,717
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	20	459
Sutton	L.G.D.	Surrey	Land for fire station	30	240
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for offices	30	1,800
Ditto	—	Ditto	Private street improvement	7	3,517
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	7	1,177
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	5,750
Sutton Coldfield	B.	Warwick	Depôt	15	290
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	660
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	3,500

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District.		County.	Purpose.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
					£
Swadlincote - -	L.G.D.	Derby - -	Water supply - - - -	5	2,475
Swansea - - -	C.B.	—	Land for street improvement -	50	300
Ditto - - -	—	—	Steam road roller - - -	10	277
Swindon New Town	L.G.D.	Wilts - - -	Disinfecting apparatus - -	10	500
Swindon, Old -	L.G.D.	Ditto - -	Depôt - - - - - -	30	1,500
Ditto - - -	—	Ditto - -	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	20	200
Swinton and Pendlebury.	L.G.D.	Lancaster - -	Private street improvement -	2	2,636
Ditto - - -	—	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - - -	10	4,150
Ditto - - -	—	Ditto - -	Sewerage - - - - -	30	659
Taunton - -	B.	Somerset - -	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	38	6,000
*Teddington - -	L.G.D.	Middlesex -	Law costs - - - - -	30	3,121
Ditto - - -	—	Ditto - -	Repayment of loans - - -	30	43,814
* Ditto - - -	—	Ditto - -	Sewerage and sewage disposal -	30	15,222
Ditto - - -	—	Ditto - -	Street improvement - - -	20	1,500
*Teignmouth - -	L.G.D.	Devon - -	Sewerage - - - - -	30	1,275
Thornton - -	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R. -	Land for recreation ground -	50	1,050
Ditto - - -	—	Ditto - -	Land for sewage disposal - -	50	540
Ditto - - -	—	Ditto - -	Land for water supply - -	50	2,100
Ditto - - -	—	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - - -	3	800
Ditto - - -	—	Ditto - -	Recreation ground - - -	20	200
Ditto - - -	—	Ditto - -	Sewerage and sewage disposal -	30	3,760
Ditto - - -	—	Ditto - -	Water supply - - - -	30	3,100
Tonbridge - -	L.G.D.	Kent - - -	Street improvement - - -	5	1,800
Ditto - - -	—	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - - -	50	1,700
Torquay - - -	B.	Devon - -	Harbour undertaking - -	30	5,000
Tottenham - -	L.G.D.	Middlesex -	Fire brigade purposes - -	10	500
Ditto - - -	—	Ditto - -	Sewerage and surface water drainage.	30	1,700
Ditto - - -	—	Ditto - -	Street improvement - - -	20	1,400
Ditto - - -	—	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - - -	20	1,300
Towyn - - -	L.G.D.	Merioneth -	Sewerage - - - - -	30	1,996
Toxteth Park -	L.G.D.	Lancaster -	Depôt - - - - - -	20	3,000
Ditto - - -	—	Ditto - -	Fire station - - - -	30	200
Ditto - - -	—	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - - -	30	510
Ditto - - -	—	Ditto - -	Fire-engine and appliances -	10	480
Ditto - - -	—	Ditto - -	Furniture for public offices -	10	150
Ditto - - -	—	Ditto - -	Private street improvement -	3	1,020
Ditto - - -	—	Ditto - -	Street improvement - - -	15	1,715
Trawden - -	L.G.D.	Ditto - -	Sewerage and sewage disposal -	30	6,500
Tredegar - -	L.G.D.	Monmouth -	New road - - - - -	30	2,314
Ditto - - -	—	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - - -	5	657
Ditto - - -	—	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - - -	1	474
Tunbridge Wells -	B.	Kent - -	Hospital - - - - -	30	6,625
Ditto - - -	—	Ditto - -	Land for hospital - - -	50	825
Tunstall - - -	L.G.D.	Stafford - -	Land for extension of depôt -	50	300
Tynemouth - -	B.	Northumberland.	Fire-engine and stone-breaker -	10	600
Ditto - - -	—	Ditto - -	Improvement of road - - -	10	224
Ditto - - -	—	Ditto - -	Public conveniences - - -	30	200
Ditto - - -	—	Ditto - -	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	20	1,367

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money.

District.		County.	Purpose.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
					£
Uckfield	L.G.D.	East Sussex	Sewage disposal	26	2,000
Upholland	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Repayment of loan	30†	494
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	15	825
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	790
*Upper Mill	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Land for sewage disposal	50	650
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	3,350
Wallasey	B.	Chester	Gas purposes	20	18,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Offices	30	450
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Refuse destructor	20	1,000
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	450
Wallsend	L.G.D.	Northumberland	Ditto	30	716
Walsall	C.B.	—	Fire engine	10	460
Ditto	—	—	Fire station	30	323
Ditto	—	—	Land for street improvement	50	465
Ditto	—	—	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	30	300
Ditto	—	—	Sewerage	30	297
Waltham Holy Cross.	L.G.D.	Essex	Labouring class dwellings	30	700
Walthamstow	L.G.D.	Ditto	Culverting a ditch	30	340
Ditto	—	Ditto	Disinfecting apparatus	15	350
Ditto	—	Ditto	Fire engine and appliances	10	280
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for hospital	50	2,625
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for sewage disposal	50	5,119
Ditto	—	Ditto	Private street improvement	5	4,352
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	7	823
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	7	2,576
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	6	1,495
Ditto	—	Ditto	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	20	367
Ditto	—	Ditto	Purchase of land and fire station	30	1,150
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	456
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewage disposal	30	505
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	15	126
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	270
Ditto	—	Ditto	Steam road roller	10	300
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	486
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	15	662
Walton-on-the-Hill	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Sewerage	30	5,084
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	19,000
Walton-on-the-Naze.	I.A.D.	Essex	Ditto	20	500
Ware	L.G.D.	Hertford	Repayment of loan	6‡	1,400
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	15	800
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	25	260
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	5	600
Waterloo with Seaforth.	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Street improvement	14	750
Watford	L.G.D.	Hertford	Sewerage	30	1,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	1,000
Wednesbury	B.	Stafford	New street	15	100
Wellingborough	L.G.D.	Northampton	Water supply	30	4,500
Wenlock	B.	Salop	Ditto	30	1,500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	800
*West Bridgford	L.G.D.	Nottingham	Sewage disposal	10	225
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	122
West Bromwich	C.B.	—	Paving	20	2,000

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money.
† This period dates from the 9th June 1891.
‡ „ „ 7th January 1894.

District.		County.	Purpose.	Period, in years.	Amount.
					£
West Cowes	L.G.D.	Isle of Wight	Causeway	10	300
Ditto	—	Ditto	Extension of parade	20	1,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	200
West Derby	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Private street improvement	—	1,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	5	5,300
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	600
West Ham	C.B.	—	Bridges	30	2,190
Ditto	—	—	Crane and tramway at wharf	15	560
Ditto	—	—	Depôt	30	320
Ditto	—	—	Footbridge	30	2,500
Ditto	—	—	Land for public walks and pleasure grounds.	50	750
Ditto	—	—	Land for street improvement	50	650
Ditto	—	—	Land for hospital	50	5,000
Ditto	—	—	Machinery for stable purposes	15	1,000
Ditto	—	—	Sanitary convenience	20	400
Ditto	—	—	Recreation ground	20	1,500
Ditto	—	—	Sewerage	30	230
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	30	280
Ditto	—	—	Stables	30	14,000
Ditto	—	—	Street improvement	20	3,555
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	20	9,037
West Hartlepool	B.	Durham	Ditto	15	143
Ditto	—	Ditto	Slaughter-houses	15	800
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	5,200
Weston-super-Mare	L.G.D.	Somerset	Sewerage	30	110
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	350
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.	B.	Dorset	Harbour purposes	15	5,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Public conveniences	30	500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Shed at depôt	20	250
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	15	1,800
Whickham	L.G.D.	Durham	Ditto	20	500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	1,400
Whitby	L.G.D.	Yorks, N.R.	Ditto	12	2,200
Ditto	—	Ditto	Offices	20	1,500
Whitchurch and Dodington.	L.G.D.	Salop	Depôt and steam roller	10	400
Ditto	—	Ditto	Market purposes	20	150
Ditto	—	Ditto	Repayment of loans	23†	18,321
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	1,150
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	300
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	900
Whitehaven	B.	Cumberland	Hospital	30	1,000
Whitworth	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Land for sewage disposal	50	3,260
Ditto	—	Ditto	Refuse destructor	20	2,720
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewage disposal	15	1,170
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	22,850
Widnes	B.	Ditto	Disinfecting station and mortuary.	20	850
Wigan	C.B.	—	Gas undertaking	23	35,000
Ditto	—	—	Water supply	30	5,100
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	20	400
Willesden	L.G.D.	Middlesex	Fire brigade purposes	10	276
Ditto	—	Ditto	Fire engine	10	494
Ditto	—	Ditto	Furniture for offices	10	360
Ditto	—	Ditto	Hospital purposes	10	1,008
Ditto	—	Ditto	Offices	30	2,240
Ditto	—	Ditto	Private street improvement	3	6,854
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	3	4,020
Ditto	—	Ditto	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	25	1,710
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	1,100
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	11	12,608
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	10	180

† This period dates from the 25th March 1894.

District.		County.	Purpose.	Period, in years.	Amount.
					£
Willington Quay	L.G.D.	Northumberland	Sewerage	30	716
*Wilmslow	L.G.D.	Chester	Ditto	30	3,130
*Wilsden	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Water supply	30	4,100
Wimbledon	L.G.D.	Surrey	Depôt	20	2,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for recreation ground	50	825
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	50	300
Ditto	—	Ditto	Private street improvement	6	3,187
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage, sewage disposal, &c.	30	1,650
Withington	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Land for refuse destructor	50	857
Ditto	—	Ditto	Paving	20	70
Ditto	—	Ditto	Private street improvement	7	350
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	7	956
Ditto	—	Ditto	Recreation grounds	20	3,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Refuse destructor	20	4,200
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	220
Wolverhampton	C.B.	—	Laying out open space	15	300
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	15	130
Wombwell	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Market	30	3,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Offices	30	2,240
Ditto	—	Ditto	Private street improvement	5	1,700
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	30	260
Worcester (City)	C.B.	—	Land for hospital	30	850
Workington	B.	Cumberland	Sewerage	30	7,000
Worthing	B.	West Sussex	Hospital and water supply	5	8,270
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for water supply	50	1,200
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sea defence	20	1,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewage disposal	20	4,400
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	31,900
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	30	650
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	5,200
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	15	5,900
Wrexham	B.	Denbigh	Bridge at sewage farm	20	200
Ynyscynhaiarn	L.G.D.	Carnarvon	Street improvement	20	870
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	10	244
York (City)	C.B.	—	Depôt	15	2,300
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	30	8,450
Ditto	—	—	Land for market	50	1,200
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	50	4,500
Ditto	—	—	Land for street improvement	50	1,237
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	10	313
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	50	4,300
Ditto	—	—	Sewerage and sewage disposal	40	90,000
Ditto	—	—	Underground urinal	30	450
					£4,268,090

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money.

2.—Loans sanctioned by the Board to Urban Sanitary Authorities under the Public Health (Interments) Act, 1879, during the Year ended on the 31st December, 1894.

C.B. = County Borough. L.G.D. = Local Government District.

District.		County.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
				£
Acton	L.G.D.	Middlesex	30	3,480
Buxton	L.G.D.	Derby	25	3,700
Ditto	—	Ditto	50	1,300
Coventry	C.B.	——	30*	323
Croydon	C.B.	——	20	4,000
Ditto	—	——	30	8,000
Edmonton	L.G.D.	Middlesex	10	34
Havant	L.G.D.	Hants	20	300
Ditto	—	Ditto	50	250
Ditto	—	Ditto	20	450
Ditto	—	Ditto	30	450
Ditto	—	Ditto	50	350
Hurst	L.G.D.	Ditto	30	1,300
Shipley	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	50	2,929
Ditto	—	Ditto	30	5,138
Ditto	—	Ditto	20	1,933
Willington	L.G.D.	Durham	15	250
Withington	L.G.D.	Lancaster	20	4,143
				£38,330

* This period dates from 14th October 1886.

3.—Loans sanctioned by the Board to Urban Sanitary Authorities under the Public Libraries (England) Acts, 1855 to 1890, the Public Libraries Act, 1892, and the Museums and Gymnasiums Act, 1891, during the Year ended on the 31st December, 1894.

B. = Borough. C.B. = County Borough. L.G.D. = Local Government District.

District.		County.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
				£
Altrincham	L.G.D.	Chester	30	550
Birmingham	C.B.	——	50	823
Bromley	L.G.D.	Kent	5	400
Ditto	—	Ditto	30	400
Camborne	L.G.D.	Cornwall	30	500
Cardiff	C.B.	——	50	4,000
Dover	B.	Kent	30	11,000
Dudley	C.B.	——	30	3,500
Hanley	C.B.	——	10	284
Luton	B.	Bedford	30	1,400
Northampton	C.B.	——	30	400
Tottenham	L.G.D.	Middlesex	50	1,200
Ditto	—	Ditto	30	3,000
West Hartlepool	B.	Durham	30	3,000
Widnes	B.	Lancaster	30	10,265
Willesden	L.G.D.	Middlesex	30	250
York	C.B.	——	10	350
				£41,322

4.—Loans sanctioned by the Board to Urban Sanitary Authorities under the Baths and Washhouses Acts, during the Year ended on the 31st December, 1894.

B. = Borough. C.B. = County Borough. L.G.D. = Local Government District. I.A.D. = Improvement Act District.

District.		County.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
				£
Beccles	B.	East Suffolk	30	500
Birmingham	C.B.	—	50	3,167
Brighton	C.B.	—	30	1,600
Cardiff	C.B.	—	15	2,500
Ditto	—	—	30	7,500
Coventry	C.B.	—	30	2,100
Ditto	—	—	30*	98
Ditto	—	—	30†	978
Ditto	—	—	30‡	1,433
Ditto	—	—	30§	162
Dover	B.	Kent	30	1,300
Ditto	—	Ditto	15	1,050
East Retford	B.	Nottingham	30	2,000
Enfield	L.G.D.	Middlesex	30	1,000
Gainsborough	L.G.D.	Parts of Lindsey	30	600
Hanley	C.B.	—	10	144
Hove	I.A.D.	East Sussex	50	320
Ditto	—	Ditto	25	1,780
Ipswich	C.B.	—	30	1,000
Leicester	C.B.	—	25	2,184
Maidstone	B.	Kent	30	4,000
Manchester (City)	C.B.	—	15	1,110
Ditto	—	—	30	4,390
Ditto	—	—	50	1,500
Newcastle-upon-Tyne (City)	C.B.	—	30	10,000
Norwich (City)	C.B.	—	30	8,450
Ditto	—	—	15	1,750
Nottingham	C.B.	—	15	2,000
Ditto	—	—	20	700
Slaithwaite	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	30	2,574
Stafford	B.	Stafford	30	2,000
Sudbury	B.	West Suffolk	15	400
Sutton	L.G.D.	Surrey	30	500
Woolwich	L.G.D.	London	7	605
Ditto	—	Ditto	30	5,395
Ditto	—	Ditto	15	1,382
Ditto	—	Ditto	30	1,618
York (City)	C.B.	—	20	350
				£80,140

* This period dates from 1st January 1893. † This period dates from 19th January 1893.
‡ " " 22nd August 1892. § " " 5th January 1893.

5.—**Loans sanctioned** by the **Board** to **Urban Sanitary Authorities** under the **Electric Lighting Act**, 1882, during the Year ended on the 31st December, 1894.

B. = Borough. C.B. = County Borough.

District.		County.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
				£
Bedford	B.	Bedford	25	12,000
Birkenhead	C.B.	—	50	1,576
Ditto	—	—	25	18,420
Blackburn	C.B.	—	25	32,000
Blackpool	B.	Lancaster	25	24,000
Brighton	C.B.	—	25	32,500
Bristol	C.B.	—	25	24,000
Cheltenham	B.	Gloucester	25	16,000
Coventry	C.B.	—	25	20,000
Derby	C.B.	—	20	5,000
Great Yarmouth	C.B.	—	25	1,500
Hanley	C.B.	—	10	1,110
Lancaster	B.	Lancaster	25	25,000
Newport	C.B.	—	25	28,000
Portsmouth	C.B.	—	25	550
Ditto	—	—	25	1,265
Ditto	—	—	15	4,500
Ditto	—	—	25	3,300
Stafford	B.	Stafford	25	20,000
Sunderland	C.B.	—	25	25,000
Taunton	B.	Somerset	25	5,000
Walsall	C.B.	—	25	19,000
Whitehaven	B.	Cumberland	20	6,304
Wolverhampton	C.B.	—	25	30,000
Worcester (City)	C.B.	—	20	1,861
				£357,886

6.—**Loans sanctioned** by the Board to **Urban Sanitary Authorities** under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, during the Year ended on the 31st December, 1894.

B. = Borough. C.B. = County Borough.

District.		County.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
				£
Coventry	C.B.	—	30	300
Ditto	—	—	50*	208
Lancaster	B.	Lancaster	30	1,200
Manchester (City)	C.B.	—	50	10,220
Newcastle-upon-Tyne (City)	C.B.	—	30	5,761
Portsmouth	C.B.	—	40	4,000
Salford	C.B.	—	8	2,700
				£24,389

* This period dates from 7th January 1893.

7.—**Loans sanctioned** by the Board to **Urban Sanitary Authorities** under the Allotments Acts, 1887 and 1890, during the Year ended on the 31st December, 1894.

C.B. = County Borough. L.G.D. = Local Government District.

District.		County.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
				£
Croydon	C.B.	—	50	3,600
Edmonton	L.G.D.	Middlesex	46	1,900
				£5,500

8.—**Loan sanctioned** by the Board to an **Urban Sanitary Authority** under the Military Lands Act, 1892, during the Year ended on the 31st December, 1894.

C.B. = County Borough.

District.		County.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
				£
Nottingham	C.B.	—	50	12,600

No. 113.

1.—LOANS SANCTIONED by the BOARD to RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITIES under the PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875, during the Year ended on the 31st December, 1894.

Union.	Sanitary District or Contributory Place on which the Loan is to be charged.	County in which such District or Place is situate.	Purpose.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
					£
Alcester	Alcester	Warwick	Sewage disposal	15	200
Ditto	Studley	Ditto	Sewerage	30	150
*Alnwick	Embleton	Northumberland.	Water supply	30	200
Aston	Aston Rural Sanitary District.	Warwick	Repayment of loan	17	656
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	18†	17,756
Ditto	Aston	Ditto	Sewerage	30	1,350
Ditto	Erdington and Witton Special Drainage District.	Ditto	Ditto	30	1,179
*Axbridge	Burnham with Aston Morris.	Somerset	Ditto	30	800
Barrow-on-Soar.	Anstey	Leicester	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	5,200
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	200
Ditto	Barkby	Ditto	Sewage disposal	15	26
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	314
Ditto	Syston	Ditto	Sewage disposal	15	474
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	5,686
Barton Regis	Filton	Gloucester	Water supply	30	500
Ditto	Horfield	Ditto	Land for sewage disposal.	50	1,000
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	1,878
Barton-upon-Irwell.	Barton-upon-Irwell.	Leicester	Ditto	30	16,000
*Basford	Selston	Nottingham	Water supply	5	2,000
* Ditto	Basford Rural Sanitary District.	Ditto	Hospital	30	11,000
Bath	Charterhouse Hinton.	Somerset	Water supply	30	985
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	15	165
Ditto	Wellow	Ditto	Ditto	30	500
Bedminster	Knowle and Totterdown Special Drainage District.	Somerset	Private street improvement.	3	900
Ditto	Walton in Gordano.	Ditto	Ditto	3	1,300
Billericay	South Weald and Shenfield Special Drainage District.	Essex	Ditto	3	1,900
Blaby	Blaby Rural Sanitary District.	Leicester	Hospital	30	6,000
*Blything	Leiston	East Suffolk	Land for sewage disposal.	50	1,470

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money.
† This period dates from 26th February 1894.

Union.	Sanitary District or Contributory Place on which the Loan is to be charged.	County in which such District or Place is situate.	Purpose.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
					£
Bolton - -	Bolton Rural Sanitary District.	Lancaster -	Improvement of river -	20	900
Ditto -	Halliwell - -	Ditto - -	Sewerage - - -	30	700
Ditto -	No. 1 Special Drainage District.	Ditto - -	Private street improvement.	2	2,450
Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	7	2,900
Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Sewerage - - -	30	130
Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	30	1,620
Ditto -	Rumworth - -	Ditto - -	Private street improvement.	8	460
Bootle - -	Millom - -	Cumberland -	Water supply - -	30	700
Bromley -	Chiselhurst - -	Kent - -	Fire station - - -	20	450
*Bromyard -	Bromyard Rural Sanitary District.	Worcester and Hereford.	Hospital - - -	33	1,250
Burnley -	Briercliffe with Extwistle.	Lancaster -	Sewerage - - -	30	1,000
Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	20	1,000
* Ditto -	Goldshaw Booth -	Ditto - -	Water supply - -	30	200
Ditto -	Heyhouses - -	Ditto - -	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	130
* Ditto -	Higham with West Close Booth.	Ditto - -	Water supply - -	30	100
* Ditto -	Old Laund Booth	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	30	300
Ditto -	Read - - -	Ditto - -	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	1,170
* Ditto -	Reedley Hollows	Ditto -	Sewerage - - -	30	250
Camelford -	Forrabury - -	Cornwall -	Water supply - -	30	225
Ditto -	Minster - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	30	454
Cannock -	Church Eaton -	Stafford - -	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	25	500
Cardiff - -	Llandaff - -	Glamorgan -	Private street improvement.	5	2,000
Ditto -	Radyr - - -	Ditto - -	Water supply - -	30	1,300
Carlisle - -	Weatherall - -	Cumberland -	Ditto - - - -	30	1,200
Chelmsford -	Danbury - -	Essex - -	Ditto - - - -	30	230
Ditto -	Great Baddow Special Drainage District.	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	22	285
Ditto -	Springfield - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	22	665
*Chertsey -	Oatlands Special Drainage District.	Surrey - -	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	35	2,677
* Ditto -	Weybridge - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	35	7,822
*Chester-le-Street.	Birsley - -	Durham -	Ditto - - - -	30	1,100
*Chorley - -	Coppul - -	Lancaster -	Ditto - - - -	21	1,510
* Ditto -	Clayton-le-Woods	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	30	257
* Ditto -	Eccleston - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	30	1,050
* Ditto -	Euxton - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	30	600
* Ditto -	Whittle-le-Woods	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	30	3,843
*Christchurch	Christchurch -	Southampton	Sewerage - - -	20	500
Clitheroe -	Aighton Bailey and Chaigeley.	Lancaster -	Water supply - -	30	850
* Ditto -	Gisburn - -	Yorks, W.R. -	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	1,300
* Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Land for sewage disposal.	50	300

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money.

Union.	Sanitary District or Contributory Place on which the Loan is to be charged.	County in which such District or Place is situate.	Purpose.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
					£
*Clitheroe -	Pendleton - -	Lancaster -	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	1,160
* Ditto -	Whalley - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	30	3,960
* Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Land for sewage disposal.	50	540
* Ditto -	Wiswell - -	Ditto -	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	800
Congleton -	Betchton - -	Chester - -	Water supply - -	30	221
Ditto -	Bradwall - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	30	255
Ditto -	Elton - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	30	167
Ditto -	Hassall - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	30	71
Ditto -	Wheelock - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	30	486
Cuckfield -	Cowfold - -	West Sussex -	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	200
Ditto -	Lindfield - -	East Sussex -	Ditto - - - -	30	800
Doncaster -	Barmborough -	Yorks, W.R. -	Water supply - -	30	143
Ditto -	Conisbrough -	Ditto -	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	6,274
Ditto -	Denby or Dannaby	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	30	2,526
*Dorchester -	Toller Porcorum -	Dorset - -	Water supply - -	30	400
Dursley -	Wotton-under-Edge.	Gloucester -	Ditto - - - -	30	1,000
East Ashford	Willesborough -	Kent - -	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	4,000
Easthampstead	Bracknell Special Drainage District.	Berks - -	Ditto - - - -	30	11,500
*Easington -	Easington - -	Durham -	Water supply - - -	30	3,234
East Preston -	West Tarring -	West Sussex -	Repayment of loan -	2†	625
Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Private street improvement.	2	552
Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Hydrants and fire extinguishing apparatus.	15	80
Epping - -	Epping Special Drainage District.	Essex - -	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	21	1,000
Ditto -	Loughton - -	Ditto -	Private street improvement.	2	562
Epsom - -	Cheam - - -	Surrey - -	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	10,456
Ditto -	Cuddington - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	30	2,348
*Erpingham -	Overstrand - -	Norfolk - -	Sewerage - - -	30	1,300
Evesham -	Aston Somerville, Cow Honeybourn, Hinton and Pebworth.	Gloucester -	Water supply - -	5	112
Ditto -	Aldington, Ham, Bretforton, Church Honeybourn Cleve Prior, North and Mid. Littleton, Sedgbarrow, and South Littleton.	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	5	165
Faversham -	Boughton-under-Blean.	Kent - -	Water supply - -	5	450
*Foleshill -	Bedworth - -	Warwick -	Ditto - - - -	5	300
*Frome - -	Kilmersdon - -	Somerset -	Ditto - - - -	30	2,300
* Ditto -	Rodden - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	30	600

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money.
† This period dates from the 29th November 1892.

Union.	Sanitary District or Contributory Place on which the Loan is to be charged.	County in which such District or Place is situate.	Purpose.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
					£
Fylde - -	Poulton - in - the Fylde.	Lancaster -	Sewerage - - -	30	598
*Godstone -	Bletchingley -	Surrey - -	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	1,550
*Hailsham -	Hailsham - -	East Sussex -	Sewerage - - -	30	400
Hambledon -	Cranley - -	Surrey - -	Sewage disposal - -	30	1,100
Hartley Wintney.	Hartley Wintney Rural Sanitary District.	Southampton	New street and reconstruction of bridges over Basingstoke Canal.	23	1,200
*Hemsworth -	Ackworth - -	Yorks, W.R. -	Water supply - -	30	5,000
* Ditto -	Great Houghton -	Ditto - -	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	1,747
* Ditto -	Shafton - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	30	550
* Ditto -	South Hiendley -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	30	2,000
* Ditto -	South Kirby - -	Ditto - -	Sewerage - - -	30	600
* Ditto -	Hemsworth Rural Sanitary District.	Ditto - -	Hospital - - - -	30	3,200
* Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	30	300
Hendon - -	Harrow-on-the-Hill.	Middlesex -	Private street improvement.	6	1,920
Ditto -	Pinner - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	6	1,300
Ditto -	Hendon Rural Sanitary District.	Ditto - -	Hospital - - - -	30	500
Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Land for hospital - -	50	500
Horncastle -	Woodhall Spa Special Drainage District.	Parts of Lindsey.	Lamps - - - -	10	70
Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Fire extinguishing apparatus.	10	30
* Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	700
*Hunslet - -	Middleton Township in Rothwell Parish.	Yorks, W.R. -	Water supply - -	30	1,592
* Ditto -	Templenewsam -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	30	235
* Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	5	265
*Isle of Wight	Brixton - -	Isle of Wight	Water supply - -	30	750
* Ditto -	Newchurch - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	30	1,650
*Kendal - -	Burton - -	Westmoreland	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	600
* Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Water supply - -	30	1,200
King's Norton	King's Norton -	Worcester -	Sewerage - - -	30	1,400
* Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	1,792
* Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	15	4,508
*Kingston -	Esher and Ditton Special Drainage District.	Surrey - -	Sewage disposal - -	15	400
* Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	30	112
Kington -	Pembridge -	Hereford -	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	33	755
Lancaster -	Slyne with Hest -	Lancaster -	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	2,200
Langport -	Kingsdon - -	Somerset -	Water supply - -	30	592
Ditto -	Somerton - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	30	4,153

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money.

Union.	Sanitary District or Contributory Place on which the Loan is to be charged.	County in which such District or Place is situate.	Purpose.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
					£
Lichfield	Rugeley	Stafford	Water supply	30	300
Llanelly	Gower Road Special Drainage District.	Glamorgan	Ditto	30	300
*Maldon	Southminster	Essex	Ditto	30	250
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	300
*Mansfield	Skegby	Nottingham	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	7,320
* Ditto	Tibshelf	Derby	Water supply	30	7,000
Nantwich	Bunbury	Chester	Ditto	30	240
Ditto	Burland	Ditto	Ditto	30	320
* Ditto	Minshull Vernon	Ditto	Ditto	30	180
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	160
Ditto	Shevington with Gresty.	Ditto	Ditto	30	90
Ditto	Stapeley	Ditto	Ditto	30	430
Ditto	Weston	Ditto	Ditto	30	975
*Neath	Blaenhonnda	Glamorgan	Ditto	30	1,300
*Newport Pagnell.	Walton	Buckingham	Ditto	20	220
Okehampton	Brideston	Devon	Ditto	30	400
Ditto	Hatherleigh	Ditto	Ditto	30	900
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	15	300
Ditto	North Tawton	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	600
*Orsett	Orsett Rural Sanitary District.	Essex	Hospital purposes	30	500
Patrington	Withernsea	Yorks, E.R.	Sewerage	30	3,000
*Penrith	Lazonby	Cumberland	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	600
Pershore	Bishampton	Worcester	Water supply	30	500
Ditto	Wyre Piddle	Ditto	Ditto	30	700
Plomesgate	Framlingham	East Suffolk	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	2,500
Pontypridd	Llantrisaint	Glamorgan	Ditto	30	2,000
*Prescot	Rainhill	Lancaster	Ditto	30	530
Ditto	Prescot Rural Sanitary District.	Ditto	Repayment of loan	30†	939
*Reigate	Merstham	Surrey	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	2,800
*Ripon	West Tanfield	Yorks, N.R.	Ditto	30	570
*Risbridge	Little Thurlow	West Suffolk	Water supply	30	150
Romford	Hornchurch	Essex	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	2,200
Rugby	Bilton	Warwick	Sewerage	30	230
Ditto	Dunchurch	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	21	700
*Runcorn	Frodsham	Chester	Water supply	30	700
* Ditto	Hull and Appleton.	Ditto	Sewerage	30	215
Saddleworth	Saddleworth	Yorks, W.R.	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	15,650
Saffron Walden	Saffron Walden Rural Sanitary District.	Essex	Hospital	30	1,000

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money.

† This period dates from the 22nd August 1891.

Union.	Sanitary District or Contributory Place on which the Loan is to be charged.	County in which such District or Place is situate.	Purpose.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
					£
Saint Austell -	Fowey - - -	Cornwall -	Water undertaking -	30	4,000
* Ditto -	St. Blazey - -	Ditto - -	Water supply - -	30	855
* Ditto -	Tywardreath -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	30	745
Saint Thomas	Heavitree - -	Devon - -	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	15	1,000
Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	30	3,200
Ditto -	Pinhoe - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	30	1,750
Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Land for sewage disposal	50	450
Ditto -	Withecombe Raleigh.	Ditto - -	Sewerage - - -	30	3,500
*Shardlow -	Kegworth - -	Leicester -	Water supply - -	30	4,000
*Shifnal - -	Albrighton - -	Salop - -	Ditto - - - -	30	1,350
*Skipton - -	Addingham - -	Yorks, W.R. -	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	5,000
* Ditto -	Glusburn	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	30	600
* Ditto -	Thornton - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	30	5,850
* Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Land for sewage disposal	50	1,650
Solihull - -	Solihull Rural Sanitary District.	Warwick and Worcester.	Disinfecting apparatus -	10	300
Ditto -	Yardley - -	Worcester -	Private street improvement.	3	1,300
Spilsby -	Wainfleet All Saints.	Parts of Lindsey.	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	2,040
Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	15	250
Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Land for sewerage and sewage disposal.	50	710
Staines - -	Sunbury - -	Middlesex -	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	20,000
Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	15	5,000
Stone - -	Hanford - -	Stafford- -	Ditto - - - -	30	2,000
*Stow-on-the-Wold.	Bourton-on-the-Water.	Gloucester -	Ditto - - - -	30	2,057
* Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Land for sewage disposal	50	375
* Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	250
Stratford-on-Avon.	Stratford-on-Avon Rural Sanitary District.	Warwick -	Infectious diseases hospital.	30	2,691
Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	15	681
Ditto -	Wooton Wawen -	Ditto - -	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	2,145
Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Water supply - -	21	2,500
*Sunderland -	Ryhope - -	Durham -	Sewerage - - -	30	200
* Ditto -	Tunstall - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	30	350
Taunton -	Staplegrove - -	Somerset -	Sewerage - - -	30	600
Tavistock -	Tavistock - -	Devon - -	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	1,450
Ditto -	Whitchurch - -	Ditto - -	Sewerage - - -	30	50
Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	106
Teesdale -	Cockfield - -	Durham -	Repayment of loan -	30†	3,567
Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	30‡	475
Tisbury - -	Teffont Evias -	Wilts - -	Water supply - -	30	164
Ditto -	Teffont Magna -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	30	136
Tonbridge -	Speldhurst Special Drainage District.	Kent - -	Sewerage and surface water drainage.	30	289
*Truro - -	St. Agnes - -	Cornwall -	Sewerage - - -	30	2,250
* Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	30	250

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money.

† This period dates from 15th May 1891.

‡ " " 3rd January 1894.

Union.	Sanitary District or Contributory Place on which the Loan is to be charged.	County in which such District or Place is situate.	Purpose.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
					£
Tynemouth -	Wallsend - -	Northumberland.	Sewerage - - -	30	716
Ditto -	Backworth - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	20	250
Ulverstone -	West Broughton -	Lancaster -	Sewerage - - -	30	1,350
*Wakefield -	Alverthorpe with Thornes.	Yorks, W.R. -	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	1,950
* Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Sewage disposal - -	30	48
* Ditto -	Ardsley East -	Ditto - -	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	2,950
* Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Sewage disposal - -	30	117
Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	2,500
* Ditto -	Crigglestone -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	30	5,000
* Ditto -	Shitlington - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	30	8,375
* Ditto -	Stanley-cum-Wrenthorpe.	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	30	6,100
* Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Sewage disposal - -	30	135
* Ditto -	West Ardsley -	Ditto - -	Sewerage - - -	30	610
*Ware - -	Broxbourne - -	Hereford -	Water supply - -	30	1,000
* Ditto -	Stanstead Abbots	Ditto - -	Sewerage - - -	30	2,834
* Ditto -	Wormley - -	Ditto - -	Water supply - -	30	500
Warrington -	Burton Wood -	Lancaster -	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	2,400
Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Sewage disposal - -	50	480
Ditto -	Warrington - -	Ditto - -	Private street improvement.	3	2,270
Watford -	Watford Rural Sanitary District.	Hertford -	Hospital purposes -	30	14,300
Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	10	700
Wellingborough.	Earls Barton -	Northampton	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	2,200
Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Land for sewage disposal.	50	1,000
* Ditto -	Finedon - -	Ditto - -	Water supply - -	5	300
Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	5	200
* Ditto -	Wymington - -	Bedford - -	Ditto - - - -	30	600
Wharfedale -	Menstone -	Yorks, W.R. -	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	6,800
Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Land for sewage disposal.	50	1,200
Whitehaven -	Parton - - -	Cumberland -	Water supply - -	30	180
Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	1,320
*Wigan - -	Haigh - - -	Lancaster -	Water supply - -	30	2,750
* Ditto -	Shevington - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	30	1,800
Wincanton -	Milborne Port -	Somerset -	Sewage disposal - -	30	175
Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	10	100
*Woolstanton and Burslem	Woolstanton Special Drainage District.	Stafford - -	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	100
* Ditto -	Chatterley Special Drainage District.	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	30	320
* Ditto -	Woolstanton Special Drainage District.	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	30	80
* Ditto -	Woolstanton and Burslem.	Ditto - -	Sewerage - - -	30	226
*Worksop -	Clown - - -	Derby - -	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	29	250
*Wortley -	Ecclesfield - -	Yorks, W.R. -	Ditto - - - -	30	1,000
*Yeovil - -	Martock - -	Somerset -	Water supply - -	30	400
					£447,014

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money.

2.—LOANS SANCTIONED by the BOARD to RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITIES under the PUBLIC HEALTH (INTERMENTS) ACT, 1879, during the Year ended on the 31st December, 1894.

Union.	Sanitary District or Contributory Place on which the Loan is to be charged.	County in which such District or Place is situate.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
				£
King's Norton	Northfield	Worcester	30	5,434
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	20	2,350
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	25	2,216
Langport	Langport Rural Sanitary District.	Somerset	30	400
				£10,400

3.—LOANS SANCTIONED by the BOARD to RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITIES under the ALLOTMENTS ACTS, 1887 and 1890, during the Year ended on the 31st December, 1894.

Union.	Contributory Place on which the Loan is to be charged.	County in which such Place is situate.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
				£
†Boston	Pelhams Lands	Parts of Holland	50	1,719
Chertsey	Chertsey	Surrey	50	1,100
†Foleshill	Keresley	Warwick	50	650
†Holbeach	Whaplode	Parts of Holland	50	1,358
*Lincoln	Bardney	Parts of Kesteven	30	615
Luton	Kensworth	Hertford	30	350
†Mitford and Launditch.	Shipdham	Norfolk	30	210
†St. Faiths	Horsham St. Faith, and Newton St. Faith	Ditto	30	1,250
Sleaford	North Kyme	Parts of Kesteven	50	1,000
†Spalding	Gosberton	Parts of Holland	50	1,423
Spilsby	Wainfleet All Saints	Parts of Lindsey	30	450
Wisbeach	Upwell (Cambs.)	Isle of Ely	50	260
Ditto	Upwell (Norfolk)	Norfolk	50	340
				£10,725

* In the case where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money.
† These loans were sanctioned to the County Councils acting for the Rural Sanitary Authorities.

No. 114.

Loans sanctioned by the Board to **Joint Boards** of United Districts during the Year ended on the 31st December, 1894.

District.	Purpose.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
			£
Clayton-le-Moors and Great Harwood Joint Sewerage District.	Land for sewage disposal	50	4,800
* Ditto	Sewage disposal	20	1,340
* Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	11,860
Epsom (Rural) Sutton and Carshalton Joint Hospital District.	Land for hospital	50	2,500
Guildford, Godalming, and Woking Joint Hospital District.	Hospital purposes	15	600
Ditto	Ditto	30	5,900
Ditto	Ditto	25	1,250
Haslingden, Rawtenstall, and Bacup Outfall Sewerage District.	Sewerage	30	20,000
Hertford and Ware Joint Hospital District.	Land for hospital	30	800
*Isle of Thanet (Urban) Joint Hospital District.	Ditto	50	2,300
Keighley and Bingley Joint Hospital District.	Ditto	50	2,000
Ditto	Hospital purposes	5	916
Ditto	Ditto	25	15,000
North Bierley Joint Hospital District	Ditto	20	1,140
*Richmond Main Sewerage District	Sewage disposal	16	7,250
* Ditto	Ditto	16	250
Upper Stour Valley Main Sewerage District.	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	6,786
			£84,692

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money.

No. 115.

Loans sanctioned by the Board to **Metropolitan Sanitary Authorities** under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, during the Year ended on the 31st December, 1894.

B.W. = Board of Works. V. = Vestry.

Parish.		Purpose.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
				£
Limehouse	B.W.	Land for disinfecting chamber, &c.	30	1,130
St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster.	V.	Post-mortem and inquest room	30	2,400
St. Mary, Islington	V.	Disinfecting chamber	20	2,200
St. Pancras	V.	Underground convenience	30	2,145
St. Saviour, Southwark	B.W.	Sanitary convenience	10	2,000
				£9,875

No. 116.

Loans sanctioned by the **Board** to **Port Sanitary Authorities** during the Year ended on the 31st December, 1894.

District.	Purpose.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
			£
Rochester Port Sanitary District -	Hospital - - - - -	20	515
Southampton Port Sanitary District -	Ditto - - - - -	20	5,500
			£6,015

No. 117.

Loans sanctioned by the **Board** to **Commissioners for Public Libraries and Museums** during the Year ended on the 31st December, 1894.

Parish or District for which Commissioners act.	Purpose.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
			£
Fulham - - - - -	Library - - - - -	30	2,600
St. John, Hampstead - - -	Land for public library - - -	50	1,920
St. Leonard, Shoreditch - - -	Ditto - - - - -	50	4,500
St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster.	Library - - - - -	10	2,500
Wandsworth - - - -	Ditto - - - -	10	600
			£12,120

No. 118.

Loans sanctioned by the **Board** to **Local Authorities** under the **Technical Instruction Act, 1889**, during the Year ended on the 31st December, 1894.

B. = Borough. C.B. = County Borough. L.G.D. = Local Government District.

District.		County.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
Altrincham	L.G.D.	Chester	30	£ 550
Bideford	B.	Devon	3	700
Birmingham (City)	C.B.	—	30	48,750
Bolton	C.B.	—	25	3,000
Burnley	C.B.	—	10	1,500
Calne	B.	Wilts	12	188
Chatham	B.	Kent	30	3,000
Darwen	B.	Lancaster	30	11,331
Gravesend	B.	Kent	30	800
Leigh	L.G.D.	Lancaster	30	4,000
Leyton	L.G.D.	Essex	30	6,825
Maidenhead	B.	Berks	30	3,500
Maidstone	B.	Kent	30	7,330
Oldham	C.B.	—	30	26,000
Oxford (City)	C.B.	—	30	2,000
Radcliffe	L.G.D.	Lancaster	15	3,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	30	4,000
Richmond	B.	Surrey	30	1,250
Salisbury (City)	B.	Wilts	20	1,650
Southend-on-Sea	B.	Essex	30	1,800
Sutton	L.G.D.	Surrey	30	560
Swindon New Town	L.G.D.	Wilts	30	7,000
Tiverton	B.	Devon	30	200
				£139,934

No. 119.

Loans sanctioned by the **Board** to **Commissioners for Public Baths and Washhouses** during the Year ended on the 31st December, 1894.

Parish for which Commissioners act.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
		£
Battersea	30	5,000
St. John, Hackney	30	7,000
St. Marylebone	15	10,500
Ditto	30	31,500
St. Mary, Newington	30	10,000
St. Mary, Whitechapel	25	9,000
St. Paul, Deptford	48	750
St. Saviour, Southwark	30	7,000
		£80,750

No. 120.

Official Sanctions to Loans under the Local Loans Act, 1875.

List of the cases in which the Board have given their Official Sanction to the issue of Debentures by Local Authorities under the Local Loans Act, 1875, from the date of the passing of that Act to the 31st December, 1894.

Name of Authority.	Amount of Issue.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Date of Official Sanction.
1876.	£	£	
St. Thomas the Apostle Local Board (acting as Burial Board)	3,000	4	28th November 1876.
1877.			
Newport (Isle of Wight) Town Council	3,400	4½	24th May 1877.
Richmond (Surrey) Vestry	4,000	4	2nd July 1877.
Peterborough Town Council	60,000	4	17th August 1877.
Burslem Local Board	80,000	4½	9th October 1877.
Dartmouth Town Council	1,300	4	1st December 1877.
1878.			
Richmond (Surrey) Vestry	8,000	4	11th January 1878.
St. Thomas Union (Rural Sanitary Authority of the)	700	4	12th March 1878.
Kingston-upon-Hull Town Council	54,600	4	14th May 1878.
Richmond (Surrey) Vestry	4,000	4	2nd July 1878.
Dorchester Town Council	3,000	4	5th July 1878.
Smethwick Local Board	50,000	4½	16th August 1878.
St. Helen's (Lancs.) Town Council	120,000	4½	19th August 1878.
1879.			
St. Helen's (Lancs.) Town Council	23,435	4½	25th January 1879.
Kingston-upon-Hull Town Council	400	4	27th January 1879.
East Retford Town Council	30,000	4	25th February 1879.
St. Thomas the Apostle Local Board	2,000	4½	19th June 1879.
Richmond (Surrey) Vestry	4,500	4	30th June 1879.
Newport (Isle of Wight) Town Council	2,200	4½	18th August 1879.
Richmond (Surrey) Vestry	4,000	4	16th September 1879.
1880.			
St. Thomas Union (Rural Sanitary Authority of the)	800	4	13th March 1880.
Richmond (Surrey) Vestry	1,000	4	28th July 1880.
Kingston-upon-Hull Town Council	12,770	4	17th August 1880.
Abertillery Local Board	650	4½	22nd September 1880.
Plymouth Town Council	3,000	4	9th November 1880.
Kingston-upon-Hull Town Council	97,300	4	12th November 1880.
1881.			
Richmond (Surrey) Vestry	8,000	4	9th February 1881.
Plymouth Town Council	9,000	4	25th July 1881.
Cornwall (Justices of the Peace for the County of)	17,700	3½	29th July 1881.
Basingstoke Town Council	3,000	4	15th October 1881.
Plymouth Town Council	5,000	4	10th November 1881.

Name of Authority.	Amount of Issue.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Date of Official Sanction.
	£	£	
1882.			
East Retford Town Council - - -	3,000	4	24th May 1882.
St. Thomas the Apostle Local Board - -	600	4½	16th November 1882.
1883.			
Cornwall (Justices of the Peace for the County of) - - - -	2,300	3½	15th May 1883.
Worthing Local Board - - - - -	1,350	4	12th June 1883.
Shirley and Freemantle Local Board - -	1,000	4	13th October 1883.
Hitchin Local Board - - - - - -	4,000	4	19th October 1883.
Ilfracombe Local Board - - - - -	1,500	4	20th October 1883.
Plymouth Town Council - - - - -	2,700	3½	1st December 1883.
1884.			
Hitchin Local Board - - - - - -	2,000	4	5th May 1884.
West Derby Union (Guardians of the Poor of the) - - - - - - - -	2,500	—	1st September 1884.
Plymouth Town Council - - - - -	15,600	3½	6th October 1884.
1885.			
Cornwall (Justices of the Peace for the County of) - - - - - -	3,600	3½	18th April 1885.
Hertford Town Council - - - - -	1,000	4	15th July 1885.
Richmond (Surrey) Vestry - - - -	6,250	4	24th July 1885.
1886.			
Nil - - - - - - - - - -	—	—	
1887.			
East Retford Town Council - - - -	3,500	4	1st June 1887.
Worthing Local Board - - - - -	750	4	3rd August 1887.
Basingstoke Town Council - - - -	2,000	3½	16th September 1887.
1888.			
Plymouth Town Council - - - - -	6,500	3½	11th January 1888.
1889.			
Newport (Isle of Wight) Town Council -	819	3½	11th May 1889.
1890.			
Hitchin Local Board - - - - - -	450	3½	1st September 1890.
1891.			
Scarborough Town Council - - - -	40,000	3 3/4	15th June 1891.
1892.			
Nil - - - - - - - - - -	—	—	
1893.			
Hitchin Local Board - - - - - -	1,095	3½	15th March 1893.
Ditto - - - - - - - - -	955	3½	Ditto.
Ditto - - - - - - - - -	120	3½	Ditto.
1894.			
Guildford Town Council - - -	6,000	3½	23rd April 1894.
Hitchin Local Board - - -	100	3½	9th May 1894.
Total - -	726,444		

No. 121.

Special Drainage Districts.

(*In continuation of Twenty-third Annual Report, page* 506.)

Special Drainage Districts constituted during the year 1894.

Name of District.	Area of District.	County.	Date of Authority for Formation.
Hanford - - -	Part of the Parish of Trentham.	Stafford - -	28th June 1894.
North Royston - -	The Parish of Royston (Cambs) and parts of the Parishes of Bassingbourn, Kneesworth, and Melbourn.	Cambridge -	20th December 1894.*
South Royston - -	The Parish of Royston (Herts) and part of the Parish of Therfield.	Hertford -	

* This Order confirmed an Order of a Joint Committee of the Counties of Cambridge, Essex, and Hertford, dated the 17th September 1894, which, among other things, divided the Royston Special Drainage District into two districts, namely, the North Royston Special Drainage District and the South Royston Special Drainage District.

No. 122.

Provisional Orders.

A.—Local Government and Public Health.

I.—Provisional Orders under the Local Government Act, 1888, issued and confirmed during the Year 1894.

(*In continuation of the Twenty-third Annual Report, page* 507.)

Borough, City, or Administrative County.	Purpose.	Title of Confirming Act.
Dorset County - -	Transferring powers, duties, and liabilities of the Portland Ferry Bridge Commissioners and Committee to County Council.	The Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 17.) Act, 1894.
Isle of Wight County -	Increasing borrowing powers of the County Council.	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 12.) Act, 1894.
London County - -	Transferring powers, duties, and liabilities under the Common Lodging Houses Acts from Commissioners of Police to County Council.	(No. 12.) ,,
Margate Borough - -	Extending the Borough - -	(No. 12.) ,,
Tunbridge Wells Borough.	Extending the Borough - -	(No. 12.) ,,
West Sussex County -	Increasing borrowing powers of County Council.	(No. 12.) ,,

II.—Provisional Orders under the Public Health Act, 1875, issued and confirmed during the Year 1894.

(*In continuation of the Twenty-third Annual Report, page* 507.)

Sanitary District.	Purpose.	Title of Confirming Act.
Abram Local Government District.	Compulsory purchase - - - -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 10.) Act, 1894.
Accrington, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Hexham, Knaresborough and Tentergate, Llandilo, Merthyr Tydfil, Penrith, Southport, and Workington Urban Sanitary Districts.	Partially repealing certain Confirming Acts.	(No. 2.)

Sanitary District.	Purpose.	Title of Confirming Act.
Ashton-under-Lyne Borough.	Partially repealing a Confirming Act -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 2.) Act, 1894.
Baildon Local Government District.	Altering the Baildon Local Board Water Act, 1890.	(No. 4.) „
Belper Union Rural Sanitary District. (South Wingfield Contributory place).	Compulsory purchase - - -	(No. 7.) „
Birmingham City -	Altering the Birmingham Corporation (Consolidation) Act, 1883.	(No. 11.) „
Blackburn Borough -	Altering certain Local Acts and a Confirming Act.	(No. 14.) „
Blackburn Union Rural Sanitary District (Clayton-le-Dale, Livesey, Pleasington, Ramsgreave, Salesbury, Wilpshire, and Witton Contributory places).	Compulsory purchase - - -	(No. 14.) „
Blackpool Borough -	Altering the Blackpool Improvement Act, 1865, and partially repealing and altering certain Confirming Acts.	(No. 14.) „
Blackpool Borough -	Compulsory purchase - -	(No. 14.) „
Bolton Borough -	Partially repealing a Confirming Act -	(No. 2.) „
Bolton Borough -	Partially repealing and altering certain Local Acts and a Confirming Act.	(No. 15.) „
Bradford (Yorks) Borough.	Compulsory purchase - - -	(No. 7.) „
Bredbury and Romiley Local Government District.	Compulsory purchase - - -	(No. 5.) „
Brighton Borough -	Altering certain Local Acts and a Confirming Act.	(No. 11.) „
Bristol City - -	Compulsory purchase - - -	(No. 3.) „
Bristol City - -	Partially repealing and altering the Saint Philip's Bridge (Bristol) Transfer Act, 1875.	(No. 6.) „
Bromsgrove Union Rural Sanitary District (Webheath Contributory place).	Compulsory purchase - - -	(No. 7.) „
Burnley Borough -	Altering the Burnley Borough Improvement Act, 1853.	(No. 4.) „
Burnley Borough -	Altering the Burnley Borough Improvement Act, 1871.	(No. 11.) „
Burnley Joint Hospital District.	Altering a Confirming Act - - -	(No. 18.) „
Burton-upon-Trent Borough.	Altering the town of Burton-upon-Trent Act, 1853, and certain Confirming Acts.	(No. 4.) „
Cardiff Port - -	Partially repealing a Confirming Act -	(No. 4.) „
Chorley Joint Hospital District (comprising Chorley Borough, Adlington and Leyland Local Government Districts and Chorley Union Rural Sanitary Districts).	Forming a United District - -	(No. 9.) „

Sanitary District.	Purpose.	Title of Confirming Act.
Darwen Borough -	Partially repealing and altering certain Local Acts and a Confirming Act.	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 11.) Act, 1894.
Dover Borough - -	Compulsory purchase - - -	(No. 3.) „
Fulstone and Hepworth Joint Hospital District (comprising Fulstone and Hepworth Local Government Districts).	Forming a United District - -	(No. 9.) „
Gosport and Alverstoke Local Government District.	Compulsory purchase - - -	(No. 8.) „
Harrow Local Government District.	Compulsory purchase - - -	(No. 8.) „
Haslingden, Rawtenstall, and Bacup Outfall Sewerage District.	Altering a Confirming Act - -	(No. 19.) „
Heckmondwike Local Government District.	Partially repealing and altering certain Local Acts and a Confirming Act.	(No. 6.) „
Henley-upon-Thames Borough.	Compulsory purchase - - -	(No. 3.) „
Idle Local Government District.	Compulsory purchase - -	(No. 3.) „
Ilfracombe Local Government District.	Compulsory purchase - - -	(No. 8.) „
Isle of Thanet Joint Hospital District.	Altering a Confirming Act - -	(No. 13.) „
King's Lynn Borough	Partially repealing and altering certain Local Acts.	(No. 18.) „
King's Lynn Borough	Compulsory purchase - - -	(No. 18.) „
Lancaster Borough -	Altering certain Local Acts and a Confirming Act.	(No. 11.) „
Leicester Borough -	Altering the Leicester Corporation Waterworks Act, 1890.	(No. 4.) „
Leigh Joint Hospital District (comprising Atherton, Leigh, and Tyldesley-with-Shakerley Local Government Districts, and Leigh Union Rural Sanitary District).	Forming a United District - -	(No. 9.) „
Leigh and Atherton Joint Sewerage District (comprising Atherton and Leigh Local Government Districts).	Forming a United District - -	(No. 13.) „
Liversedge and Mirfield Joint Hospital District (comprising Liversedge and Mirfield Local Government Districts).	Forming a United District - -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1894.
Leyton Local Government District.	Compulsory purchase - - -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 5.) Act, 1894.
Margate Borough -	Altering a Local Act - - -	(No. 4.) „

Sanitary District.	Purpose.	Title of Confirming Act.
Middleton Borough -	Altering a Local Act and certain Confirming Acts.	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 16.) Act, 1894.
Norwich City - -	Altering the Norwich Corporation Act, 1889.	(No. 4.) „
Norwich City - -	Compulsory purchase - - -	(No. 8.) „
Nottingham Borough	Compulsory purchase - -	(No. 3.) „
Padiham and Hapton Local Government District.	Compulsory purchase - - -	(No. 3.) „
Pontefract Joint Hospital District (comprising Pontefract Borough, Knottingley Local Government District, and Pontefract Union Rural Sanitary District).	Forming a United District - -	(No. 9.) „
Preston Borough -	Altering certain Local Acts and a Confirming Act.	(No. 16.) „
Ramsgate Borough -	Compulsory purchase - - -	(No. 8.) „
Redruth Local Government District.	Compulsory purchase - - -	(No. 8.) „
Saddleworth Township Rural Sanitary District.	Compulsory purchase - - -	(No. 7.) „
Saint George Local Government District.	Compulsory purchase - - -	(No. 7.) „
St. Helen's Borough -	Altering certain Local Acts - -	(No. 15.) „
Sheffield City - -	Altering the Sheffield Corporation Act, 1890.	(No. 11.) „
Southampton Borough	Altering the Southampton Corporation Act, 1885, and a Confirming Act.	(No. 6.) „
Sowerby Bridge Local Government District.	Altering certain Local Acts and Confirming Acts.	(No. 6.) „
Stalybridge Borough -	Partially repealing a Confirming Act -	(No. 14.) „
Stalybridge and Dukinfield Joint Sewerage District (comprising Stalybridge Borough and Dukinfield Local Government District).	Forming a United District - - -	(No. 13.) „
Stockport Borough -	Altering certain Local Acts - -	(No. 6.) „
Stockport Borough -	Compulsory purchase - - -	(No. 10.) „
Stone Joint Hospital District (comprising Stone Local Government District, and Stone Union Rural Sanitary District).	Forming a United District - -	(No. 13.) „
Stroud Joint Hospital District (comprising Bisley and Stroud Local Government Districts, and Stroud Union Rural Sanitary District).	Forming a United District - -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1894.

Sanitary District.	Purpose.	Title of Confirming Act.
Swadlincote Local Government District.	Compulsory purchase - - -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 5.) Act, 1894.
Tunbridge Wells Borough.	Compulsory purchase - -	(No. 3.) „
Wakefield Union Rural Sanitary District (Ardsley East, Crigglestone, and Shitlington Contributory places).	Compulsory purchase - - -	(No. 7.) „
Wallasey Local Government District.	Partially repealing a Confirming Act -	(No. 2.) „
Wells City - -	Compulsory purchase - -	(No. 3.) „
West Kent Main Sewerage District.	Altering certain Local Acts - -	(No. 18.) „
Wharfedale Union Rural Sanitary District (Esholt Contributory place).	Compulsory purchase - -	(No. 5.) „
Widnes Borough -	Partially repealing a Confirming Act -	(No. 2.) „
Wigan Borough -	Altering a Confirming Act - -	(No. 4.) „
Wilmslow Local Government District.	Compulsory purchase - - -	(No. 5.) „
Wilsden Local Government District.	Compulsory purchase - - -	(No. 10.) „
Wisbech and Walsoken Main Sewerage District.	Altering a Confirming Act - -	(No. 15.) „

III.—Provisional Orders for confirming Improvement Schemes under Part I. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, issued and confirmed during the Year 1894.

(*In continuation of the Twenty-third Annual Report, page* 512.)

Sanitary District.	Title of Confirming Act.
Portsmouth Borough - - -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (Housing of Working Classes) Act, 1894.
Sheffield City - - - -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Housing of Working Classes) (No. 2.) Act, 1894.
Sunderland Borough - - -	„ (No. 2.) „ „
Wigan Borough - - - -	„ (No. 2.) „ „

IV.—Provisional Order under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, issued and Confirmed during the Year 1894.

(*In continuation of the Twenty-first Annual Report, page* 534.)

Sanitary District.	Title of Confirming Act.
Wokingham Borough - - -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (Gas) Act, 1894.

V.—Provisional Orders under the Public Health Act, 1875, which were submitted to Parliament during the Year 1894, but not confirmed.

(*In continuation of the Twenty-third Annual Report, page* 512.)

Sanitary District.	Purpose.
Acton, Chiswick, and Hanwell Joint Hospital District (comprising Acton, Chiswick, and Hanwell Local Government Districts).	Forming a United District under Section 279 of the Public Health Act, 1875.
Brighton Borough - - -	Altering the Brighton Corporation Loans Act, 1886.
Bromsgrove Union Rural Sanitary District (Stoke Prior Contributory place).	Compulsory purchase.
Stevenage Local Government District -	Compulsory purchase.

B.—POOR LAW.

Provisional Order under Section 5 of the Poor Law Act, 1889, Issued and Confirmed during the Year 1894.

District.	Purpose.
Metropolitan Asylum District - -	Compulsory purchase.

No. 123.

Confirming Acts and Provisional Orders.

List of Confirming Acts passed in the year 1894, and of Provisional Orders thereby confirmed.

(*In continuation of Twenty-third Annual Report, page* 513.)

57 Vict. c. xvii. -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (Housing of Working Classes) Act, 1894: An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, relating to the Urban Sanitary District of Portsmouth.
57 Vict. c. xix. -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1894: An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Liversedge and Mirfield, and the Stroud Joint Hospital Districts.
57 Vict. c. xx. - -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 2) Act, 1894: An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Urban Sanitary Districts of Accrington, Ashton-under-Lyne, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Bolton, Hexham, Knaresborough and Tentergate, Llandilo, Merthyr Tydfil, Penrith, Southport, Wallasey, Widnes, and Workington.
57 Vict. c. xxi. -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 3) Act, 1894: An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Urban Sanitary Districts of Bristol, Dover, Henley-upon-Thames, Idle, Nottingham, Padiham and Hapton, Tunbridge Wells, and Wells (Somerset).
57 Vict. c. xxii. -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 4) Act, 1894: An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Urban Sanitary Districts of Baildon, Burnley, Burton-upon-Trent, Leicester, Margate, Norwich, and Wigan, and the Port of Cardiff.
57 Vict. c. xxiii. -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 6) Act, 1894: An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Urban Sanitary Districts of Bristol, Heckmondwike, Southampton, Sowerby Bridge, and Stockport.
57 & 58 Vict. c. xliv. -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (Gas) Act, 1894: An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, and the Public Health Act, 1875, relating to the Urban Sanitary District of Wokingham.

Acts confirming Provisional Orders passed in 1894—*continued.*

57 & 58 Vict. c. xlv. -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Housing of Working Classes) (No. 2) Act, 1894: An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board, under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, relating to the Urban Sanitary Districts of Sheffield, Sunderland, and Wigan.
57 & 58 Vict. c. xlvi. -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 5) Act, 1894: An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Urban Sanitary Districts of Bredbury and Romiley, Leyton, Swadlincote, and Wilmslow, and the Rural Sanitary District of the Wharfedale Union.
57 & 58 Vict. c. xlvii.	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 8) Act, 1894: An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Urban Sanitary Districts of Gosport, and Alverstoke, Harrow, Ilfracombe, Norwich, Ramsgate, and Redruth.
57 & 58 Vict. c. cxx. -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 7) Act, 1894: An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Urban Sanitary Districts of Bradford (Yorks) and Saint George, and the Rural Sanitary Districts of the Belper Union, the Bromsgrove Union, the Wakefield Union, and the Township of Saddleworth.
57 & 58 Vict. c. cxxi.	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 9) Act, 1894: An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Chorley, the Fulstone and Hepworth, the Leigh, and the Pontefract Joint Hospital Districts.
57 & 58 Vict. c. cxxii.	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 10) Act, 1894: An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Urban Sanitary Districts of Abram, Stockport, and Wilsden.
57 & 58 Vict. c. cxxiii.	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 11) Act, 1894: An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Urban Sanitary Districts of Birmingham, Brighton, Burnley, Darwen, Lancaster, and Sheffield.
57 & 58 Vict. c. cxxiv.	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 12) Act, 1894: An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Counties of the Isle of Wight, London, and West Sussex, and to the Boroughs of Margate and Tunbridge Wells.

Acts confirming Provisional Orders passed in 1894—*continued.*

57 & 58 Vict. c. cxxv.	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 13) Act, 1894: An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Isle of Thanet and Stone Joint Hospital Districts, and to the Leigh and Atherton, and the Stalybridge and Dukinfield Joint Sewerage Districts.
57 & 58 Vict. c. cxxvi.	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 16) Act, 1894: An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Urban Sanitary Districts of Middleton and Preston.
57 & 58 Vict. c. cxxvii.	The Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 19) Act, 1894: An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board relating to the Haslingden, Rawtenstall, and Bacup Outfall Sewerage District.
57 & 58 Vict. c. cxxviii.	The Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (Poor Law) Act, 1894: An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board, under the Provisions of the Poor Law Act, 1889, and the Public Health Act, 1875, relating to the Metropolitan Asylum District.
57 & 58 Vict. c. cxxix.	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 14) Act, 1894: An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Urban Sanitary Districts of Blackburn, Blackpool (two), and Stalybridge, and to the Rural Sanitary District of the Blackburn Union.
57 & 58 Vict. c. cxxx.	The Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 17), Act, 1894: An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board relating to the County of Dorset.
57 & 58 Vict. c. cxxxi.	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 18) Act, 1894: An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Urban Sanitary District of King's Lynn (two), the Burnley Joint Hospital District, and the West Kent Main Sewerage District.
57 & 58 Vict. c. cxciii.	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 15) Act, 1894: An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Urban Sanitary Districts of Bolton and St. Helens, and to the Wisbech and Walsoken Main Sewerage District.

No. 124.

Local Acts.

I. Local Acts promoted by Sanitary Authorities during the Year 1894.

57 & 58 Vict. c. lix. -	Aberdare Local Board Waterworks Act, 1894.
c. lxix. -	Abertillery Local Board (Gas and Water) Act, 1894.
c. cxxxiv. -	Accrington District Gas and Water Board Act, 1894.
c. lxv. -	Bacup Corporation Water Act, 1894.
c. clxxxii. -	Bangor Corporation (Pier, &c.) Act, 1894.
c. lxiv. -	Bridlington Local Board Act, 1894.
c. lxiii. -	Bury Corporation Act, 1894.
c. lx. -	Cambridge University and Corporation Act, 1894.
c. clxi. -	Cardiff Corporation Act, 1894.
57 Vict. c. xxix. - -	Doncaster Corporation Act, 1894.
57 & 58 Vict. c. lviii. -	Fulwood Local Board (Water) Act, 1894.
c. xci. -	Gloucester Corporation Act, 1894.
c. cxxxv. -	Huddersfield Waterworks Tramroad Act, 1894.
c. lxxviii. -	Kendal Corporation Gas and Water Act, 1894.
c. cxxxviii.	King's Lynn Corporation Act, 1894.
c. clx. -	Liverpool Corporation Loans Act, 1894.
c. ccix. -	Manchester Corporation Act, 1894.
57 Vict. c. xxxi. - -	Millom Local Board Act, 1894.
57 & 58 Vict. c. lxxxiii. -	Neath Corporation Water Act, 1894.
c. cxl. -	Newcastle-upon-Tyne Corporation (Byker Bridge,&c.) Act, 1894.
c. clxxviii. -	Nottingham Corporation Act, 1894.
c. clxxxi. -	Swindon Water Act, 1894.
c. xcvii. -	Swinton Local Board Act, 1894.
c. xcix. -	Wakefield Corporation Water Act, 1894.

II. Local Acts promoted by Gas and Water Companies, other than Metropolitan Companies, during the Year 1894.

57 & 58 Vict. c. clxxxiv. -	Central Middlesex Water Act, 1894.
c. clviii. -	Consett Waterworks Act, 1894.
c. liv. -	Croydon Gas Act, 1894.
c. ccviii. -	Harrow and Stanmore Gas Act, 1894.
c. xcviii. -	Hebden Bridge Gas Act, 1894.
c. lxxi. -	Newcastle and Gateshead Waterworks Act, 1894.
57 Vict. c. xxxiii. - -	Paignton Gas Act, 1894.
57 & 58 Vict. c. ccx. -	Plymouth and Stonehouse Gas Act, 1894.
c. xcv. -	Pontypridd Waterworks (Tramroad) Act, 1894.
c. clxxv. -	Preston Gas Act, 1894.
c. lxx. -	South Hants Water Act, 1894.
c. lxi. -	Southend Waterworks Act, 1894.
c. lxii. -	Torquay Gas Act, 1894.
c. clxv. -	West Middlesex Water Act, 1894.

No. 125.

Byelaws, Regulations, &c. confirmed by the Local Government Board.

1.—Table showing the number of series of Byelaws under the Public Health Act, 1875, the Public Health (Interments) Act, 1879, and the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, and the Acts incorporated with the first-mentioned Act, confirmed during the Year 1894, the subjects of such Byelaws, and the names of the sanitary authorities by whom they were made.

Number of Series confirmed.	Subjects.	Names of Sanitary Authorities.
4	Scavenging and Cleansing: Cleansing of footways and pavements adjoining any premises; Removal of house refuse from any premises; and Cleansing of earthclosets, privies, ashpits, and cesspools belonging to any premises. (38 & 39 Vict. cap. 55. sec. 44.)	Blandford Forum Town Council. Cambridge „ Chesterfield „ Devonport „ Eccles „ Glastonbury „ Honiton „ Newcastle-under-Lyme „ Saffron Walden „ Wallingford „ Ampthill Local Board. Bicester „ Caerphilly „ Dalton-in-Furness „ Eastleigh „ Fenton „ Kingsbridge „ (2 series) Kingsthorpe „ Kirkheaton „ Newquay „ Normanton „ Paul „ Pontypool „ Stanley „ Wimborne „ Woking „ (2 series) Bridgend and Cowbridge Rural Sanitary Authority. Chelmsford „ Chester-le-Street „ (2 series) East Ward „ Farnham „ St. Germans „ Solihull „ (2 series) Watford „ Whitchurch (Salop) „ Winslow „
	Times for the removal or carriage through the streets of any fœcal or offensive, or noxious matter or liquid. (53 & 54 Vict. cap. 59. sec. 26.)	Devonport Town Council. Newcastle-under-Lyme „ Widnes „ Aberdare Local Board. Ampthill „ Caerphilly „ Cockermouth „ Fenton „ Frome „ Great Harwood „ Midsomer Norton „ Stretford „ Tunstall „ Newport Pagnell Rural Sanitary Authority.

Number of Series confirmed.	Subjects.	Names of Sanitary Authorities.
58	NUISANCES: Prevention of nuisances arising from snow, filth, dust, ashes, and rubbish, and prevention of the keeping of animals on any premises so as to be injurious to health. (38 & 39 Vict. cap. 55. sec. 44.)	Aberavon Town Council. Burton-upon-Trent " Carmarthen " Devonport " Eccles " Glastonbury " Honiton " Keighley " Newcastle-under-Lyme " New Romney " Saffron Walden " Wallingford " Aberdare Local Board. Ampthill " Barnes " Barrowford " Bicester " Buckfastleigh " Caerphilly " Coalville " Dalton-in-Furness " Darton " Epsom " Fenton " Great Harwood " Hampton Wick " Idle " Kingsbridge " Kingsthorpe " Llanfairfechan " Newquay " Normanton " Ogmore and Garw " Paul " Pontypool " Stanley " Sutton (Surrey) " Thornhill " Warsop " Wimbledon " Wimborne " Woking " Alnwick Rural Sanitary Authority. Bootle " Bridgend and Cowbridge " Chelmsford " Chester-le-Street " Dursley " East Ward " Farnham " Hatfield " Horncastle " Lutterworth " Newport Pagnell " St. Germans " Solihull " Watford " Whitchurch (Salop) "
36	COMMON LODGING HOUSES: Fixing and from time to time varying the number of lodgers who may be received into a common lodging-house; Separation of the sexes; Promoting cleanliness and ventilation; Taking precautions in the case of infectious disease; and Well ordering of such houses. (38 & 39 Vict. cap. 55. sec. 80.)	Bootle Town Council. Burton-upon-Trent " Carmarthen " Eccles " Glastonbury " Newcastle-under-Lyme " Norwich " Southampton " South Shields " Wallingford " Aberdare Local Board. Ampthill " Barnes " Barrowford "

Number of Series confirmed.	Subjects.	Names of Sanitary Authorities.
	COMMON LODGING HOUSES—*cont.*	Bicester Local Board. Caerphilly ,, Coalville ,, Cockermouth ,, Darton ,, Fenton ,, Great Harwood ,, Harrow ,, Idle ,, Kingsbridge ,, Llanfairfechan ,, Normanton ,, Ogmore and Garw ,, Pontypool ,, Stanley ,, Woking ,, Bootle Rural Sanitary Authority. Chester-le-Street ,, East Ward ,, Solihull ,, Watford ,, Whitchurch (Salop) ,,
120	STREETS AND BUILDINGS: Level, width, and construction of new streets; Structure of walls, foundations, roofs, and chimneys of new buildings, for securing stability and the prevention of fires, and for purposes of health; Sufficiency of the space about buildings to secure a free circulation of air, and ventilation of buildings; Drainage of buildings; Waterclosets, earthclosets, privies, ashpits, and cesspools in connexion with buildings; Closing of buildings or parts of buildings unfit for human habitation, and prohibition of their use for such habitation; Giving of notices; Deposit of plans and sections by persons intending to lay out streets or to construct buildings; Inspection by the Sanitary Authority; and power of such authority to remove, alter, or pull down any work begun or done in contravention of byelaws, (38 & 39 Vict. cap. 55. sec. 157.) Keeping waterclosets supplied with sufficient water for flushing; Structure of floors, hearths, and staircases, and the height of rooms intended to be used for human habitation; Paving of yards and open spaces in connexion with dwelling-houses; Provision in connexion with the laying out of new streets, of secondary means of access where necessary for the purpose of the removal of house refuse and other matters. (53 & 54 Vict. cap. 59. sec. 23.)	Burton-on-Trent Town Council. Chelmsford ,, Chesterfield ,, Devonport ,, Eccles ,, Glastonbury ,, Honiton ,, Kingston-on-Hull ,, Manchester ,, Newcastle-under-Lyme ,, New Romney ,, Pontefract ,, Rochester ,, Tiverton ,, Wallingford ,, Widnes ,, Ross Improvement Commissioners. Runcorn ,, Ampthill Local Board. Barrowford ,, Barry and Cadoxton ,, Bicester ,, Buckfastleigh ,, Caerphilly ,, Carshalton ,, Coalville ,, Cockermouth ,, Dalton-in-Furness ,, Darton ,, Dorking ,, Epsom ,, Fenton ,, Frome ,, Gosport and Alverstoke ,, Hampton Wick ,, St. Helens ,, Hipperholme ,, Idle ,, Kingsbridge ,, Kingsthorpe ,, Kinson ,, Llanfairfechan ,, Market Harborough ,, Midsomer Norton ,, Newquay ,, Ogmore and Garw ,, Paul ,, Pontypool ,, Smethwick ,, Soothill, Upper ,, Staines ,,

Number of Series confirmed.	Subjects.	Names of Sanitary Authorities.	
	STREETS AND BUILDINGS—*cont.*	Stanley	Local Board.
		Swaffham	,,
		Swinton and Pendlebury	,,
		Thornhill	,,
		Ventnor	,, (2 series)
		Warsop	,,
		Waterloo-with-Seaforth	,,
		Watford	,,
		Wimbledon	,,
		Wimborne	,,
		Woking	,,
		Alnwick	Rural Sanitary Authority.
		Aylesbury	,,
		Bishop Stortford	,,
		Blaby	,,
		Bootle	,,
		Bradfield	,,
		Bridgend and Cowbridge	,,
		Chelmsford	,,
		Chesterton	,,
		Dorking	,, (2 series)
		Dursley	,,
		Easthampstead	,,
		East Ward	,,
		Farnham	,, (2 series)
		Frome	,,
		St. Germans	,,
		Hatfield	,,
		Hoilingbourn	,,
		Horncastle	,,
		Hursley	,,
		Mutford and Lothingland	,,
		Neath	,,
		Newport Pagnell	,,
		Saddleworth Township	,,
		Solihull	,, (2 series)
		Tavistock	,,
		St. Thomas	,,
		Thorne	,,
		Uttoxeter	,,
		Wakefield	,,
		Walsall	,,
		Watford	,, (2 series)
		Whitchurch (Salop)	,,
		Wilton	,,
	Preventing buildings erected in accordance with byelaws made under the Public Health Acts from being altered in such a way that if at first so constructed they would have contravened the byelaws. (53 & 54 Vict. cap. 59. sec. 23.)	Glastonbury	Town Council.
		Hastings	,,
		Kingston-on-Hull	,,
		Manchester	,,
		Newcastle-under-Lyme	,,
		Widnes	,,
		Runcorn	Improvement Commissioners.
		Ampthill	Local Board.
		Caerphilly	,,
		Fenton	,,
		St. Helen's	,,
		Hornsey	,,
		Selby	,,
		Toxteth Park	,,
		Tunstall	,,
		Ventnor	,,
		Waterloo-with-Seaforth	,,
		Chelmsford	Rural Sanitary Authority.
		Newport Pagnell	,,

Number of Series confirmed.	Subjects.	Names of Sanitary Authorities.
53	SLAUGHTER-HOUSES: Licensing, registering, and inspection of slaughter-houses; Preventing cruelty therein; Keeping the same in a cleanly and proper state; Removing filth, at least once in every twenty-four hours; and Requiring slaughter-houses to be provided with a sufficient supply of water. (10 & 11 Vict. cap. 34. sec. 128, and 38 & 39 Vict. cap. 55. sec. 169.)	Burton-upon-Trent Town Council. Chorley ,, Eccles ,, Glastonbury ,, Newcastle-under-Lyme ,, Norwich ,, Tiverton ,, Wallingford ,, Worcester ,, Aberdare Local Board. Ampthill ,, Barnes ,, Barrowford ,, Buckfastleigh ,, Bicester ,, Caerphilly ,, Charlton Kings ,, Coalville ,, Dalton in-Furness ,, Darton ,, Epsom ,, Fenton ,, Hampton Wick ,, Idle ,, Kingsbridge ,, Kingsthorpe ,, Kinson ,, Kirkheaton ,, Llanfairfechan ,, Newquay ,, Normanton ,, Ogmore and Garw ,, Paul ,, Stanley ,, Thornhill ,, Wimbledon ,, Wimborne ,, Woking ,, Aberystwith Rural Sanitary Authority. Alnwick ,, Bootle ,, Chelmsford ,, Dursley ,, East Ward ,, Hatfield ,, Havant ,, Horncastle ,, Newport Pagnell ,, St. Germans ,, Solihull ,, Tavistock ,, Watford ,, Whitchurch (Salop) ,,
23	HACKNEY CARRIAGES: Regulating the conduct of the proprietors and drivers of hackney carriages plying within the district in their several employments, and determining whether such drivers shall wear any and what badges, and regulating the hours within which they may exercise their calling; Regulating the manner in which the number of each carriage, corresponding with the number of its license, shall be displayed; Regulating the number of persons to be carried by such hackney carriages, and what number of horses or other animals is to draw the same, and placing of check strings to the carriages, and holding of the same by the driver, and how such hackney carriages are to be furnished or provided;	Aberavon Town Council. Blackpool ,, Carlisle ,, Conway ,, Derby ,, Eccles ,, Falmouth ,, King's Lynn ,, Newcastle-under-Lyme ,, South Shields ,, Worcester ,, Bexhill Local Board. Bingley Township ,, Idle ,, Llanfairfechan ,, Margam ,,

Number of Series confirmed.	Subjects.	Names of Sanitary Authorities.
22	HACKNEY CARRIAGES—*cont.* Fixing the stands of such hackney carriages, and the distance to which they may be compelled to take passsengers; Fixing the rates or fares, as well for time as distance, to be paid for such hackney carriages within the district, and securing the due publication of such fares; Securing the safe custody and re-delivery of property accidentally left in hackney carriages, and fixing the charges to be made in respect thereof. (10 & 11 Vict. cap. 89. sec. 68, and 38 & 39 Vict. cap. 55. sec. 171.)	Ogmore and Garw Local Board. Ventnor ,, Wimborne ,, Woking ,, Isle of Wight Rural Sanitary Authority. Maldon ,, Solihull ,,
1	PUBLIC BATHING: Fixing the stands of bathing machines on the seashore or strand of any river used as a public bathing-place, and the limits within which persons of each sex shall be set down for bathing, and within which persons shall bathe; Preventing any indecent exposure of the persons of the bathers; Regulating the manner in which the bathing machines shall be used, and the charges to be made for the same; Regulating the distance at which boats and vessels let to hire for the purpose of sailing or rowing for pleasure shall be kept from persons bathing within the prescribed limits. (10 & 11 Vict. cap. 89. sec. 69, and 38 & 39 Vict. cap. 55. sec. 171.)	Ventnor Local Board.
21	PLEASURE GROUNDS: Regulation of public walks or pleasure grounds and removal therefrom of any person infringing a byelaw by any officer of the urban authority or constable. (38 & 39 Vict. cap. 55. sec. 164.)	Ashton-under-Lyne Town Council. Dewsbury ,, Eccles ,, Gateshead ,, Newcastle-under-Lyme ,, Newport (Mon.) ,, Rochester ,, St. Albans ,, St. Helens ,, Sheffield ,, (2 series) Stockton-on-Tees ,, Walsall ,, Winchester ,, Surbiton Improvement Commissioners. Harrow Local Board. Hornsey ,, Ilkley ,, Leigh ,, Old Swindon ,, Sevenoaks ,,
3	ANIMALS FOR HIRE: Regulating stands and fixing rates of hire; Providing as to the qualification of drivers and conductors; Securing the good and orderly conduct of drivers and conductors while in charge. (38 & 39 Vict. cap. 55. sec. 172.)	Blackpool Town Council. Llanfairfechan Local Board. Ventnor ,,

Number of Series confirmed.	Subjects.	Names of Sanitary Authorities.
6	PLEASURE BOATS: Regulating the numbering and naming of pleasure boats and vessels, the number of persons to be carried therein, and the mooring places for the same; Fixing rates of hire and the qualification of the boatmen or other persons in charge; and Securing the good and orderly conduct of such boatmen or other persons while in charge. (38 & 39 Vict. cap. 55. sec. 172.)	Aberavon Town Council. Conway „ Bexhill Local Board. St. Mary Church „ Ventnor „ Maldon Rural Sanitary Authority.
9	HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS: Fixing and from time to time varying the number of persons who may occupy a house or part of a house which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family; Separation of the sexes in a house so let or occupied; Registration of houses so let or occupied; Inspection of such houses; Enforcing drainage and the provision of privy accommodation for such houses, and promoting cleanliness and ventilation in such houses; Cleansing and lime-washing at stated times of the premises, and paving of the courts and courtyards thereof; Giving of notices and taking of precautions in case of any infectious disease. (38 & 39 Vict. cap. 55. sec. 90.)	Eccles Town Council. Newcastle-under-Lyme „ Southampton „ Widnes „ Normanton Local Board. Ogmore and Garw „ Woking „ Chester-le-Street Rural Sanitary Authority. Havant „
3	MORTUARIES: Management of mortuaries and charges for their use. (38 & 39 Vict. cap. 55. sec. 141.)	Hampton Local Board. Normanton „ Toxteth Park „
8	CEMETERIES: Management of cemeteries, and charges for their use. (38 & 39 Vict. cap. 55. sec. 141, and 42 & 43 Vict. cap. 31. sec. 2.)	Oxford Town Council. Truro „ Baldock Local Board. Bridgend „ Erith „ Northfleet „ Tring „ Thrapston Rural Sanitary Authority.
135	OFFENSIVE TRADES: Regulating offensive trades, so as to prevent or diminish their noxious or injurious effects. (38 & 39 Vict. cap. 55. sec. 113.)	Carnarvon Town Council (13 series). Crewe „ Eccles „ (13 series). Glastonbury „ (3 „). Newcastle-under-Lyme „ (13 „). Thornaby-on-Tees „ (6 „). Aberdare Local Board (13 series). Ampthill „ (2 „). Barrowford „ Caerphilly „ (13 series). Darton „ (13 „). Idle „ (13 „ Kinson „ Kirkheaton „ Normanton „ (13 series). Pontypool „ (3 „). Solihull Rural Sanitary Authority. (13 series).

Number of Series confirmed.	Subjects.	Names of Sanitary Authorities.
2	HOP-PICKERS: Securing the decent lodging and accommodation of persons engaged in hop-picking. (38 & 39 Vict. cap. 55. sec. 314.)	Martley — Rural Sanitary Authority. Upton-upon-Severn — "
11	SANITARY CONVENIENCES: As to the decent conduct of persons using sanitary conveniences provided and maintained for public accommodation. (53 & 54 Vict. cap. 59. sec. 20.)	Rawtenstall — Town Council. Widnes — " Ampthill — Local Board. Barnes — " Brentford — " Dalton-in-Furness — " Frome — " Hornsey — " Midsomer Norton — " Tunstall — " Wimborne — "
18	WHIRLIGIGS, SWINGS, AND SHOOTING GALLERIES: Prevention of danger from whirligigs and swings, and from the use of firearms in shooting ranges and galleries. (53 & 54 Vict. cap. 59. sec. 38.)	Eccles — Town Council. Glastonbury — " Newcastle-under-Lyme — " Rawtenstall — " Widnes — " Aberdare — Local Board. Ampthill — " Barnes — " Brentford — " Dalton-in-Furness — " Fenton — " Frome — " Hornsey — " Midsomer Norton — " Sutton (Surrey) — " Tunstall — " Ventnor — " Solihull — Rural Sanitary Authority.
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2. TABLE showing the NUMBER of SERIES of BYELAWS under the PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891, CONFIRMED during the Year 1894, the SUBJECTS of such BYELAWS, and the NAMES of the AUTHORITIES by whom they were made.

Number of Series confirmed.	Subjects.	Name of Authorities.
11	NUISANCES: Prevention of nuisances arising from snow, ice, salt, dust, ashes, rubbish, offal, carrion, fish, or filth, or other matter or thing in any street; Prevention of nuisances arising from any offensive matter running out of any manufactory, brewery, slaughterhouse, knacker's yard, butcher's or fishmonger's shop, or dunghill, into any uncovered place; Prevention of the keeping of animals on any premises in such place or manner as to be a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health; and Paving of yards and open spaces in connexion with dwelling-houses. (Section 16 (1).)	City of London Commissioners of Sewers. Bethnal Green — Vestry. Lambeth — " Paddington — " St. Mary, Islington — " Hackney — District Board of Works. St. Saviours — " Guardians of the Holborn Union (for the Parishes of Charterhouse, Furnival's Inn, and Staple Inn). Gray's Inn, The Under Treasurer of. Inner Temple — " Middle Temple — "

Number of Series confirmed.	Subjects.	Names of Authorities.
11	WATERCLOSETS: Keeping of waterclosets supplied with sufficient water for their effective action: (Section 39 (2).)	The same Authorities that made Byelaws under the Act as to Nuisances (*see* above).
11	CLEANSING OF CISTERNS: Securing the cleanliness and freedom from pollution of tanks, cisterns, and other receptacles used for storing of water used or likely to be used by man for drinking or domestic purposes, or for manufacturing drink for the use of man. (Section 50.)	The same Authorities that made Byelaws under the Act as to Nuisances (*see* above).
1	MORTUARIES: Management of mortuaries, and charges for their use. (Section 88.)	St. Mary, Islington Vestry.
10	HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS; OR OCCUPIED BY MEMBERS OF MORE THAN ONE FAMILY: Fixing the number of persons who may occupy any such house or part of a house, and for the separation of the sexes in a house so let or occupied; Registration of houses so let or occupied; Inspection of such houses; Enforcing drainage for such houses, and promoting cleanliness and ventilation therein; Cleansing and lime-washing of the premises: Precautions in case of infectious disease. (Section 94.)	Camberwell Vestry. Fulham ,, Paddington ,, Plumstead ,, St. George's, Hanover Square ,, St. George-the-Martyr ,, St. Leonard, Shoreditch ,, St. Mary, Islington ,, St. Saviour's District Board of Works. Strand ,,
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3. STATEMENT with respect to BYELAWS and REGULATIONS under various GENERAL ACTS, confirmed or approved during the year 1894.*

Title of Act.	Subject of Byelaws or Regulations.	Name of Local Authority.
Baths and Washhouses Acts.	Byelaws as to Public Baths: Securing that the baths shall be under the due management and control of the officers, servants, or others appointed or employed in that behalf; Securing adequate privacy to persons using the baths; Securing that men and boys above eight years old shall bathe separately from women and girls and children under eight years old; Preventing damage, disturbance, interruption, and indecent and offensive language and behaviour, and nuisances; Determining the duties of officers and servants.	Dover Town Council (2 series). Eccles ,, Ipswich ,, Shrewsbury ,, St. John, Hampstead Baths Commissioners

* The particulars in the case of county councils are given for the year ended the 31st March 1895.

Title of Act.	Subject of Byelaws or Regulations.	Name of Local Authority.
Baths and Washhouses Acts—*cont.*	Byelaws as to an open bathing place: For securing that the open bathing place shall be under the due management and control of the officers, servants, or others appointed or employed in that behalf; For preventing damage, disturbance, interruption, and indecent and offensive language and behaviour, and nuisances; (9 & 10 Vict. cap. 74. sec. 34.)	Beccles Town Council. Sudbury „
	Byelaws as to gymnasium: For the regulation, management, and use of the public baths when used as a gymnasium. (41 Vict. cap. 14. sec. 6.)	St. John, Hampstead Baths Commissioners.
	Regulating the procedure of the Commissioners.	St. Mary, Islington Baths Commissioners.
Tramways Act, 1870 -	Granting licences with respect to tramway carriages and to drivers, conductors, and other persons having charge of or using the same. (33 & 34 Vict. cap. 78. sec. 48.)	Gravesend Town Council.
Public Health Act, 1875 -	Removing to hospital and keeping there persons brought within the district by any ship or boat, and infected with a dangerous infectious disorder. (38 & 39 Vict. cap. 55. sec. 125.)	Barrow-in-Furness Town Council. Maryport Harbour Trustees. Barry and Cadoxton Local Board. Millom „ Beaumaris Port Sanitary Authority. Chester „ Faversham „ Liverpool „ Preston „
Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878.	Byelaws as to highways and locomotives: Regulating the hours during which locomotives are not to pass over turnpike roads or highways; regulating the use of locomotives upon highways; preventing the use of locomotives upon certain bridges. (41 & 42 Vict. cap. 77. sec. 31.)	Isle of Wight County Council. Montgomeryshire „ Somersetshire „
	Granting annual licences to locomotives and determining the fee to be paid in respect of each licence. (41 & 42 Vict. cap. 77. sec. 32.)	Isle of Wight County Council.
Alkali, &c. Works Regulation Act, 1881.	Salt cake men - - Bleaching powder men - - Burner men - - -	Messrs. Bowman, Thompson, & Co., Ltd. „ „ „ „
Open Spaces Acts 1881 and 1887.	Regulation of St. Augustine's Churchyard.	Norwich Town Council.
Local Government Act, 1888.	Prevention and suppression of nuisances. (51 & 52 Vict. cap 41. sec. 16.)	Glamorgan County Council.

Title of Act.	Subject of Byelaws or Regulations.	Name of Local Authority.
Town Police Clauses Act, 1889.	Byelaws as to omnibuses: Regulating the conduct of the proprietors, drivers, and conductors of omnibuses, and determining whether such drivers and conductors shall wear any and what badges; Regulating the manner in which the number of each omnibus, corresponding with the number of its license, shall be displayed; Regulating the number of persons to be carried, &c.; Regulating the number and securing the fitness of the animals to draw an omnibus, &c.; For securing the fitness of omnibuses, &c.; Fixing the stands, &c. for omnibuses; Securing the safe custody and re-delivery of any property accidentally left in an omnibus, and fixing the charges to be made in respect thereof; Providing for the carrying and the lighting of proper lamps for denoting the direction in which the omnibus is proceeding, and promoting the safety and convenience of the passengers carried thereby; Providing for the exhibition on some conspicuous part of every omnibus of a statement in legible letters and figures of the fares to be demanded from the persons using or carried for hire in such omnibus; Preventing within the prescribed distance— (*a*) Touting; (*b*) The blowing of horns or other musical instrument, or the ringing of bells by the driver or conductor of, or any person using an omnibus. (52 & 53 Vict. cap. 14. sec. 6.)	Aberavon Town Council. Blackpool „ Bootle „ Brighton „ Chesterfield „ Eccles „ Glossop „ Margate „ Worcester „ Cockington Local Board. Greasbrough „ Herne Bay „ Margam „ Pontypool „

(43 series.)

4.—Statement with respect to Byelaws, Rules, and Regulations under Local Acts and Provisional Orders confirmed or approved during the Year 1894.

Title of Act.	Subject of Byelaws or Regulations.	Name of Local Authority or Company.
Aberdare Markets and Town Halls Act, 1880.	Slaughter houses - - -	Aberdare Markets and Town Hall Company.
Blackpool Improvement Act, 1879.	User of the foreshore - - - Omnibus and stage carriage routes	Blackpool Town Council. „ „
Bournemouth Park Lands Act, 1889.	The parks - - - - -	Bournemouth Town Council.
Brighton Improvement Act, 1884.	Regulation of the racecourse -	Brighton Town Council.

Title of Act.	Subject of Byelaws or Regulations,	Name of Local Authority or Company.
Burnley Borough Improvement Acts, 1871 and 1883.	Briercliffe Road gardens - -	Burnley Town Council.
Cardiff Corporation Acts, 1879 and 1884.	Omnibuses and tramway carriages	Cardiff Town Council.
Cheltenham Improvement Act, 1889, and the Public Health Act, 1875.	New streets and buildings -	Cheltenham Town Council.
Harrogate Corporation Act, 1893.	The Stray (common) - -	Harrogate Town Council.
Hastings Local Act, 2 Will. IV. cap. 196.	Bathing machines - - -	Hastings Town Council.
Hastings Improvement Act, 1885.	West Hill Park - - -	„ „
	Use of timbers, &c. in new buildings, floors, roofs, &c.	„ „
Manchester Improvement Act, 1865, Manchester Corporation Waterworks and Improvement Act, 1869, and Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 16.) Act, 1889.	New streets and buildings -	Manchester Town Council.
Metropolitan Commons (Banstead) Supplemental Act, 1893.	Banstead Downs, &c. - -	Banstead Commons Conservators.
Metropolitan Commons (Orpington) Supplemental Act, 1893.	Orpington Commons - - -	Orpington Commons Conservators.
Portsmouth Corporation Act, 1883.	Bathing - - -	Portsmouth Town Council.
Local Government Supplemental Act, 1890, and the Public Health Act, 1875.	Pleasure boats and vessels -	Scarborough Town Council.
Wallasey Local Board Act, 1890.	Public bathing - - -	Wallasey Local Board.
West Ham Corporation Act, 1893, and the Public Health Act, 1875.	Pleasure grounds - -	West Ham Town Council.
Weston-super-Mare Improvement Act, 1887.	Public bathing stations - -	Weston-super-Mare Improvement Commissioners.
Wigan Improvement Acts, 1874 and 1880.	Omnibuses - - - -	Wigan Town Council.
Rhymney Valley Gas and Water Act, 1892.	For preventing waste, misuse, undue consumption, or contamination of water.	Rhymney Valley Gas and Water Company.
Western Valleys (Mon.) Water Act, 1891.	„ „ „	Western Valleys (Mon.) Water and Gas Company.
Water Orders Confirmation Act, 1891.	„ „ „	Henley-on-Thames Water Company, Limited.

5.—NAMES of the SANITARY AUTHORITIES by whom MARKET TOLLS under the PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875, APPROVED during the Year 1894, were made.

Truro	Town Council.	Trowbridge	Local Board.
Hindley	Local Board.	(3 cases.)	

6.—NAMES of the AUTHORITIES by whom REGULATIONS under the ALLOTMENTS ACTS, 1887 and 1890, CONFIRMED during the Year 1894, were made.*

Southampton	County Council.	Biggleswade	Rural Sanitary Authority (2 series).
Worcestershire	„	Croydon	„
Worcester	Town Council.	Hambledon	„
Ambleside	Local Board.	Martley	„
Hampton	„	Newton Abbot	„
Stapleton	„	Stourbridge	„
Wimbledon	„	(14 series.)	

* The particulars in the case of county councils are given in this table for the year ended the 31st March 1895.

No. 126.

List of the Sanitary Authorities by whom Copies of **Regulations** made under the **Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order** of 1885 were forwarded to the Local Government Board during the year 1894.

Blackpool	Town Council.	Abercarn	Local Board.
Chesterfield	„	Ampthill	„
Chichester	„	Buckfastleigh	„
Eastbourne	„	Cheadle and Gatley	„
Hastings	„	Cockermouth	„
Haverfordwest	„	Heckmondwike	„
Liverpool	„	Idle	„
Middleton	„	Ince-in-Makerfield	„
Morpeth	„	Kingsbridge	„
Neath	„	Kirkleatham	„
Nottingham	„	Newport, Salop	„
Penryn	„	Reddish	„
Rawtenstall	„	Short Heath	„
St. Helens	„	Sidmouth	„
Scarborough	„	Towlaw	„
Southampton	„	Upholland	„
South Shields	„	Aylesbury	Rural Sanitary Authority.
Stockport	„	Havant	„
Stoke-upon-Trent	„	Ongar	„
Llandudno	Improvement Commissioners.	Swansea	„
Milford	„		

No. 127.

Port Sanitary Authorities.

A.—List of permanently constituted Port Sanitary Authorities existing on the 31st of December 1894.

Port.	Extent of Jurisdiction.	Authority.	Date of Order constituting the Authority.
Barnstaple -	So much of the port of Barnstaple as lies within Barnstaple Bar and extends up the River Taw to Barnstaple Bridge and up the River Torridge to Bideford Bridge. *[Together with the waters of the port within such limits, and the place or places for the time being appointed as the Customs boarding station or stations for such part of the port, and every other place for the time being appointed for the mooring or anchoring of ships for such part of the port, under any regulations for the prevention of the spread of diseases issued under the authority of the Statutes in that behalf; and the docks, basins, harbours, creeks, rivers, channels, roads, bays, and streams belonging to the part of the port above specified.]	(Joint Board) - "The Barnstaple Port Sanitary Authority."	14th March 1889.
Beaumaris -	So much of the port of Beaumaris as lies within a straight line drawn across the Menai Straits from the south-eastern to the north-western extremity of the Menai Suspension Bridge; a line drawn from the north-western extremity of the said bridge along the shore of the Island of Anglesey to Trwryndû Point; a straight line drawn from the said point to the south-western extremity of Puffin Island, a line drawn along the south-eastern shore of the said island from the south-western to the north-eastern extremity thereof; a straight line drawn from the north-eastern extremity of the said island to Tremlyd Point; a line drawn from the said point in a southerly and south-easterly direction along the shore of the Parish of Eglwys Rhos to the north-eastern extremity of the railway bridge over the River Conway; a straight line drawn across the river from the north-eastern to the south-western extremity of the said bridge; and a line drawn thence along the shore of the Parishes of Conway, Dwygyfylchi, Llanfairfechan, Aber, Llanllechid, Llandegai, and Bangor to the south-eastern extremity of the Menai Suspension Bridge.†	(Joint Board) - "The Beaumaris Port Sanitary Authority."	1st January 1889.
Boston - -	So much of the customs port of Boston as is comprised within the boundaries formed by the following straight lines, that is to say,—a line drawn from the tower of Boston Church to the High Horn Buoy; a line drawn from the High Horn Buoy to the Gat Beacon; and a line drawn from the Gat Beacon to the seaward extremity of the common boundary of the parishes of Wyberton and Frampton.†	(Joint Board) - - "The Boston Port Sanitary Authority."	21st November 1887.
Bridgewater -	So much of the port of Bridgewater as lies to the landward of a straight line drawn from the most northerly extremity of Start Point to the seaward extremity of the common boundary of the parishes of Burnham-with-Aston Morris and Berrow.†	(Joint Board) - "The Bridgewater Port Sanitary Authority."	21st June 1894.
Bristol - -	So much of the port of Bristol as is comprised within the following lines, that is to say,—a straight line drawn from the most westerly extremity of Swallow Point to the south-western extremity of the common boundary of the ports of Newport and Bristol, and a line drawn thence and following the boundary of the port of Bristol to its termination at the site of the Severn Tunnel.†	Bristol Town Council	11th June 1894.

* Words to the effect of those within these brackets, but modified where necessary to meet the circumstances of the particular case are contained in the orders issued to the other Ports marked †.

Port.	Extent of Jurisdiction.	Authority.	Date of Order constituting the Authority.
Cardiff - (Barry Div.)	So much of the port of Cardiff as is comprised within the following lines, that is to say,—a straight line drawn due south from the seaward extremity of the common boundary of the parishes of Sully and Lavernock to the boundary of the port; a straight line drawn due south from the seaward extremity of the common boundary of the parishes of St. Athans and Llantwil Major to the boundary of the port; and a line coincident with that part of the boundary of the port which lies between the points at which the straight lines herein-before mentioned meet such boundary.†	Barry and Cadoxton Local Board.	27th July 1893.
Cardiff - (Cardiff Division.)	So much of the port of Cardiff as is comprised within the following lines, that is to say,—a straight line drawn due south from the seaward extremity of the common boundary of the parishes of Sully and Lavernock to the boundary of the port, and a line following and coincident with the boundary of the port from its commencement at the River Rumney to the point at which the straight line firstly herein-before mentioned meets such boundary.†	Cardiff Town Council.	15th September 1894.
Cardigan .	So much of the port of Cardigan as lies on the landward side of a straight line drawn from Pencemmaes to the nearest point of Cardigan Island, and on the landward side of a line drawn from such point along the whole of the outer or northern shore of that Island, and to the westward of a straight line drawn from the eastern extremity of such outer or northern shore to the nearest point of the parish of Verwick.†	Cardigan Town Council.	28th September 1887.
Carnarvon -	So much of the port of Carnarvon as lies to the eastward of a straight line drawn from the seaward extremity of the common boundary of the parishes of Clynnog and Llanaelhaiarn to the limit of the port on the south-east side of the River Malltraeth.†	Carnarvon Town Council.	15th August 1889.
Chester - -	The whole of the Port† - - - - -	(Joint Board) - - "The Chester Port Sanitary Authority."	28th March 1888.
Colchester - (Colchester Division.)	So much of the port of Colchester as lies to the north of a straight line drawn from Colne Point to the Colne Fishery Buoy, and to the east of a straight line drawn from the Colne Fishery Buoy to Mersea Stone, on the western bank of the estuary of the River Colne, together with the waters of the River Colne, of Pyefleet Channel, and of Brightlingsea and Geeton Creeks, and of all other bays, channels, roads, harbours, havens, rivers, streams, and creeks directly communicating with or directly accessible from the waters of the said River Colne, or of such part of Brightlingsea Reach as is comprised within the limits before specified.†	Colchester Town Council.	6th August 1888.
Colchester - (Maldon Division.)	So much of the port of Colchester as comprises the River Blackwater from Maldon Bridge to a straight line drawn from Sales Point to Quarter Spit.†	Maldon Town Council	10th November 1888. This Order having been objected to was confirmed by the Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (Port) Act, 1890.
Cowes . .	So much of the port of Cowes as is situate within, and to the south of, a line commencing at Old Castle Point, and running thence to the buoy at Old Castle Point; thence north-westwards in a straight line to the West Bramble Buoy (being the point of junction of the limits of the several ports of Portsmouth, Southampton, and Cowes); thence south-westwards along the limits of the port of Southampton to a point north of Egypt Point; and thence southwards to Egypt Point.†	(Joint Board) - - "The Cowes Port Sanitary Authority."	5th August 1886.

† *See* note * on page 527.

Port.	Extent of Jurisdiction.	Authority.	Date of Order constituting the Authority.
Dartmouth - (Kingsbridge Division.)	So much of the port of Dartmouth as lies to the north of a straight line drawn from Prawle Point to Bolt Head, and within or between the several parishes of Malborough, West Alvington, Dodbrooke, Charlton, South Pool, and East Portlemouth.†	(Joint Board) - - "The Kingsbridge and Salcombe Port Sanitary Authority."	28th September 1887, as amended by Order 2nd August 1894.
Dartmouth - (Dartmouth Division.)	So much of the port of Dartmouth as lies between Totnes Bridge and a line drawn across the entrance to Dartmouth Harbour from Blackstone Point to Outer Froward Point.†	(Joint Board) - - "The Dartmouth and Totnes Port Sanitary Authority."	16th March 1888. This order having been objected to was confirmed by the Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (Port) Act, 1888.
Dover - - (Deal Division.)	So much of the customs port of Dover as abuts upon the urban sanitary districts of Deal and Walmer.†	(Joint Board) - - "The Dover (Deal Division) Port Sanitary Authority."	28th November 1887.
Exeter - -	So much of the port of Exeter as lies between the bridge of the city of Exeter and a straight line drawn due east and west from shore to shore of the River Exe, and through the Checkstone, and includes the Exeter Canal from the seaward entrance thereof to its junction with the River Exe at Exeter; together with the basin at the north-western end of the said canal.†	(Joint Board) - - "The Exeter Port Sanitary Authority."	9th June 1888.
Falmouth and Truro.	The whole of the port of Truro and so much of the port of Falmouth as is comprised within the following lines, that is to say,—a straight line coincident with the southern boundary of the port of Truro, a straight line drawn from the southern extremity of Zoze Point to the eastern extremity of Dennis Head, a line drawn along the coast from the eastern extremity of the said southern boundary of the port of Truro to the southern extremity of Zoze Point, and a line drawn along the coast from the western extremity of the said southern boundary of the port of Truro and across the mouth of the Helford River to the eastern extremity of Dennis Head,—and as includes so much of the Helford River as extends from the sea to a straight line drawn due east and west across the said river to the nearest points in the parishes of Wendron and Constantine at the distance of half a mile from the south-eastern extremity of the parish of Wendron.†	(Joint Board) - "The Falmouth and Truro Port Sanitary Authority."	23rd August 1888, as amended by the Borough of Falmouth Order, 1892, and the Order 6th July 1893.
Faversham -	So much of the port of Faversham as is comprised within the following boundaries, that is to say,—a line drawn due south from the most easterly point in the seaward boundary of the parish of Leysdown to the common boundary of the parishes of Selling and Boughton-under-Blean; a line drawn due west from the point where the first-mentioned line meets the common boundary of the parishes of Selling and Boughton-under-Blean to the common boundary of the parishes of Hollingbourn and Wormshill; a line drawn due north from the point where the last-mentioned line meets the common boundary of the parishes of Hollingbourn and Wormshill to the common boundary of the parishes of St. James (Isle of Grain) and Allhallows; and a line drawn from the point where the last-mentioned line meets the common boundary of the parishes of St. James (Isle of Grain) and Allhallows to the point firstly herein-before mentioned.†	Faversham Town Council.	7th February 1894.

† *See* note * on page 527.

Port.	Extent of Jurisdiction.	Authority.	Date of Order constituting the Authority.
Fleetwood -	So much of the customs port of Fleetwood as is comprised within the following limits; that is to say, a straight line drawn from Rossall Point to the south-eastern extremity of Danger Patch, a straight line drawn from the south-eastern extremity of Danger Patch to No. 1 Buoy, and a straight line drawn from No. 1 Buoy to the seaward extremity of the common boundary of the detached part of the township of Lancaster and of the township of Garstang.†	Fleetwood Improvement Commissioners.	18th January 1888.
Fowey - -	So much of the customs port of Fowey as lies between the point known as Pen Rock, situated to the east of the town of East Looe, and the southern extremity of Portmellin, in Mevagissey Bay, and including the waters of the River Fowey as far as the entrance to Lerrin Creek.†	(Joint Board) - "The Fowey Port Sanitary Authority."	20th November 1886.
Gloucester - (Chepstow Division.)	That part of the port of Gloucester, consisting of the River Wye and its tributaries, which lies to the north of a straight line drawn from the site of the Old Watchhouse at Beachley to Mathern Pill.†	Chepstow Local Board.	22nd September 1887.
Gloucester - (Gloucester Division.)	So much of the port of Gloucester as comprises the Gloucester and Berkeley Ship Canal and all docks and other works connected therewith, and as is included within the following limits, namely,—high-water mark in the several parishes of Hinton, Hamfallows, Ham and Stone, Hill, Thornbury, Littleton-upon-Severn, Aust, and Northwick-with-Redwick; a straight drawn from the most easterly extremity of the Canal docks to a point, in mid-channel of the River Severn, due north of the most northerly extremity of the Whinstone Rocks Beacon; a line drawn in mid-channel from the last-mentioned point to the most northerly point of the lighthouse on St. Tecla's Chapel; and a straight line drawn from the last-mentioned point to the nearest point in the common boundary of the Customs ports of Gloucester and Bristol.†	Gloucester Town Council.	11th June 1894.
Goole - -	(*See* Hull, &c.)		
Grimsby -	So much of the port of Grimsby as abuts upon the borough of Grimsby, as extended by the Grimsby Extension and Improvement Act, 1889.†	Grimsby Town Council.	24th September 1887, as amended by Order 21st September 1891.
Hartlepool -	So much of the port of Hartlepool as abuts on the Improvement Act District of West Hartlepool and the borough of Hartlepool.†	(Joint Board) - - "The Hartlepool Port Sanitary Authority."	Provisional Order, 1st April 1881.
Harwich -	So much of the port of Harwich as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn from Languard Point to the southern boundary of the borough of Harwich on the sea shore.†	(Joint Board) - "The Harwich Port Sanitary Authority."	Provisional Order, 7th May 1881, as amended by Provisional Order 31st May 1889.
Hull and Goole.	The whole of the port of Goole and so much of the port of Hull as lies between the easterly limit of the port of Goole and an imaginary straight line drawn across the River Humber from Skitter Ness to a point on the opposite coast at the boundary between the townships of Preston and Paull.†	(Joint Board) - - "The Hull and Goole Port Sanitary Authority."	11th June 1887.
Ipswich - -	So much of the river Orwell as lies between a straight line drawn between Shotley Point on the west side of the said river, and Fagborough Head on the east side of the said river, being the boundary limit in the said river of the port of Harwich, and a certain lock called Handford Lock, in the town of Ipswich.†	Ipswich Town Council.	21st May 1892.

† *See* Note * on page 527.

Port.	Extent of Jurisdiction.	Authority.	Date of Order constituting the Authority.
Lancaster -	So much of the port of Lancaster as lies between the bridge carrying the London and North-Western Railway across the river Lune in the northward course of the said railway from Lancaster station, and a line following the course of the common boundary of the ports of Lancaster and Fleetwood, from the eastern side of the point of land nearest to the north-east side of Fluke Hall as far as a point on the third meridian of longitude west from Greenwich, and continued thence in a straight course and in a north-easterly direction to Sunderland Point.†	Lancaster Town Council.	26th November 1891.
Littlehampton	So much of the port of Littlehampton as is comprised within the following lines, that is to say, in a line following and coincident with the seaward boundary of the said port, and drawn from that point in the said boundary which is nearest to the seaward extremity of the common boundary of the parishes of Climping and Middleton to that point in the said boundary which is nearest to the seaward extremity of the common boundary of the parishes of Littlehampton and Rustington, a straight line drawn due north from the point firstly herein-before mentioned to the nearest point in the line of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, a straight line drawn due north from the point secondly hereinbefore mentioned to the nearest point in the said railway line, and a straight line drawn between the points thirdly and fourthly herein-before mentioned.†	(Joint Board) - "The Littlehampton Port Sanitary Authority."	30th September 1892.
Liverpool -	The whole of the port of Liverpool† - -	Liverpool Town Council.	31st October 1893.
London - -	The whole of the port - - -	‡The Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London.	‡
Lowestoft -	So much of the port of Lowestoft as abuts on the sea coast of the borough, and of the parish of Gunton, and of the parish of Corton as far northwards as League Hole, together with Lake Lothing Inner Harbour below Mutford Lock.†	Lowestoft Town Council.	Provisional Order, 25th April 1879, as amended by Provisional Order 10th April 1888.
Lynn - - (King's Lynn Division.)	So much of the port of Lynn as is comprised within the following limits, that is to say:—a straight line coincident with the boundary of the port between Terrington Church, in the county of Norfolk, and Lutton Sluice; a straight line coincident with the boundary of the port between Lutton Sluice and the nearest point in the said boundary due east of the Bell Buoy; and a straight line drawn from the last-mentioned point to the seaward extremity of the common boundary of the parishes of Wolverton and North Wootton.†	King's Lynn Town Council.	25th January 1889.
(Lynn - Wells Division.)	So much of the Customs port of Lynn as lies to the south of the Wells Fairway buoy and abuts upon the parish of Wells-next-the-Sea.†	Wells Improvement Commissioners.	6th September 1887.
Middlesbrough and Stockton.	So much of the ports of Middlesbrough and Stockton as lies between the bridge which crosses the River Tees at Stockton and an imaginary straight line drawn from and including the South Gare Breakwater to the point at which the port of Middlesbrough joins the port of Hartlepool.†	(Joint Board) - "The River Tees Port Sanitary Authority."	2nd January 1886, as amended by Order 30th June 1888.

† *See* note * on page 527.

‡ The Port Sanitary Authority for the Port of London, were constituted by section 291 of the Public Health Act, 1875. Under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London were continued as the Port Sanitary Authority for the port, and Orders of the Local Government Board dated the 25th March 1892 and the 29th December 1894 assign powers to such authority.

Port.	Extent of Jurisdiction.	Authority.	Date of Order constituting the Authority.
Milford - -	So much of the port of Milford as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn from St. Ann's Head to Blockhouse Point on the opposite coast.†	(Joint Board) - - "The Milford Port Sanitary Authority."	Provisional Order, 24th April 1878.
Newcastle, North Shields, and South Shields.	The whole of the port of Newcastle and so much of the ports of North Shields and South Shields as abuts on the coast line between Cullercoats and Herd Sand, together with so much of the said ports as forms part of the River Tyne.†	(Joint Board) - - "The River Tyne Port Sanitary Authority."	Provisional Order, 18th May 1882.
Newhaven -	So much of the port of Newhaven as abuts upon the district of the Newhaven Local Board.†	Newhaven Local Board.	3rd December 1888.
Newport (Mon.)	The whole of the Port† - - - - -	Newport Town Council.	Provisional Order, 9th May 1883.
New Shoreham.	So much of the port of New Shoreham as lies seaward of the coast between the eastern boundary of the county borough of Brighton and the western boundary of the parish of Lancing in the county of West Sussex.†	(Joint Board) - - "The New Shoreham Port Sanitary Authority."	24th October 1892, as amended by Order 26th July 1894.
North Shields	That part of the port of North Shields which abuts on the Local Government Districts of Bedlingtonshire, Cowpen, and South Blyth, including the estuary of the River Blyth up to the point where it is crossed by the railway bridge of the Blyth and Tyne section of the North-Eastern Railway.† (*See also* Newcastle, &c.)	(Joint Board) - - "The River Blyth Port Sanitary Authority."	20th January 1887.
Padstow -	So much of the port of Padstow as lies above an imaginary straight line drawn across the mouth of the River Camel from Pentire Point to Stepper Point.†	(Joint Board) - - "The Padstow Port Sanitary Authority."	10th January 1887.
Plymouth -	So much of the port of Plymouth as lies to the north of an imaginary line following the southern side of the Plymouth Breakwater, and extended east and west from either end of the breakwater until it meets the shore.†	(Joint Board) - - "The Plymouth Port Sanitary Authority."	Provisional Order, 16th May 1882.
Poole -	So much of the port of Poole as lies to landward of a line drawn from the seaward extremity of the common boundary of the borough of Poole and the Local Government District of Kinson to the seaward extremity of Standfast Point.†	Poole Town Council	21st September 1887, as amended by Order 12th September 1893.
Portsmouth -	So much of the port of Portsmouth as lies to the east of a line drawn due south from the most southerly point of the pier of the London and South-Western Railway Company at Stokes Bay to a point 50° 45′ N. lat.; to the west of a line drawn due south to the same parallel of latitude from the south-eastern extremity of the common boundary of the parishes of Havant and Warblington; and to the north of a line drawn along the same parallel of latitude connecting the two points herein-before mentioned.†	Portsmouth Town Council.	8th September 1893.
Preston - -	The whole of the customs port of Preston, except so much thereof as is included within the borough of Blackpool, or lies between the northern boundary of the port and a line drawn due west from the seaward end of the southern boundary of the said borough to the boundary of the port.†	Preston Town Council.	5th June 1888.
Ramsgate -	So much of the port of Ramsgate as comprises the River Stour from the most westerly point at which it touches the boundary of the borough of Sandwich to a straight line drawn across the said river from Shellness Point to Pepperness.†	Sandwich Town Council.	13th June 1888.
Rochester -	The whole of the port of Rochester† - - -	Rochester Town Council.	16th May 1887.

† *See* note * on page 527.

Port.	Extent of Jurisdiction.	Authority.	Date of Order constituting the Authority.
Southampton	So much of the port of Southampton as is comprised within the following lines, that is to say,—a straight line following and coincident with the common boundary of the Customs ports of Southampton and Portsmouth, and drawn from Hill Head to that point in the said common boundary which is nearest to the Bramble Buoy; a straight line drawn from the last-mentioned point to the most northerly point of Calshot Castle; and a line coincident with the boundary of the port of Southampton and drawn from the last-mentioned point up the stream called the Southampton Water, and following the said boundary to Hill Head.†	Southampton Town Council.	8th June 1893.
South Shields	(*See* Newcastle, &c.)		
Stockton	(*See* Middlesbrough, &c.)		
Sunderland	So much of the port of Sunderland as abuts on the townships of Bishopwearmouth, Bishopwearmouth Pans, Ford, Fulwell, Hylton, Monkwearmouth, Monkwearmouth Shore, Ryhope, and Southwick, and on the parish of Sunderland.†	Sunderland Town Council.	Provisional Order, 27th April 1878, as amended by the Borough of Sunderland Act, 1885.
Swansea	So much of the port of Swansea as lies on the landward side of a straight line drawn from Mumbles Point to the south-eastern boundary of the port.†	(Joint Board) - - "The Swansea Port Sanitary Authority."	5th October 1887, as amended by Order 6th July 1894.
Teignmouth	So much of the port of Teignmouth as lies between a point called "The Ness" in the parish of Stoke-in-teignhead and the boundary between the parishes of East Teignmouth and Dawlish, including so much of the estuary of the River Teign as lies between the sea and the bridge connecting Teignmouth with Shaldon.†	Teignmouth Local Board.	10th August 1887.
Truro	(*See* Falmouth, &c.)		
Weymouth	So much of the port of Weymouth as abuts on the several parishes of Radipole, Melcombe Regis, Weymouth, Wyke Regis, and Portland.†	(Joint Board) - - "The Weymouth Port Sanitary Authority."	Provisional Order, 5th June 1877.
Wisbech	The whole of the port. (With waters of the Wisbeach, otherwise termed the Nene River, abutting on the Riparian districts named in the Order.)	Wisbech Town Council.	Provisional Order, 30th April 1879.
Workington	The whole of the port of Workington† - - -	(Joint Board) - - "The Workington Port Sanitary Authority."	31st December 1887, as amended by Order 26th July 1893.
Yarmouth	So much of the port of Yarmouth as lies seawards of the coast between Flood Gate at the northern boundary of the parish of Winterton and the southern boundary of the port at League Hole, in the parish of Corton; together with the River Yare from its mouth to Breydon Water; Breydon Water; the River Yare from its junction with Breydon Water at the south-western extremity thereof to a straight line drawn from the southern extremity of the common boundary of the parish of Reedham and the detached part of the parish of Moulton at right angles to the adjacent bank of the river, and continued thence across the river to the opposite bank; the River Bure from Breydon Water to a straight line drawn across the river opposite a point where the common boundary of the parishes of Great Yarmouth and Caistor-next-Yarmouth terminates on the east bank of the river; and the River Waveney from Breydon Water southward to a straight line drawn across the river at the termination of the common boundary of the parishes of Burgh Castle and Belton.†	Great Yarmouth Town Council.	17th November 1887.

† *See* note * on page 527.

B.—List of temporarily constituted Port Sanitary Authorities existing on the 31st of December 1894.

Port.	Extent of Jurisdiction.	Authority.	Date to which the powers of the Authority extend.
Penzance - (Hayle Div.)	So much of the Customs port of Penzance as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn from Carrack Gladdon Point on the west side of Saint Ives Bay to the eastern end of the Black Clift on the eastern side of the bay. *[Together with the waters of the port within such limits, and the place for the time being appointed as the Customs boarding station for such part of the port, and every other place for the time being appointed for the mooring or anchoring of ships for such part of the port, under any regulations for the prevention of the spread of diseases issued under the authority of the Statutes in that behalf. Also the watersides of the districts of the Riparian Authorities named in the order, and all islands, harbours, bays, rivers, and creeks within the part of the port above specified.]	Hayle Local Board -	25th March 1895.
Penzance - (Penzance Div.)	That part of the port of Penzance which lies within an imaginary straight line drawn from Cuddan Point on the east to Lamorna Cove on the west.†	Penzance Town Council.	25th March 1895.

* Words to the effect of those within these brackets are contained in the order issued to the other Port marked thus †.

No. 128.

URBAN POWERS CONFERRED ON RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

STATEMENT showing—

I. The RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITIES in whose Districts portions of the Public Health Acts, conferring Urban Powers, have been declared to be in force, during the year 1894.

II. ENACTMENTS declared to be in force.

III. Whether applied to the whole or part of the District of the Rural Sanitary Authority.

(*In continuation of Twenty-third Annual Report, page* 544.)

I. Names of Unions, the Guardians of which are the Rural Sanitary Authority.	II. Enactments declared to be in force.*	III. Whether applied to the whole or part of the District of the Rural Sanitary Authority.
Auckland	The Private Street Works Act, 1892, except so far as it relates to sewering.	The contributory place of Middlestone, so far as regards certain streets.
Barton Regis	Section 25	The contributory place of Westbury-upon-Trym.
Basford	The Private Street Works Act, 1892, except so far as it relates to sewering.	The contributory place of Selston, so far as regards certain streets.
Bath	The Private Street Works Act, 1892, except so far as it relates to sewering.	The contributory places of Twerton and Weston, so far as regards certain streets.
Bedminster	The Private Street Works Act, 1892, except so far as it relates to sewering.	The contributory place of the Pill Special Drainage District, so far as regards certain streets.
Billericay	Section 66	The contributory place of Brentwood.
Blaby	Section 157, so much as is not already in force. Section 23 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, so much as is not already in force.	The contributory places in the district in which the provisions are not already in force.
Blofield	Sections 42 and 44, so far as they are not already in force. The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890: Section 23, subsections (1), (2), and (4); Sections 25 and 33.	The whole district.
Bolton	Sections 44 and 157, so far as they are not already in force. Section 169, second and third paragraphs; and Section 170.	The contributory places of Entwistle, Longworth, Quarlton, and Sharples.
	Section 170	The contributory places of Brightmet, Heaton, Middle Hulton, Over Hulton, Rumworth and the No. 1 Special Drainage District.

* Where no Act is mentioned the sections named are those of the Public Health Act, 1875.

I. Names of Unions, the Guardians of which are the Rural Sanitary Authority.	II. Enactments declared to be in force.*	III. Whether applied to the whole or part of the District of the Rural Sanitary Authority.
Bolton—*cont.*	The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890: Section 23, so far as is not already in force; and Section 38.	The whole district.
Bootle	Section 44, so much as is not already in force.	The whole district.
Bromley	Section 150, except so far as it relates to sewering; and Section 151. Section 41 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.	The contributory place of Orpington, so far as regards certain streets.
Cardiff	Section 66; and Section 171, so far as it relates to fires.	The contributory place of Llanishen.
Chelmsford	Sections 112, 113, 114, and 115	The contributory places of Broomfield, Great Baddow Special Drainage District, Great Waltham, Ingatestone and Fryerning, Little Waltham, Springfield, and Writtle.
Chertsey	Section 171, so far as it relates to fires.	The contributory place of Byfleet.
	The Private Street Works Act, 1892, except so far as it relates to sewering.	The contributory places of Chertsey, Hersham Special Drainage District, Oatlands Special Drainage District, Walton-on-Thames Special Drainage District, and Weybridge, so far as regards certain streets and parts of streets.
Chesterfield	Sections 157 and 158 The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890: Sections 23, subsections (1), (2), and (4); and Sections 25 and 33.	The contributory places of Brackenfield, Calow, Dronfield, Heath, Holmesfield, Stretton, Tapton, Temple Normanton, Wessington, and Wingerworth.
Dartford	Such of the provisions of section 44 as are not already in force; and Sections 157 and 158.	The contributory place of Horton Kirby.
Doncaster	Private Street Works Act, 1892, except so far as it relates to sewering.	The contributory place of Wheatley Special Drainage District, so far as regards certain streets.
East Preston	The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890. Section 23, so much as is not already in force.	The contributory places of Broadwater and West Tarring.
Elham	Section 161, first paragraph	The contributory place of Lyminge.
Evesham	Sections 44 and 157, so far as they are not already in force. The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890: Section 23, so far as it is not already in force.	The whole district.

* Where no Act is mentioned the sections named are those of the Public Health Act, 1875.

I.	II.	III.
Names of Unions, the Guardians of which are the Rural Sanitary Authority.	Enactments declared to be in force.*	Whether applied to the whole or part of the District of the Rural Sanitary Authority.
Evesham—*cont.*	Section 169, second and third paragraphs; and Section 170.	The contributory places of Ashton Underhill, Badsey, Bretforton, Broadway, Cleve Prior, Harvington, Offenham, Pebworth, Rouse Lench, and Willersey.
Gloucester	The Private Street Works Act, 1892, except so far as it relates to sewering.	The contributory place of Tuffley, so far as regards a certain street.
Hartley Wintney	Section 154, so far as regards the construction of a new street.	The contributory places of Dogmersfield and Winchfield.
	The provisions of the Private Street Works Act, 1892, except so far as they relate to sewering.	The contributory place of Farnborough, so far as regards certain streets.
Hastings	Section 160, so far as it relates to ruinous or dangerous buildings.	The whole district.
Hatfield	Sections 44 and 157, so far as they are not already in force. The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890: Section 23, so much as is not already in force.	The whole district.
	Section 169, second and third paragraphs; and Section 170.	The contributory place of the Hatfield Special Drainage District.
Helston	Sections 157 and 158 The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890: Section 23 (1), (2), and (4); and Sections 25 and 33.	The whole district.
Isle of Wight	Section 157, so much as is not already in force. Section 171, so far as it relates to hackney carriages. The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890: Section 23, so much as is not already in force.	The contributory place of the Totland Bay Special Drainage District.
Keynsham	Section 25 Section 26, so far as it relates to the erection of a building over a sewer; Section 44, so much as is not already in force; Section 155; Section 157, so much as is not already in force; The Public Health (Buildings in Streets) Act, 1888: Section 3.	The contributory places of Bitton, Oldland, and Siston.
	The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890: Section 23, so much as is not already in force.	The contributory places of Bitton, Mangotsfield, Oldland, and Siston.
King's Norton	Section 150, except so far as it relates to sewering; and Section 152.	The contributory place of King's Norton, so far as regards a certain street.

* Where no act is mentioned the sections named are those of the Public Health Act, 1875.

I.	II.	III.
Names of Unions, the Guardians of which are the Rural Sanitary Authority.	Enactments declared to be in force.*	Whether applied to the whole or part of the District of the Rural Sanitary Authority.
Kingston	Section 44, so much as is not already in force. The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890: Section 26, so much as is not already in force.	The whole district.
	Section 150, except so far as it relates to sewers. The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890: Section 41.	The contributory place of Esher and Ditton Special Drainage District, so far as regards a certain street.
Lanchester	Section 161, first paragraph	The contributory place of Tanfield.
Leeds	Section 150, except so far as it relates to sewering; and Sections 151 and 152.	The contributory place of Roundhay, so far as regards certain streets.
Llanrwst	Town Police Clauses Act, 1889	The contributory places of Bettws-y-Coed, Dolwyddelan, Llanrhychwyn, Llanrwst, Penmachno, Trefriew, and Tre Gwydir.
Lutterworth	Sections 42 and 44, so far as they are not already in force.	The contributory places in the district in which the provisions are not already in force.
	Section 157, so much as is not already in force. The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890: Section 23, so much as is not already in force.	The contributory places of Ashby Magna, Bitteswell, Denton Bassett, Great Claybrook, Little Claybrook, Misterton, Peatling Magna, Shawell, Stretton-under-Foss, Swinford, and Welford.
Mansfield	The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890: Section 23 (subsections 1, 2, and 4); and Sections 25 and 33.	The whole district.
	Section 44, so much as is not already in force. Sections 157 and 158.	The contributory places of Blidworth, Fulwood, Glapwell, Heywood Oakes, Lyndhurst, Pleasley, Scarcliffe, Sokeholme, Teversal, and Upper Langwith.
Midhurst	The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890: Section 23, so much as is not already in force.	The contributory places of Bepton, Easebourne, Midhurst, and West Lavington.
Newcastle-in-Emlyn	Section 154, so far as the construction of a new street.	The contributory place of Llandyssil.
Newport (Monmouth)	Section 66	The contributory places of Christchurch with Caerleon ultra Pontem, Malpas, and Rogerstone.
Northampton	Sections 42, 44 and 157, so far as they are not in force. The Public Health Acts Amendment Acts, 1890: Section 23, so much as is not in force.	The contributory place of Dallington.

* Where no Act is mentioned the sections named are those of the Public Health Act, 1875.

I. Name of Unions, the Guardians of which are the Rural Sanitary Authority.	II. Enactments declared to be in force.*	III. Whether applied to the whole or part of the District of the Rural Sanitary Authority.
Ormskirk	Section 197	The whole district.
Orsett	Section 44, so much as is not already in force; and Sections 157 and 158.	The contributory places in the district in which the provisions are not already in force.
Oswest	Section 44, so much as is not already in force; Sections 157 and 158. The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890: Section 23, subsections (1), (2), and (4); and Sections 25 and 33.	The whole district.
	Sections 112, 113, 114, and 115.	The contributory places of Chirk, Kinnerley, Llanyblodwell, Oswestry, Ruyton, Saint Martin's, Syllatin, West Felton, Whittington, and Llanymynech (so far as regards the township of Llwyntidman).
	Section 169, second and third paragraphs; and Section 170.	The contributory places of Chirk, Kinnerley, Knockin, Llansilin, Oswestry, Ruyton, Saint Martin's, Syllatin, West Felton, Whittington, and Llanymynech (so far as regards the township of Llwyntidman).
Pembroke	Section 169, second and third paragraphs; and Section 170.	The contributory place of Llanstadwell.
Pershore	Section 44, so much as is not already in force; Sections 157 and 158, The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890: Sections 23, subsections (1), (2), and (4); and Sections 25 and 33.	The whole district.
	Section 169, second and third paragraphs; and Section 170.	The contributory places of Birlingham, Defford, Eckington, Fladbury, Peopleton, Pinvin, and Upton Snodsbury.
Poole	Section 169, second and third paragraphs; and Section 170.	The contributory place of Canford Magna.
Reigate	Section 66	The contributory place of Horley.
Rochford	Sections 42, 44, and 157, so far as they are not in force. The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890: Section 23, so much as is not already in force.	The contributory places of Hockley, South Benfleet, and Thundersley.
Ross	Section 171, so far as it relates to fires.	The whole district.
Runcorn	Sections 39 and 66	The contributory place of Frodsham Township.
	Section 161, first paragraph; and Section 163.	The contributory places of Halton and Weston.
	Section 169, second and third paragraphs; and Section 170.	

* Where no Act is mentioned the sections named are those of the Public Health Act, 1875.

I.	II.	III.
Names of Unions, the Guardians of which are the Rural Sanitary Authority.	Enactments declared to be in force.*	Whether applied to the whole or part of the District of the Rural Sanitary Authority.
Saint Thomas	Section 157 The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890: Section 23, so much as is not already in force.	The contributory place of Pinhoe.
Selby	Sections 42, 44, and 157, so far as they are not already in force. The Public Health Acts Amendment Acts, 1890: Section 23, so far as it is not already in force.	The whole district.
South Shields	Private Street Works Act, 1892, except so far as it relates to sewering.	The contributory place of Harton, so far as regards certain streets.
Southwell	Section 157, so far as it is not already in force. The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890: Section 23, so much as is not already in force.	The contributory places in the district within which the provisions are not already in force. The whole district.
Sunderland	Section 66 Section 150, except as to sewering, and Sections 151 and 152. Section 42, so much as is not already in force.	The contributory place of Monkwearmouth. The contributory place of Bishopwearmouth, so far as regards certain streets. The contributory place of Ryhope.
Weardale	Sections 157 and 158 The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890: Sections, 23, sub-sections (1), (2), and (4).	The whole district.
West Derby	Section 44, so much as is not already in force.	The whole district.
Wetherby	Section 42, so far as it relates to the watering of streets.	The contributory place of Wetherby.
Williton	Such of the provisions of section 42 as relate to the cleansing and watering of streets.	The contributory places of Dunster, Luckham, Old Cleeve, Porlock, Saint Decuman's, Stogumber, and Stogursey.
Wilton	Sections 157 and 158 The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890: Sections 23, subsections (1), (2), and (4).	The contributory place of Fugglestone Saint Peter.
Wincanton	Section 42, so far as it relates to the watering of streets.	The contributory place of Wincanton.
Yeovil	Section 157, so much as is not already in force. The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890: Section 23, so much as is not already in force. The provisions of the Private Street Works Act, 1892, except so far as it relates to sewering.	The contributory places of Martock, Montacute, South Petherton, Stoke under Hamdon, and Yeovil. The contributory place of Yeovil, so far as regards certain streets.

* Where no Act is mentioned the sections named are those of the Public Health Act, 1875.

No. 129.

Report to the Commissioners of Customs on Examinations of Tea under Section 30 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875.

Honourable Sirs,

In submitting the annual return for the year ended 31st December 1894, of the tea analysed by this department under section 30 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, I beg to report that the total number of samples analysed during the year was 850, as under:—

324	samples	green tea,	faced.
25	„	„	not faced.
52	„	„	capers.
262	„	black	congou.
146	„	„	dust.
41	„	„	siftings.
850			

On analysis, 759 of these samples were considered satisfactory, and the importations represented by them were accordingly delivered on the certificate of the analyst.

The remaining 91 samples were reported to the Board for their directions, and were disposed of as under:—

74 samples, representing 1,113 packages, were restricted to exportation owing to the presence of exhausted leaves and to admixture with other substances.

17 samples, representing 67 packages, were destroyed as being decomposed and unfit for human food.

Subjoined is a table showing the number of samples analysed, and how disposed of, during the last five years:—

—	1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.	
	Samples.	Packages.	Samples.	Packages.	Samples.	Packages.	Samples.	Packages.	Samples.	Packages.
Samples analysed - -	437	—	876	—	647	—	923	—	850	—
Samples delivered by analyst	384	—	816	—	624	—	794	—	759	—
Samples reported to Board -	53	—	60	—	23	—	129	—	91	—
Samples delivered by Board for home consumption.	1	5	14	98	3	224	38	1,088	—	—
Samples restricted by Board to exportation.	41	301	32	1,842	11	417	83	2,887	74	1,113
Samples destroyed - -	11	210	14	97	9	18	8	12	17	67

The Laboratory,
Custom House,
23 April 1895.

W. Cobden Samuel,
(Analyst).

No. 130.—Abstract of Reports of Public

	Population, 1891.	Number of Milk.		Bread.		Flour.		Butter.		Coffee.		Sugar.		Mustard.		Confectionery and Jam.		Pepper.	
		Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.
The Metropolis	4,232,118	3667	772	168	0	116	0	1435	212	482	44	44	2	268	6	87	0	327	2
Counties.																			
Bedford	160,704	13	0	1	0	–	–	16	1	7	1	12	4	11	2	6	0	21	0
Berks	236,163	41	4	5	0	–	–	30	3	14	0	3	0	6	0	1	0	3	0
Bucks	185,284	49	8	15	0	–	–	25	1	11	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cambridge	185,822	16	2	15	1	–	–	9	0	12	0	4	0	1	1	1	0	6	0
Chester	743,869	289	21	–	–	4	0	295	22	33	0	1	0	–	–	–	–	12	0
Cornwall	322,571	30	8	7	0	–	–	21	2	11	2	21	1	3	0	9	0	19	0
Cumberland	266,549	80	12	1	0	–	–	14	0	18	1	–	–	2	0	–	–	18	0
Derby	520,914	102	10	3	0	–	–	114	10	49	15	–	–	19	3	1	0	25	0
Devon	631,808	138	23	4	0	4	0	38	7	25	1	9	0	–	–	4	0	7	0
Dorset	194,517	59	4	4	0	5	0	81	3	5	0	–	–	4	0	–	–	1	0
Durham	1,016,559	221	21	5	0	15	0	99	2	15	0	7	0	13	0	2	0	49	2
Essex	784,258	297	55	5	0	–	–	246	60	44	9	19	0	8	3	1	0	50	0
Gloucester	645,574	331	31	20	0	3	0	165	6	37	2	27	2	15	1	1	0	69	0
Hereford	115,949	5	2	–	–	–	–	7	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Herts	224,550	78	12	1	0	–	–	95	11	9	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	0
Hunts	54,969	8	0	7	0	4	0	2	0	5	0	2	0	3	0	–	–	1	0
Kent (ex-Met.)	808,736	279	40	1	0	–	–	193	13	66	4	12	0	24	3	–	–	61	0
Lancaster	3,906,721	3380	188	82	0	6	0	578	82	170	28	11	0	64	4	80	0	190	0
Leicester	375,092	292	30	56	0	–	–	176	11	22	0	–	–	3	0	–	–	6	0
Lincoln	473,912	98	17	15	0	–	–	38	1	25	5	1	0	4	0	9	2	24	0
Middlesex (ex-Met.)	560,012	781	101	2	0	10	0	269	19	55	0	7	1	20	0	7	0	44	0
Monmouth	253,054	127	11	–	–	–	–	59	8	5	0	–	–	–	–	1	0	4	0
Norfolk	468,287	28	5	–	–	–	–	24	4	11	1	–	–	–	–	8	1	8	0
Northampton	299,508	24	2	4	0	–	–	13	1	2	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	0
Northumberland	506,030	131	6	1	0	3	0	60	2	1	0	1	0	–	–	4	0	3	0
Nottingham	445,823	117	24	2	0	–	–	64	5	6	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	1
Oxford	191,191	33	11	33	4	–	–	35	5	26	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rutland	20,659	3	0	3	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–
Salop	236,339	44	9	–	–	–	–	9	0	7	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	0
Somerset	438,710	282	11	10	0	2	0	107	2	55	1	21	1	69	2	12	0	126	0
Southampton (including Isle of Wight)	690,097	356	47	9	0	–	–	128	11	24	3	12	0	15	0	19	0	18	0
Stafford	1,087,161	579	70	41	4	14	0	310	35	69	15	24	4	5	0	12	0	91	0
Suffolk	361,790	53	6	2	0	–	–	245	31	16	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	0
Surrey (ex-Met.)	521,551	510	58	29	0	29	0	252	13	16	0	19	0	8	2	3	0	7	0
Sussex	548,979	239	23	4	0	–	–	117	1	17	1	–	–	5	1	2	0	21	0
Warwick	838,030	785	58	36	0	14	0	342	41	94	4	38	1	44	1	26	0	88	2
Westmorland	66,098	21	1	–	–	–	–	2	0	2	1	–	–	1	0	–	–	3	0
Wilts	264,997	71	8	4	0	3	0	52	3	19	6	27	11	10	1	6	0	17	0
Worcester	385,309	88	6	5	0	–	–	79	11	25	5	1	0	11	2	6	4	20	0
York, E. Riding	408,564	186	10	3	0	–	–	17	0	7	0	–	–	2	0	–	–	11	2
" N. Riding	360,369	61	3	–	–	–	–	20	2	5	2	–	–	1	0	1	0	8	0
" W. Riding	2,444,931	1209	77	5	0	6	0	314	18	88	13	33	2	4	0	26	0	68	1
Anglesey	50,098	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0	1	0	–	–	–	–	1	0
Brecknock	51,398	15	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cardigan	63,467	23	6	–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carmarthen	130,566	9	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	0	–	–
Carnarvon	117,233	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	0
Denbigh	118,843	23	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0
Flint	77,277	19	3	–	–	–	–	8	1	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	0
Glamorgan	687,218	1029	45	47	0	31	0	213	6	106	4	40	0	32	7	15	0	111	0
Merioneth	49,212	5	1	–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montgomery	58,003	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pembroke	88,296	10	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Radnor	21,791	2	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals		16,305	1868	653	9	269	0	6419	667	1724	180	397	29	676	39	353	7	1609	10

Analysts for the Year 1894.

Samples.																		
Tea.		Lard.		Wine.		Beer.		Spirits.		Drugs.		Other Articles.		Total.				
Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Proportion Adulterated.		
																1894	1893	
132	1	137	4	20	0	50	2	752	107	198	8	724	60	8607	1220	14·2	*17·1*	Metropolis.
																		Counties.
11	0	10	0	-	-	-	-	13	6	-	-	38	2	159	16	10·1	*10·6*	Bedford.
2	0	4	0	-	-	2	0	5	1	-	-	5	0	119	8	6·7	*7·0*	Berks.
-	-	-	-	6	0	-	-	15	6	-	-	9	0	130	16	12·3	*11·2*	Bucks.
9	0	14	0	-	-	2	0	5	3	-	-	2	0	96	7	7·3	*0·9*	Cambridge.
7	0	63	0	-	-	16	0	32	13	-	-	122	10	924	66	7·1	*6·4*	Chester
19	0	23	1	-	-	-	-	36	8	1	0	46	5	246	27	11·0	*12·7*	Cornwall.
-	-	25	0	-	-	1	0	44	6	1	0	9	0	213	19	8·9	*8·7*	Cumberland.
2	0	14	0	-	-	-	-	109	26	15	4	79	12	532	80	15·0	*20·7*	Derby.
6	0	9	0	-	-	4	0	38	9	20	5	56	3	362	48	13·3	*14·5*	Devon.
-	-	1	0	-	-	7	0	3	0	-	-	-	-	170	7	4·1	*7·4*	Dorset.
6	0	57	4	-	-	-	-	178	31	51	12	130	17	848	89	10·5	*17·9*	Durham.
15	0	80	5	-	-	3	0	16	2	7	0	51	1	842	135	16·0	*14·3*	Essex.
25	0	70	3	-	-	2	0	88	17	10	1	56	7	919	70	7·6	*9·6*	Gloucester.
-	-	1	0	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	17	4	23·5	*18·2*	Hereford.
-	-	4	0	-	-	1	0	-	-	-	-	5	0	195	26	13·3	*13·7*	Herts.
5	0	6	0	-	-	-	-	2	0	-	-	4	0	49	0	0·0	*0·0*	Hunts.
23	0	94	1	-	-	1	0	267	39	-	-	66	3	1087	103	9·5	*12·1*	Kent (ex-Met.)
33	0	219	5	-	-	41	0	525	48	109	3	431	44	5919	402	6·8	*9·0*	Lancaster.
-	-	6	0	-	-	5	0	59	19	-	-	52	2	677	62	9·2	*11·5*	Leicester.
10	0	42	0	-	-	-	-	140	28	17	2	48	2	471	57	12·1	*13·4*	Lincoln.
-	-	49	1	-	-	6	0	37	7	53	4	84	5	1424	138	9·7	*16·6*	Middlesex (ex-Met.)
-	-	32	4	-	-	-	-	12	7	2	0	13	2	255	32	12·5	*15·7*	Monmouth.
-	-	9	0	-	-	-	-	16	1	13	2	29	2	146	16	11·0	*17·7*	Norfolk.
-	-	2	0	-	-	1	0	48	10	-	-	1	0	99	13	13·1	*23·7*	Northampton.
-	-	15	5	-	-	-	-	14	2	24	1	17	0	274	16	5·8	*18·0*	Northumberland.
5	0	30	7	-	-	-	-	76	30	9	0	13	1	340	68	20·0	*25·9*	Nottingham.
-	-	32	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	22	13·8	*5·8*	Oxford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	-	-	1	0	10	0	0·0	*10·5*	Rutland.
-	-	4	0	-	-	-	-	29	9	5	1	8	2	111	21	18·9	*18·5*	Salop.
73	0	97	1	7	0	33	0	203	18	39	0	119	15	1255	51	4·1	*5·0*	Somerset.
20	0	17	0	-	-	29	1	109	15	42	0	85	11	883	88	10·0	*13·1*	Southampton (including I. of Wight).
-	-	55	0	-	-	15	2	58	7	47	7	195	23	1515	167	11·0	*11·4*	Stafford.
2	0	34	0	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	21	4	409	48	11·7	*20·0*	Suffolk.
6	0	47	1	-	-	-	-	100	16	20	0	25	1	1071	91	8·5	*11·3*	Surrey (ex-Met.)
10	0	38	8	-	-	-	-	136	20	7	0	65	6	631	60	9·5	*13·3*	Sussex.
41	0	53	0	11	0	30	11	160	27	149	24	127	11	2038	180	8·8	*12·9*	Warwick.
1	0	3	0	-	-	-	-	1	0	-	-	5	0	39	2	5·1	*12·5*	Westmorland.
3	0	27	0	-	-	3	0	36	11	2	1	56	3	336	44	13·1	*19·3*	Wilts.
2	0	19	0	-	-	12	1	48	6	5	1	24	1	345	37	10·7	*10·1*	Worcester.
1	0	21	0	-	-	-	-	12	1	6	5	34	3	300	21	7·0	*10·1*	York, E. Riding.
3	0	21	0	-	-	-	-	43	17	1	0	23	0	187	24	12·8	*10·6*	" N. Riding.
5	0	188	5	2	0	6	0	321	74	229	40	225	19	2729	249	9·1	*12·0*	" W. Riding.
1	0	1	0	-	-	2	0	10	5	1	1	-	-	18	6	33·3	*6·0*	Anglesey.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	-	-	-	-	18	1	5·6	*25·0*	Brecknock.
-	-	1	0	-	-	-	-	22	11	-	-	1	1	48	18	37·5	*31·1*	Cardigan.
1	0	-	-	-	-	1	0	6	4	-	-	-	-	20	5	25·0	*31·3*	Carmarthen.
-	-	1	0	2	0	-	-	11	4	6	3	3	0	31	8	25·8	*22·2*	Carnarvon.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	10	-	-	1	1	47	14	29·8	*23·9*	Denbigh.
-	-	3	0	1	0	3	0	21	7	3	0	2	0	65	11	16·9	*16·3*	Flint.
33	0	179	46	1	1	-	-	83	22	24	0	162	14	2106	145	6·8	*10·1*	Glamorgan.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	16·7	*33·3*	Merioneth.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Montgomery.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	0	-	-	-	-	17	1	5·9	*26·9*	Pembroke.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	0·0	*15·4*	Radnor.
512	1	1857	101	50	1	276	17	4028	713	1116	125	3272	293	39,516	4060	10·3	*12·9*	Totals.

Abstract of Reports of Public Analysts

	Popu-lation, 1891.	Number of															
		Milk.		Bread.		Flour.		Butter.		Coffee.		Sugar.		Mustard.		Confec-tionery and Jam.	
		Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.
THE METROPOLIS.																	
Battersea	150,558	66	22	–	–	–	–	6	0	6	1	4	0	–	–	–	–
Bermondsey	84,682	157	60	4	0	4	0	22	1	–	–	1	0	2	0	–	–
Bethnal Green	129,132	53	9	–	–	–	–	34	11	–	–	–	–	7	0	–	–
Camberwell, St. Giles	235,344	74	20	–	–	2	0	18	2	5	0	–	–	9	0	–	–
Chelsea	96,253	83	7	–	–	–	–	18	0	11	1	–	–	–	–	3	0
Clerkenwell	66,216	74	16	4	0	–	–	55	9	10	1	2	0	17	0	3	0
Fulham	91,639	49	13	–	–	–	–	10	0	6	1	1	0	4	0	–	–
Greenwich	165,413	95	18	–	–	–	–	55	8	5	0	2	0	–	–	–	–
Hackney	198,606	107	18	2	0	–	–	16	2	15	3	–	–	7	0	–	–
Hammersmith	97,239	69	3	5	0	–	–	47	18	2	0	3	0	8	0	1	0
Hampstead. St. John	68,416	70	7	1	0	2	0	31	3	31	0	2	0	23	0	–	–
Holborn	33,485	45	7	–	–	–	–	42	4	6	1	–	–	10	0	–	–
Islington	319,143	206	39	5	0	4	0	54	5	10	1	2	0	8	0	–	–
Kensington	166,308	134	30	36	0	12	0	71	10	42	1	–	–	12	0	–	–
Lambeth	275,203	233	63	–	–	–	–	144	33	32	9	5	2	15	0	15	0
Lee	36,103	53	10	–	–	–	–	14	0	3	0	–	–	4	0	–	–
Lewisham	92,647	30	8	–	–	–	–	27	1	3	0	2	0	–	–	–	–
Limehouse	57,376	41	16	8	0	18	0	12	5	8	0	–	–	16	0	–	–
London, City of	37,487	57	2	–	–	–	–	1	0	1	0	–	–	2	0	–	–
Marylebone	142,404	216	15	–	–	–	–	100	1	27	0	–	–	22	0	28	0
Mile End Old Town	107,592	107	19	5	0	3	0	74	18	29	2	–	–	22	3	–	–
Newington, St. Mary	115,804	44	18	–	–	–	–	25	8	8	1	–	–	6	1	–	–
Paddington	117,846	238	27	–	–	–	–	73	2	31	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plumstead	52,436	45	4	–	–	–	–	8	1	–	–	2	0	1	0	–	–
Poplar	166,748	146	40	36	0	24	0	25	12	2	–	–	–	6	0	–	–
Rotherhithe	39,255	24	6	–	–	–	–	3	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. George, Hanover Square.	78,364	155	50	–	–	–	–	80	3	20	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. George-in-the-East	45,795	73	17	22	0	11	0	12	4	6	0	–	–	2	0	–	–
St. George the Martyr, Southwark.	59,712	38	15	3	0	–	–	30	5	3	0	–	–	–	–	1	0
St. Giles	39,782	188	35	–	–	–	–	28	4	19	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Luke	42,440	45	13	4	0	5	0	7	1	9	1	–	–	7	0	14	0
St. Martin-in-the Fields.	14,616	12	0	3	0	–	–	9	0	6	0	6	0	–	–	–	–
St. Mary Stoke Newington.	30,936	7	1	–	–	–	–	1	0	1	0	–	–	–	–	1	0
St. Olave	12,723	40	15	–	–	–	–	6	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Pancras	234,379	93	40	–	–	–	–	55	19	15	5	–	–	8	1	–	–
St. Saviour	27,177	42	5	–	–	–	–	9	0	10	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shoreditch, St. Leonard.	124,009	38	16	–	–	–	–	26	6	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Strand	25,122	81	14	14	0	2	0	58	4	4	0	–	–	7	0	15	0
Wandsworth	156,942	124	19	–	–	13	0	80	2	55	2	5	0	29	1	6	0
Westminster, St. Margaret and St. John.	55,539	40	5	–	–	–	–	33	7	9	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Westminster, St. James	24,995	32	6	–	–	–	–	8	1	16	0	–	–	5	0	–	–
Whitechapel	73,552	63	20	16	0	16	0	5	0	–	–	7	0	–	–	–	–
Woolwich	40,848	80	4	–	–	–	–	3	0	5	0	–	–	2	0	–	–
BEDFORD.																	
County jurisdiction	102,675	–	–	1	0	–	–	9	1	7	1	12	4	11	2	6	0
Boroughs:																	
Bedford	28,023	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Luton	30,006	13	0	–	–	–	–	7	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BERKS.																	
County jurisdiction	152,780	4	–	1	0	–	–	16	2	13	0	2	0	6	0	–	–
Boroughs:																	
Newbury	11,002	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Windsor	12,327	3	–	2	0	–	–	–	–	1	0	1	0	–	–	1	0
Reading	60,054	34	4	–	–	–	–	14	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

for the Year 1894—*continued.*

Samples.																			
Pepper.		Tea.		Lard.		Wine.		Beer.		Spirits.		Drugs.		Other Articles.		Total.			
Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	12	3	100	27	Battersea.	
3	0	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	39	16	1	0	29	4	264	83	Bermondsey.	
8	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	1	125	21	Bethnal Green.	
4	0	1	0	2	0	5	0	2	0	25	4	11	0	13	0	174	26	Camberwell, St. Giles.	
9	0	3	0	9	0	–	–	–	–	15	0	–	–	4	0	152	8	Chelsea.	
11	0	–	–	–	–	7	0	–	–	30	7	4	0	13	3	230	36	Clerkenwell.	
4	0	–	–	4	0	–	–	–	–	11	0	6	0	23	3	118	17	Fulham.	
7	0	2	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	2	–	–	–	–	192	28	Greenwich.	
9	0	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	13	5	2	0	27	4	200	33	Hackney.	
21	0	15	0	12	0	6	0	2	0	20	1	7	0	46	0	264	22	Hammersmith.	
33	0	8	0	16	0	–	–	–	–	14	2	27	0	56	0	314	12	Hampstead, St. John.	
9	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	0	1	0	35	1	152	13	Holborn.	
14	0	7	0	5	0	–	–	–	–	22	3	8	0	72	2	417	50	Islington.	
12	0	24	0	–	–	–	–	34	2	50	8	10	0	50	4	487	55	Kensington.	
10	0	–	–	3	0	–	–	–	–	8	0	16	0	16	0	497	107	Lambeth.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	2	2	0	15	1	113	13	Lee.	
–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	0	–	–	65	9	Lewisham.	
16	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	1	0	11	3	134	25	Limehouse.	
10	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	51	0	25	0	6	0	160	2	London, City of.	
19	0	15	0	7	0	2	0	–	–	75	5	8	0	52	1	571	22	Marylebone.	
29	0	–	–	2	0	–	–	–	–	13	1	4	1	12	3	300	47	Mile End Old Town.	
8	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	91	28	Newington, St. Mary.	
2	0	3	0	33	0	–	–	–	–	7	0	–	–	1	0	388	31	Paddington.	
–	–	2	0	1	0	–	–	–	–	12	3	2	0	12	0	85	8	Plumstead.	
6	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	3	–	–	18	0	292	57	Poplar.	
1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	6	Rotherhithe.	
–	–	10	0	10	0	–	–	–	–	80	14	–	–	35	2	390	70	St. George, Hanover Square.	
4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	3	–	–	10	2	152	27	St. George-in-the-East.	
2	0	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	2	0	–	–	6	0	86	20	St. George the Martyr, Southwark.	
10	0	20	0	–	–	–	–	12	0	44	2	–	–	21	0	342	49	St. Giles.	
8	1	–	–	3	0	–	–	–	–	21	4	28	6	4	0	155	26	St. Luke.	
–	–	3	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	–	–	3	0	48	1	St. Martin-in-the Fields.	
–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	0	–	–	1	0	14	1	St. Mary Stoke-Newington.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	46	17	St. Olave.	
8	0	–	–	13	1	–	–	–	–	40	7	–	–	8	7	240	80	St. Pancras.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	4	–	–	2	1	83	10	St. Saviour.	
8	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	5	–	–	10	5	107	33	Shoreditch, St. Leonard.	
14	0	7	1	2	0	–	–	–	–	12	2	20	0	25	1	261	22	Strand.	
26	0	1	0	9	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	1	368	25	Wandsworth.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	3	91	15	Westminster, St. Margaret and St. John.	
–	–	9	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	77	9	Westminster, St. James.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	3	121	23	Whitechapel.	
2	0	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	2	7	0	3	0	113	6	Woolwich.	
																		Bedford.	
21	0	11	0	10	0	–	–	–	–	13	6	–	–	33	2	139	16	County jurisdiction.	
																		Boroughs:	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Bedford.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	0	Luton.	
																		Berks.	
3	0	1	0	4	0	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	5	0	59	3	County jurisdiction.	
																		Boroughs:	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Newbury.	
–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	2	0	1	0	–	–	–	–	12	0	New Windsor.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	48	5	Reading.	

Abstract of Reports of Public

	Popu-lation, 1891.	Number of															
		Milk.		Bread.		Flour.		Butter.		Coffee.		Sugar.		Mustard.		Confec-tionery and Jam.	
		Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.
BUCKINGHAM.																	
County jurisdiction -	171,849	41	6	9	0	–	–	18	0	11	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Borough:																	
Chepping Wycombe	13,435	8	2	6	0	–	–	7	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CAMBRIDGE.																	
County jurisdiction -	84,978	7	0	2	0	–	–	4	0	9	0	4	0	1	1	–	–
Isle of Ely - -	63,861	5	0	13	1	–	–	5	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0
Borough:																	
Cambridge - -	36,983	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
CHESTER.																	
County jurisdiction -	463,108	205	16	–	–	3	0	255	18	17	0	1	0	–	–	–	–
Boroughs:																	
Birkenhead - -	99,857	40	2	–	–	–	–	31	4	12	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chester - - -	37,105	6	1	–	–	–	–	3	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congleton - -	10,744	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Macclesfield - -	36,009	21	1	–	–	1	0	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stalybridge - -	26,783	4	1	–	–	–	–	3	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stockport - -	70,263	13	0	–	–	–	–	3	0	3	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
CORNWALL.																	
County jurisdiction -	299,008	26	7	7	0	–	–	15	1	10	2	21	1	3	0	2	0
Boroughs:																	
Penzance - -	12,432	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Truro - - -	11,131	4	1	–	–	–	–	6	1	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
CUMBERLAND.																	
County jurisdiction -	227,373	68	11	1	0	–	–	13	0	12	1	–	–	2	0	–	–
Borough:																	
Carlisle - - -	39,176	12	1	–	–	–	–	1	0	6	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
DERBY.																	
County jurisdiction -	382,343	69	8	3	0	–	–	105	10	45	15	–	–	19	3	1	0
Boroughs:																	
Chesterfield - -	22,009	15	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Derby - - -	94,146	18	1	–	–	–	–	9	0	4	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Glossop - - -	22,416	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
DEVON.																	
County jurisdiction -	431,403	37	5	–	–	–	–	3	0	1	0	9	0	–	–	4	0
Boroughs:																	
Barnstaple - -	13,058	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Devonport - -	54,803	21	4	–	–	–	–	12	1	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exeter - - -	37,404	39	8	4	0	4	0	18	6	13	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plymouth - -	84,248	41	6	–	–	–	–	5	0	6	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tiverton - -	10,892	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
DORSET.																	
County jurisdiction -	165,213	51	3	4	0	5	0	73	2	3	0	–	–	4	0	–	–
Boroughs:																	
Poole - - -	15,438	8	1	–	–	–	–	8	1	2	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Weymouth - -	13,866	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Analysts for the Year 1894—*continued.*

Samples.																		
Pepper.		Tea.		Lard.		Wine.		Beer.		Spirits.		Drugs.		Other Articles.		Total.		—
Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	
																		Buckingham.
–	–	–	–	–	–	6	0	–	–	9	4	–	–	9	0	103	11	County jurisdiction.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	–	–	–	–	27	5	Borough: Chppg. Wycombe.
																		Cambridge.
5	0	9	0	1	0	–	–	–	–	4	2	–	–	–	–	46	3	County jurisdiction.
1	0	–	–	13	0	–	–	2	0	1	1	–	–	2	0	43	2	Isle of Ely.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	Borough: Cambridge.
																		Chester.
12	0	–	–	53	0	–	–	16	0	70	11	–	–	98	7	730	52	County jurisdiction.
–	–	2	0	6	0	–	–	–	–	6	0	–	–	7	0	104	6	Boroughs: Birkenhead.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	10	3	20	4	Chester.
–	–	5	0	2	0	–	–	–	–	5	2	–	–	6	0	41	3	Macclesfield.
–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0	9	1	Stalybridge.
–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	0	Stockport.
																		Cornwall.
19	0	19	0	22	1	–	–	–	–	33	7	1	0	46	5	231	24	County jurisdiction.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Boroughs: Penzance.
–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	15	3	Truro.
																		Cumberland.
18	0	–	–	20	0	–	–	1	0	40	6	1	0	9	0	185	18	County jurisdiction.
–	–	–	–	5	0	–	–	–	–	4	0	–	–	–	–	28	1	Borough: Carlisle.
																		Derby.
25	0	2	0	11	0	–	–	–	–	77	15	15	4	78	12	450	67	County jurisdiction:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	1	Boroughs: Chesterfield.
–	–	–	–	3	0	–	–	–	–	32	11	–	–	1	0	67	12	Derby.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Glossop.
																		Devon.
2	0	6	0	–	–	–	–	4	0	16	4	–	–	3	0	85	9	County jurisdiction.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Boroughs: Barnstaple.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	0	–	–	–	–	44	6	Devonport.
5	0	–	–	4	0	–	–	–	–	8	3	–	–	5	0	100	17	Exeter.
–	–	–	–	5	0	–	–	–	–	8	2	20	5	48	3	133	16	Plymouth.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Tiverton.
																		Dorset.
1	0	–	–	1	0	–	–	6	0	2	0	–	–	–	–	150	5	County jurisdiction.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0	1	0	–	–	–	–	20	2	Boroughs: Poole.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Weymouth.

Abstract of Reports of Public Analysts

	Population, 1891.	Number of																	
		Milk.		Bread.		Flour.		Butter.		Coffee.		Sugar.		Mustard.		Confectionery and Jam.	
		Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.
DURHAM.																	
County jurisdiction	642,617	126	11	–	–	8	0	81	2	5	0	1	0	4	0	2	0
Boroughs:																	
Durham	14,863	7	1	–	–	–	–	2	0	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gateshead	85,692	23	4	4	0	1	0	2	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hartlepool	21,271	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South Shields	78,391	32	3	–	–	–	–	2	0	2	0	–	–	2	0	–	–
Sunderland	131,015	9	0	1	0	6	0	1	0	7	0	6	0	7	0	–	–
West Hartlepool	42,710	24	2	–	–	–	–	11	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ESSEX.																	
County jurisdiction	544,796	199	32	5	0	–	–	208	49	25	3	19	0	8	3	1	0
Boroughs:																	
Colchester	34,559	10	0	–	–	–	–	3	0	2	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
West Ham	204,903	88	23	–	–	–	–	35	11	17	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
GLOUCESTER.																	
County jurisdiction	384,552	104	6	11	0	2	0	114	5	21	0	15	0	–	–	–	–
Boroughs:																	
Bristol	221,578	217	21	8	0	–	–	42	1	2	1	10	2	5	0	1	0
Gloucester	39,444	10	4	1	0	1	0	9	0	14	1	2	0	10	1	–	–
HEREFORD.																	
County jurisdiction	95,682	4	2	–	–	–	–	7	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Borough:																	
Hereford	20,267	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HERTFORD.																	
County jurisdiction	207,264	73	12	1	0	–	–	65	8	9	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Borough:																	
St. Albans	12,898	5	0	–	–	–	–	30	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HUNTINGDON.																	
County jurisdiction [No Borough.]	57,761	8	0	7	0	4	0	2	0	5	0	2	0	3	0	–	–
KENT.																	
County jurisdiction	575,113	164	23	1	0	–	–	141	7	61	3	12	0	24	3	–	–
Boroughs:																	
Canterbury	23,062	16	0	–	–	–	–	5	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dover	33,300	10	1	–	–	–	–	12	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Folkestone	23,905	12	2	–	–	–	–	10	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gravesend	25,876	21	2	–	–	–	–	5	2	3	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maidstone	32,145	12	0	–	–	–	–	5	0	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Margate	18,417	13	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ramsgate	24,733	10	3	–	–	–	–	6	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rochester	26,290	6	1	–	–	–	–	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tunbridge Wells	27,895	15	6	–	–	–	–	3	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LANCASTER.																	
County jurisdiction	1,505,861	501	21	4	0	1	0	184	29	56	11	–	–	8	0	2	0
Boroughs:																	
Accrington	38,603	8	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ashton-under-Lyne	40,463	3	0	–	–	–	–	3	0	3	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bacup	23,498	4	0	–	–	–	–	3	0	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Barrow-in-Furness	51,712	16	0	–	–	–	–	11	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Blackburn	120,064	16	2	–	–	–	–	10	1	4	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Blackpool	23,846	16	1	2	0	–	–	5	0	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bolton	115,002	24	4	–	–	–	–	10	1	5	0	–	–	2	0	4	0
Bootle	49,217	30	4	6	0	–	–	23	2	13	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burnley	87,016	31	1	–	–	–	–	32	3	3	0	1	0	2	0	7	0
Bury	57,212	9	0	6	0	–	–	8	0	3	2	–	–	1	0	1	0
Clitheroe	10,815	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lancaster	31,638	25	2	1	0	–	–	5	0	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–

for the Year 1894—*continued.*

Samples.																		
Pepper.		Tea.		Lard.		Wine.		Beer.		Spirits.		Drugs.		Other Articles.		Total.		
Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	
																		DURHAM.
37	0	–	–	47	3	–	–	–	–	143	26	33	4	118	16	605	62	County jurisdiction.
																		Boroughs:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	11	2	Durham.
4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	6	1	45	8	Gateshead.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Hartlepool.
2	0	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	12	3	4	2	2	0	60	9	South Shields.
6	0	6	0	1	0	–	–	–	–	16	0	–	–	1	0	67	0	Sunderland.
–	–	–	–	7	0	–	–	–	–	6	1	9	5	3	0	60	8	West Hartlepool.
																		ESSEX.
50	0	15	0	56	3	–	–	3	0	16	2	7	0	50	1	662	93	County jurisdiction.
																		Boroughs:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	0	Colchester.
–	–	–	–	24	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0	165	42	West Ham.
																		GLOUCESTER.
37	0	14	0	44	0	–	–	1	0	65	12	–	–	10	0	438	23	County jurisdiction.
																		Boroughs:
21	0	–	–	23	3	–	–	1	0	–	–	8	1	42	7	380	36	Bristol.
11	0	11	0	3	0	–	–	–	–	23	5	2	0	4	0	101	11	Gloucester.
																		HEREFORD.
–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	16	4	County jurisdiction.
																		Borough:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0	Hereford.
																		HERTFORD.
2	0	–	–	4	0	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	5	0	160	23	County jurisdiction.
																		Borough:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	3	St. Albans.
																		HUNTINGDON.
1	0	5	0	6	0	–	–	–	–	2	0	–	–	4	0	49	0	County jurisdiction.
																		[No Borough.]
																		KENT.
58	0	19	0	88	1	–	–	–	–	260	37	–	–	61	2	889	76	County jurisdiction.
																		Boroughs:
–	–	–	–	3	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	0	Canterbury.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	1	Dover.
–	–	–	–	2	0	–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	25	5	Folkestone.
3	0	1	0	–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	4	0	38	4	Gravesend.
–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	6	2	–	–	–	–	26	3	Maidstone.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	2	Margate.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	3	Ramsgate.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	2	Rochester.
–	–	3	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	22	7	Tunbridge Wells.
																		LANCASTER.
50	0	9	0	87	2	–	–	4	0	293	17	6	1	99	15	1,304	96	County jurisdiction.
																		Boroughs:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	0	Accrington.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	0	12	0	Ashton-under-Lyne.
2	0	1	0	2	0	–	–	1	0	7	0	2	0	2	0	25	0	Bacup.
4	0	–	–	2	0	–	–	7	0	–	–	–	–	6	0	48	1	Barrow-in-Furness.
3	0	–	–	12	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	89	4	Blackburn.
2	0	–	–	2	0	–	–	–	–	4	0	–	–	6	0	40	2	Blackpool.
3	0	–	–	2	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	0	53	5	Bolton.
3	0	–	–	10	0	–	–	–	–	27	0	–	–	3	0	115	11	Bootle.
6	0	–	–	8	0	–	–	–	–	4	1	5	1	10	1	109	7	Burnley.
2	0	–	–	4	0	–	–	–	–	7	0	–	–	7	0	48	2	Bury.
2	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	0	9	1	Clitheroe.
5	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	0	–	–	–	–	38	2	Lancaster.

Abstract of Reports of Public Analysts

	Popu-lation, 1891.	Number of															
		Milk.		Bread.		Flour.		Butter.		Coffee.		Sugar.		Mustard.		Confectionery and Jam.	
		Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.
LANCASTER—*cont.*																	
Boroughs—*cont.*																	
Liverpool	517,980	668	79	4	0	4	0	66	20	18	5	5	0	9	0	22	0
Manchester	505,368	1008	48	47	0	1	0	89	12	40	1	5	0	22	4	38	0
Oldham	131,463	83	3	6	0	–	–	18	0	5	0	–	–	5	0	6	0
Preston	107,573	27	0	2	0	–	–	3	0	3	1	–	–	3	0	–	–
Rochdale	71,401	96	4	–	–	–	–	11	4	2	0	–	–	9	0	–	–
Saint Helens	71,288	25	2	–	–	–	–	12	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Salford	198,139	688	12	1	0	–	–	67	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Southport	41,406	10	0	3	0	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Warrington	52,743	6	0	–	–	–	–	7	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wigan	55,013	39	4	–	–	–	–	11	2	8	1	–	–	3	0	–	–
LEICESTER.																	
County jurisdiction	200,468	70	13	44	0	–	–	45	1	22	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Borough:																	
Leicester	174,624	222	17	12	0	–	–	131	10	–	–	–	–	3	0	–	–
LINCOLN.																	
County jurisdiction:																	
Parts of Holland	60,929	8	1	–	–	–	–	4	0	1	0	–	–	1	0	8	2
„ Kesteven	89,164	3	1	4	0	–	–	13	0	4	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ Lindsey	189,015	19	1	7	0	–	–	15	1	20	5	1	0	3	0	1	0
Boroughs:																	
Boston	14,593	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grantham	16,746	11	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grimsby	51,934	43	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lincoln	41,491	14	1	4	0	–	–	6	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Louth	10,040	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MIDDLESEX (Extra Metropolitan).																	
County jurisdiction (No Borough).	560,012	781	101	2	0	10	0	269	19	55	0	7	1	20	0	7	0
MONMOUTH.																	
County jurisdiction	203,347	84	6	–	–	–	–	54	5	5	0	–	–	–	–	1	0
Borough:																	
Newport	54,707	43	5	–	–	–	–	5	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NORFOLK.																	
County jurisdiction	299,623	11	1	–	–	–	–	23	4	11	1	–	–	–	–	8	1
Boroughs:																	
King's Lynn	18,360	2	0	–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norwich	100,970	15	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yarmouth, Great	49,334	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NORTHAMPTON.																	
County jurisdiction	178,076	22	2	–	–	–	–	13	1	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Soke of Peterborough.	35,249	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Boroughs:																	
Northampton	61,012	2	0	3	0	–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peterborough	25,171	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NORTHUMBERLAND.																	
County jurisdiction	259,765	31	3	–	–	–	–	30	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Boroughs:																	
Berwick-upon-Tweed	13,377	6	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newcastle-on-Tyne	186,300	93	2	1	0	3	0	30	1	1	0	1	0	–	–	4	0
Tynemouth	46,583	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

for the Year 1894—*continued.*

Samples.																		
Pepper.		Tea.		Lard.		Wine.		Beer.		Spirits.		Drugs.		Other Articles.		Total.		
Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	
																		LANCASTER—*cont.*
																		Boroughs—*cont.*
22	0	7	0	12	0	–	–	6	0	17	1	10	1	158	22	1,028	128	Liverpool.
36	0	16	0	40	1	–	–	20	0	65	1	86	0	107	5	1,620	72	Manchester.
7	0	–	–	3	0	–	–	–	–	3	0	–	–	–	–	136	3	Oldham.
7	0	–	–	5	0	–	–	3	0	9	3	–	–	9	0	71	4	Preston.
10	0	–	–	10	0	–	–	–	–	14	2	–	–	1	0	153	10	Rochdale.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	5	–	–	–	–	49	10	Saint Helens.
26	0	–	–	8	0	–	–	–	–	25	15	–	–	1	0	816	30	Salford.
–	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0	20	2	Southport.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	15	3	Warrington.
–	–	–	–	8	0	–	–	–	–	33	1	–	–	13	1	115	9	Wigan.
																		LEICESTER.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	47	11	–	–	47	2	275	27	County jurisdiction.
																		Borough:
6	0	–	–	6	0	–	–	5	0	12	8	–	–	5	0	402	35	Leicester.
																		LINCOLN.
																		County jurisdiction
2	0	3	0	8	0	–	–	–	–	29	6	–	–	8	1	72	10	Parts of Holland.
3	0	5	0	14	0	–	–	–	–	27	7	3	0	9	0	85	8	„ Kesteven.
19	0	2	0	15	0	–	–	–	–	63	13	7	0	27	1	199	21	„ Lindsey.
																		Boroughs:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Boston.
–	–	–	–	4	0	–	–	–	–	5	0	–	–	3	0	23	1	Grantham.
–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	1	0	49	13	Grimsby.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	1	7	2	–	–	43	4	Lincoln.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Louth.
																		MIDDLESEX (Extra Metropolitan).
44	0	–	–	49	1	–	–	6	0	37	7	53	4	84	5	1,424	138	County jurisdiction.
																		(No Borough.)
																		MONMOUTH.
4	0	–	–	32	4	–	–	–	–	12	7	2	0	13	2	207	24	County jurisdiction.
																		Borough:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	48	8	Newport.
																		NORFOLK.
8	0	–	–	9	0	–	–	–	–	16	1	13	2	29	2	128	12	County jurisdiction.
																		Boroughs:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	0	King's Lynn.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	4	Norwich.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Yarmouth, Great.
																		NORTHAMPTON.
4	0	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	37	7	–	–	1	0	79	10	County jurisdiction.
–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	1	0	1	1	–	–	–	–	4	1	Soke of Peterborough.
																		Boroughs:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	0	Northampton.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	2	–	–	–	–	10	2	Peterborough.
																		NORTHUMBERLAND.
–	–	–	–	12	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	73	9	County jurisdiction.
																		Boroughs:
–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	2	0	–	–	1	0	10	0	Berwick-upon-Tweed.
3	0	–	–	2	0	–	–	–	–	12	2	24	1	16	0	190	6	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	Tynemouth.

Abstract of Reports of Public Analysts

	Popu-lation, 1891.	Number of																	
		Milk.		Bread.		Flour.		Butter.		Coffee.		Sugar.		Mustard.		Confec-tionery and Jam.	
		Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.
NOTTINGHAM.																	
County jurisdiction	217,489	48	10	–	–	–	–	37	2	4		–	–	–	–	–	–
Boroughs:																	
Newark	14,457	6	0	2	0	–	–	3	0	2	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nottingham	213,877	63	14	–	–	–	–	24	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
OXFORD.																	
County jurisdiction	132,681	5	0	33	4	–	–	32	4	26	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Boroughs:																	
Banbury	12,768	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oxford	45,742	28	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
RUTLAND.																	
County jurisdiction (No Borough.)	20,659	3	0	3	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–
SALOP.																	
County jurisdiction	193,669	29	7	–	–	–	–	5	0	2	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Boroughs:																	
Shrewsbury	26,967	7	1	–	–	–	–	2	0	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wenlock	15,703	8	1	–	–	–	–	2	0	4	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
SOMERSET.																	
County jurisdiction	374,430	175	8	1	0	1	0	93	1	53	1	20	0	69	2	5	0
Boroughs:																	
Bath	51,844	95	1	9	0	1	0	14	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	7	0
Bridgwater	12,436	12	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
SOUTHAMPTON.																	
County jurisdiction	367,776	119	14	–	–	–	–	47	5	4	1	12	0	12	0	11	0
Isle of Wight	67,720	26	2	–	–	–	–	16	2	8	2	–	–	–	–	8	0
Boroughs:																	
Portsmouth	159,251	126	23	5	0	–	–	24	0	6	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ryde	10,952	2	0	4	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Southampton	65,325	77	7	–	–	–	–	37	4	6	0	–	–	3	0	–	–
Winchester	19,073	6	1	–	–	–	–	4	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
STAFFORD.																	
County jurisdiction	799,838	453	54	25	4	14	0	249	27	57	12	23	3	–	–	12	0
Boroughs:																	
Hanley	54,946	26	2	3	0	–	–	22	1	8	0	–	–	5	0	–	–
Newcastle-under-Lyme.	18,452	11	0	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Walsall	71,789	19	0	2	0	–	–	8	0	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
West Bromwich	59,474	52	8	–	–	–	–	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wolverhampton	82,662	18	6	11	0	–	–	24	4	3	3	1	1	–	–	–	–
SUFFOLK.																	
County jurisdiction:																	
Eastern Division	183,473	46	4	1	0	–	–	123	14	8	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Western Division	104,322	6	2	–	–	–	–	102	16	6	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Boroughs:																	
Bury St. Edmunds	16,630	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	1	2	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ipswich	57,360	–	–	1	0	–	–	9	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SURREY.																	
County jurisdiction	382,190	356	50	–	–	–	–	235	12	14	0	17	0	3	0	3	0
Boroughs:																	
Croydon	102,695	147	8	29	0	29	0	10	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	–	–
Guildford	14,020	3	0	–	–	–	–	7	0	1	0	1	0	3	1	–	–
Reigate	22,646	4	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

for the Year 1894—*continued.*

Samples.																		
Pepper.		Tea.		Lard.		Wine.		Beer.		Spirits.		Drugs.		Other Articles.		Total.		—
Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	
																		NOTTINGHAM.
5	0	5	0	7	2	–	–	–	–	63	29	8	0	13	1	190	44	County jurisdiction.
																		Boroughs:
1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	0	Newark.
12	1	–	–	23	5	–	–	–	–	13	1	1	0	–	–	136	24	Nottingham.
																		OXFORD.
–	–	–	–	30	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	126	10	County jurisdiction.
																		Boroughs:
–	–	–	–	2	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	Banbury.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	11	Oxford.
																		RUTLAND.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	0	–	–	1	0	10	0	County jurisdiction. (No Borough.)
																		SALOP.
2	0	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	18	6	2	0	4	1	63	14	County jurisdiction.
																		Boroughs:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	13	2	Shrewsbury.
3	0	–	–	3	0	–	–	–	–	11	3	–	–	4	1	35	5	Wenlock.
																		SOMERSET.
116	0	73	0	92	1	7	0	19	0	202	17	38	0	115	15	1,079	45	County jurisdiction.
																		Boroughs:
5	0	–	–	2	0	–	–	14	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	153	4	Bath.
5	0	–	–	3	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0	23	2	Bridgwater.
																		SOUTHAMPTON.
–	–	20	0	4	0	–	–	–	–	86	11	10	0	43	11	368	42	County jurisdiction.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	0	24	0	99	6	Isle of Wight.
																		Boroughs:
12	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	1	20	4	10	0	6	0	238	28	Portsmouth.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	0	Ryde.
6	0	–	–	12	0	–	–	–	–	3	0	5	0	12	0	161	11	Southampton.
–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	1	Winchester.
																		STAFFORD.
80	0	–	–	36	0	–	–	13	2	40	5	12	0	151	14	1165	121	County jurisdiction.
																		Boroughs:
1	0	–	–	13	0	–	–	2	0	9	2	12	6	20	0	121	11	Hanley.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	1	Newcastle-under-Lyme.
5	0	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	37	1	Walsall.
4	0	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	5	0	–	–	4	0	70	10	West Bromwich.
1	0	–	–	4	0	–	–	–	–	4	0	23	1	19	8	108	23	Wolverhampton.
																		SUFFOLK.
																		County jurisdiction.
20	0	2	0	29	0	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	21	4	252	26	Eastern Division.
13	0	–	–	5	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	132	21	Western Division.
																		Boroughs:
2	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	1	Bury St. Edmunds.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	0	Ipswich.
																		SURREY.
2	0	–	–	37	0	–	–	–	–	75	15	19	0	10	0	771	77	County jurisdiction.
																		Boroughs:
2	0	–	–	9	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0	10	0	241	11	Croydon.
3	0	6	0	1	0	–	–	–	–	25	1	–	–	5	1	55	3	Guildford.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	0	Reigate.

Abstract of Reports of Public

	Popu-lation, 1891.	Number of															
		Milk.		Bread.		Flour.		Butter.		Coffee.		Sugar.		Mustard.		Confec-tionery and Jam.	
		Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.
SUSSEX.																	
County jurisdiction:																	
Eastern Division	205,295	74	6	4	0	–	–	45	0	9	0	–	–	3	0	–	–
Western Division	140,619	27	2	–	–	–	–	42	1	7	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Boroughs:																	
Brighton	115,873	67	14	–	–	–	–	10	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Eastbourne	34,969	17	0	–	–	–	–	15	0	1	1	–	–	2	1	2	0
Hastings	52,223	24	1	–	–	–	–	5	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
WARWICK.																	
County jurisdiction	268,360	343	26	–	–	2	0	96	6	37	0	4	0	21	0	2	0
Boroughs:																	
Birmingham	478,113	358	33	36	0	12	0	210	31	57	4	34	1	22	1	24	0
Coventry	52,724	50	3	–	–	–	–	25	4	–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–
Leamington	26,930	17	1	–	–	–	–	11	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Warwick	11,903	17	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
WESTMORLAND.																	
County jurisdiction	51,668	14	1	–	–	–	–	2	0	2	1	–	–	1	0	–	–
Borough:																	
Kendal	14,430	7	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
WILTS.																	
County jurisdiction	249,464	58	8	4	0	3	0	45	3	12	6	24	11	6	1	6	0
Borough:																	
Salisbury	15,533	13	0	–	–	–	–	7	0	7	0	3	0	4	0	–	–
WORCESTER.																	
County jurisdiction	271,858	27	1	5	0	–	–	44	5	17	4	1	0	11	2	–	–
Boroughs:																	
Dudley	45,740	12	2	–	–	–	–	13	1	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kidderminster	24,803	28	1	–	–	–	–	9	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0
Worcester	42,908	21	2	–	–	–	–	13	4	3	0	–	–	–	–	5	4
YORK—EAST RIDING.																	
County jurisdiction	128,977	–	–	3	0	–	–	10	0	1	0	–	–	2	0	–	–
Boroughs:																	
Beverley	12,539	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kingston-on-Hull	200,044	167	9	–	–	–	–	4	0	6	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
York	67,004	19	1	–	–	–	–	3	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
YORK—NORTH RIDING.																	
County jurisdiction	251,061	14	2	–	–	–	–	6	2	1	0	–	–	–	–	1	0
Boroughs:																	
Middlesbrough	75,532	27	1	–	–	–	–	13	0	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Scarborough	33,776	20	0	–	–	–	–	1	0	3	2	–	–	1	0	–	–
YORK—WEST RIDING.																	
County jurisdiction	1,220,583	392	24	1	0	3	0	214	4	76	12	33	2	4	0	5	0
Boroughs:																	
Bradford	216,361	187	7	3	0	3	0	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	0
Dewsbury	29,847	23	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Doncaster	25,933	12	1	–	–	–	–	2	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Halifax	89,832	155	7	1	0	–	–	10	3	9	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Huddersfield	95,420	44	3	–	–	–	–	10	2	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Leeds	367,505	181	22	–	–	–	–	21	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0
Rotherham	42,061	18	1	–	–	–	–	8	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheffield	324,243	174	11	–	–	–	–	39	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	0
Wakefield	33,146	23	1	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Analysts for the Year 1894—*continued.*

Samples.																		
Pepper.		Tea.		Lard.		Wine.		Beer.		Spirits.		Drugs.		Other Articles.		Total.		
Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	
																		SUSSEX.
10	0	7	0	17	0	-	-	-	-	56	7	3	0	9	0	237	13	County jurisdiction: Eastern Division.
7	0	-	-	14	8	-	-	-	-	55	9	-	-	47	6	199	26	Western Division.
																		Boroughs:
4	0	-	-	4	0	-	-	-	-	12	2	-	-	6	0	103	16	Brighton.
-	-	3	0	1	0	-	-	-	-	8	1	4	0	3	0	56	3	Eastbourne.
-	-	-	-	2	0	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	36	2	Hastings.
																		WARWICK.
35	0	17	0	14	0	-	-	5	0	109	16	16	0	52	1	753	43	County jurisdiction.
																		Boroughs:
48	2	24	0	35	0	11	0	24	11	32	8	133	24	69	9	1129	124	Birmingham.
4	0	-	-	4	0	-	-	-	-	16	3	-	-	4	0	104	10	Coventry.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	1	Leamington.
1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	3	0	-	-	2	1	24	2	Warwick.
																		WESTMORLAND.
3	0	1	0	3	0	-	-	-	-	1	0	-	-	5	0	32	2	County jurisdiction.
																		Borough:
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kendal.
																		WILTS.
14	0	-	-	18	0	-	-	-	-	30	11	2	1	38	3	260	44	County jurisdiction.
																		Borough:
3	0	3	0	9	0	-	-	3	0	6	0	-	-	18	0	76	0	Salisbury.
																		WORCESTER.
10	0	2	0	17	0	-	-	12	1	47	6	-	-	16	1	209	20	County jurisdiction.
																		Boroughs:
6	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	0	42	4	Dudley.
-	-	-	-	2	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	1	0	46	3	Kidderminster.
4	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	-	-	1	0	48	10	Worcester.
																		YORK—EAST RIDING.
5	0	1	0	20	0	-	-	-	-	8	0	2	2	9	1	61	3	County jurisdiction.
																		Boroughs:
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Beverley.
6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	2	1	19	0	208	13	Kingston-on-Hull
-	-	-	-	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	6	2	31	5	York.
																		YORK—NORTH RIDING.
7	0	1	0	13	0	-	-	-	-	38	16	1	0	21	0	103	20	County jurisdiction.
																		Boroughs:
1	0	2	0	7	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	53	1	Middlesbrough.
-	-	-	-	1	0	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	31	3	Scarborough.
																		YORK—WEST RIDING.
45	1	3	0	151	2	2	0	-	-	300	69	186	34	180	10	1595	158	County jurisdiction.
																		Boroughs:
6	0	-	-	12	3	-	-	2	0	5	0	2	0	14	2	248	13	Bradford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	0	Dewsbury.
-	-	-	-	6	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	1	Doncaster.
9	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	3	1	12	1	6	2	207	14	Halifax.
4	0	-	-	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	0	68	6	Huddersfield.
-	-	2	0	2	0	-	-	2	0	1	0	14	4	17	4	241	33	Leeds.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	3	Rotherham.
-	-	-	-	12	0	-	-	-	-	12	4	15	1	2	1	266	19	Sheffield.
4	0	-	-	4	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	2	Wakefield.

Abstract of Reports of Public Analysts

	Popu-lation, 1891.	Number of																	
		Milk.		Bread.		Flour.		Butter.		Coffee.		Sugar.		Mustard.		Confec-tionery and Jam.	
		Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.
WALES.																	
ANGLESEY.																	
County jurisdiction -	50,098	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0	1	0	–	–	–	–
BRECKNOCK.																	
County jurisdiction -	51,393	15	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CARDIGAN.																	
County jurisdiction -	63,467	23	6	–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CARMARTHEN.																	
County jurisdiction -	120,266	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	0
Borough:																	
Carmarthen - -	10,300	9	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CARNARVON.																	
County jurisdiction -	117,233	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
DENBIGH.																	
County jurisdiction -	118,843	23	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
FLINT.																	
County jurisdiction -	77,277	19	3	–	–	–	–	8	1	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
GLAMORGAN.																	
County jurisdiction -	456,841	392	20	35	0	25	0	94	1	51	3	40	0	8	5	13	0
Boroughs:																	
Cardiff - - -	128,915	379	12	12	0	6	0	92	5	48	1	–	–	22	1	–	–
Neath - - -	11,118	13	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Swansea - - -	90,249	245	10	–	–	–	–	27	0	7	0	–	–	2	1	2	0
MERIONETH.																	
County jurisdiction -	49,212	5	1	–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MONTGOMERY.																	
County jurisdiction -	58,003	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PEMBROKE.																	
County jurisdiction -	88,296	10	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
RADNOR.																	
County jurisdiction -	21,791	2	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

for the Year 1894—*continued.*

Samples.																		
Pepper.		Tea.		Lard.		Wine.		Beer.		Spirits.		Drugs.		Other Articles.		Total.		—
Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	
																		WALES.
																		Anglesey.
1	0	1	0	1	0	–	–	2	0	10	5	1	1	–	–	18	6	County jurisdiction.
																		Brecknock.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	0	–	–	–	–	18	1	County jurisdiction.
																		Cardigan.
–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	22	11	–	–	1	1	48	18	County jurisdiction.
																		Carmarthen.
–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	1	0	6	4	–	–	–	–	11	4	County jurisdiction.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	1	Borough: Carmarthen.
																		Carnarvon.
2	0	–	–	1	0	2	0	–	–	11	4	6	3	3	0	31	8	County jurisdiction.
																		Denbigh.
1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	10	–	–	1	1	47	14	County jurisdiction.
																		Flint.
4	0	–	–	3	0	1	0	3	0	21	7	3	0	2	0	65	11	County jurisdiction.
																		Glamorgan.
87	0	33	0	148	40	1	1	–	–	64	16	24	0	126	13	1141	99	County jurisdiction.
12	0	–	–	6	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	1	601	20	Boroughs: Cardiff.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	15	4	Neath.
12	0	–	–	25	6	–	–	–	–	17	5	–	–	12	0	349	22	Swansea.
																		Merioneth.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	County jurisdiction.
																		Montgomery.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	County jurisdiction.
																		Pembroke.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	0	–	–	–	–	17	1	County jurisdiction.
																		Radnor.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	0	County jurisdiction.

ALKALI, &c.

No.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of WORKS in each COUNTY of ENGLAND and WALES, 1881, in the year ended

COUNTY.	Alkali.	Sulphuric Acid.	Chemical Manure.	Gas Liquor.	Nitric Acid.	Sulphate and Muriate of Ammonia.	Chlorine.	Extraction of Salt from Brine.	Cement.	Alkali Waste.	Barium.
ENGLAND AND WALES.											
Bedfordshire	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..
Berkshire	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Buckinghamshire	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridgeshire	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Cheshire	7	..	6	3	4	7	..	36	..	..	..
Cornwall	..	..	8	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	..
Cumberland	..	..	6	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Derbyshire	..	..	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Devonshire	1	1	8	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..
Dorsetshire	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..
Durham	10	..	6	..	..	15	..	5	8	..	..
Essex	7	1	11	..	1	9	..	..	7	..	..
Gloucestershire	3	1	7	..	..	7	..	..	1	..	..
Hampshire	..	..	2	..	..	6	..	..	5	..	..
Herefordshire	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Hertfordshire	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Huntingdonshire	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kent	..	..	3	..	1	20	..	..	42	..	..
Lancashire	38	3	14	6	10	50	3	1	3	2	..
Leicestershire	..	..	2	..	1	4	..	..	1	..	..
Lincolnshire	..	..	10	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..
Middlesex	3	2	5	..	3	12	..	..	1	..	..
Monmouthshire	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Norfolk	..	..	11	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Northamptonshire	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Northumberland	3	2	10	..	..	6	..	..	2	..	..
Nottinghamshire	1	1	6	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
Oxfordshire	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shropshire	..	..	2	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Somersetshire	..	..	1	..	..	8	..	..	3	..	..
Staffordshire	1	2	8	..	2	18	..	3	1	..	..
Suffolk	..	..	6	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..
Surrey	1	..	3	..	4	13	..	..	..	..	..

WORKS.

131.

and IRELAND, registered under the ALKALI, &c. WORKS REGULATION ACT, 31st December, 1894.

Strontium.	Antimony Sulphide.	Bisulphide of Carbon.	Venetian Red.	Lead Deposit.	Arsenic.	Nitrate and Chloride of Iron.	Muriatic Acid.	Fibre Separation.	Tar.	Zinc.	Total.	COUNTY.
												ENGLAND AND WALES.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	Bedfordshire.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	Berkshire.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	Buckinghamshire.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	Cambridgeshire.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	Cheshire.
..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	47	Cornwall.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	Cumberland.
..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	16	Derbyshire.
..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	29	Devonshire.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	Dorsetshire.
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	Durham.
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	Essex.
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	23	Gloucestershire.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	Hampshire.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Herefordshire.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	Hertfordshire.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	Huntingdonshire.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	69	Kent.
..	..	1	1	..	2	4	..	..	20	..	158	Lancashire.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	Leicestershire.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	16	Lincolnshire.
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	31	Middlesex.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	Monmouthshire.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	Norfolk.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	Northamptonshire.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	Northumberland.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	Nottinghamshire.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	Oxfordshire.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	Shropshire.
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	Somersetshire.
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	33	Staffordshire.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	Suffolk.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	Surrey.

TABLE showing the Number of Works in each County of England and Wales, and Ireland, registered

COUNTY.	Alkali.	Sulphuric Acid.	Chemical Manure.	Gas Liquor.	Nitric Acid.	Sulphate and Muriate of Ammonia.	Chlorine.	Extraction of Salt from Brine.	Cement.	Alkali Waste.	Barium.
ENGLAND AND WALES —*continued.*											
Sussex	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	1	..	..
Warwickshire	3	..	3	..	7	3	..	..	4	..	..
Westmorland	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Wiltshire	..	..	1	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
Worcestershire	3	..	3	..	..	3	2	5	..	..	..
Yorkshire	16	2	21	9	12	33	..	2	6	..	..
Anglesey	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carmarthenshire	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Carnarvonshire	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Denbighshire	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Flintshire	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Glamorganshire	2	8	4	..	..	7	..	..	1	..	..
Montgomeryshire	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL FOR ENGLAND AND WALES	100	30	182	19	48	322	5	52	91	2	..
IRELAND.											
Antrim	1	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Armagh	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Carlow	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Cork	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Down	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Dublin	1	..	7	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Kilkenny	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Limerick	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Londonderry	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Louth	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Sligo	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Tipperary	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Tyrone	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Waterford	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Wexford	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..
Wicklow	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL FOR IRELAND	2	..	16	..	..	26	..	..	2	..	..
GRAND TOTAL—ENGLAND AND WALES, AND IRELAND	102	30	198	19	48	348	5	52	93	2	..

*** NOTE.—Many of the works above specified are registered for the manufacture of one or more of the therefore shows the number of works but not the number of processes. Detailed particulars will be found

under the Alkali, &c. Works Regulation Act, 1881, in the year ended 31st December, 1894—*cont.*

Strontium.	Antimony Sulphide.	Bisulphide of Carbon.	Venetian Red.	Lead Deposit.	Arsenic.	Nitrate and Chloride of Iron.	Muriatic Acid.	Fibre Separation.	Tar.	Zinc.	Total.	County.
												England and Wales—*cont.*
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	Sussex.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	Warwickshire.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	Westmorland.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	Wiltshire.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	18	Worcestershire.
..	..	..	2	..	..	7	1	28	8	..	147	Yorkshire.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Anglesey.
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	Carmarthenshire.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	Carnarvonshire.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Denbighshire.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	Flintshire.
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	6	31	Glamorganshire.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Montgomeryshire.
..	..	2	14	1	38	12	4	28	45	9	1,004	Total for Engld. and Wales.
												Ireland.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	11	Antrim.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	Armagh.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Carlow.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	Cork.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	Down.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	Dublin.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Kilkenny.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Limerick.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	Londonderry.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	Louth.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Sligo.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Tipperary.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Tyrone.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	Waterford.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	Wexford.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Wicklow.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	52	Total for Ireld.
..	..	2	14	1	38	12	4	28	51	9	1,056	Grand Total—England and Wales, and Ireland.

products mentioned in the Acts of 1881 and 1892, but in such cases are entered only once in the Table, which in the Report (published separately) of the Chief Inspector of Alkali, &c. Works.

APPENDIX N.

Disallowances, &c.

No. 132.

STATEMENT WITH RESPECT TO APPEALS AGAINST DISALLOWANCES, SURCHARGES, AND ALLOWANCES.

DESCRIPTION.	DISALLOWANCES AND SURCHARGES.				ALLOWANCES.		TOTAL.
	Confirmed and Remitted.	Confirmed and not Remitted.	Reversed.	Declared Null and Void.	Confirmed.	Otherwise dealt with according to Merits.	
County Councils:							
Members of councils	1	—	2	—	—	—	3
County treasurer	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
County financial secretaries	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Organising secretary of technical instruction committee	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Surveyors of main roads	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Visiting committee of lunatic asylums:							
Clerk of Asylum	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Parish officers:							
Overseers	160	15	16	2	3	—	196
Assistant overseers	5	1	—	—	—	—	6
Guardians and union officers:							
Guardians	41	1	5	—	—	—	47
Clerks to guardians	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Treasurers	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Masters of workhouses	20	—	3	—	—	—	23
Relieving officers	25	2	2	—	—	—	29
Steward of infirmary	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Settlement officer	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
School attendance officer	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Urban Sanitary Authorities and their officers:							
Members of Local Boards and Improvement Commissioners	33	8	1	—	—	—	42
Clerks	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Treasurers	72	2	—	1	—	—	75
Treasurers of school attendance committees	3	—	—	—	—	—	3

Statement with respect to Appeals against Disallowances, &c.—*continued.*

Description.	Disallowances and Surcharges.				Allowances.		Total.
	Confirmed and Remitted.	Confirmed and not Remitted.	Reversed.	Declared Null and Void.	Confirmed.	Otherwise dealt with according to Merits.	
Rural Sanitary Authorities and their officers:							
Members - - - -	2	—	1	—	—	—	3
Treasurers - - -	1	2	—	—	—	—	3
Inspectors of nuisances - -	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Joint hospital board - - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Highway boards and their officers:							
Members - - - -	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Treasurers - - -	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
District surveyors - -	24	—	—	—	—	—	24
Surveyors of highway parishes -	37	16	2	—	—	—	55
School boards and their officers:							
Members - - - -	31	3	3	—	—	2	39
Clerks - - - -	15	—	—	—	—	—	15
Treasurers - - -	33	—	—	—	—	—	33
Schoolmasters - - -	3	1	—	—	—	—	4
Total - - - -	535	51	40	3	3	2	634

Note.—In the cases of county councils and visiting committees of lunatic asylums, the above table gives the number of appeals decided in the year ended 31st March 1895, and in the cases of the other local authorities, the number decided in the year ended 31st December 1894.

No. 133.

Applications for Sanction to Expenditure, under the Local Authorities (Expenses) Act, 1887.

Local Authorities.	Number of Cases in which Sanction was given.	Number of Cases in which Sanction was refused.
County Councils	146	23
Visiting Committees of Lunatic Asylums	28	—
Sea Fisheries Committees		—
Other Committees	4	2
Select Vestry	—	—
Overseers	91	1
Guardians	499	0
Managers of Asylum Districts	2	1
Town Councils	2	1
Local Boards and Improvement Commissioners	282	39
Rural Sanitary Authorities	81	15
Port Sanitary Authorities	5	—
Joint Hospital Boards	3	—
Public Library Commissioners	6	—
Highway Boards	7	
Waywarden of Highway Parish	1	—
Board for Repair of Highways	1	—
Surveyors of Highways	12	2
School Boards	169	22
Totals	1,342	154

Note.—The above particulars relate to the year ended 31st March 1895 in the case of county councils, visiting committees of lunatic asylums, sea fisheries committees, and other committees, and to the year ended 31st December 1894 in the cases of the other authorities.

APPENDIX O.

Orders.

No. 134.

Orders issued by the Local Government Board.

Subjects of Orders.	Number of Orders issued.
THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACTS, 1888 AND 1894, AND COUNTY COUNCILS.	
Orders issued during the period from the 1st April 1894 to the 31st March 1895.	
Adjustment of Local Taxation Grants consequent on extension of County Borough	1
Altering boundaries and number of Electoral Divisions, and number of County Councillors	22
Audit :—	
Assignment of County Auditors' Districts	5
Additions to County Auditors' District	1
Decisions on Appeals against Disallowances, &c.	7
Awards on Arbitration under section 11 of the Act of 1888	13
Certifying amounts payable under section 24 (2) (*a*) of the Act of 1888 in substitution for Local Grants towards the remuneration of Teachers in Poor Law Schools	3
Certifying proportions under section 24 (5) of the Act of 1888 in cases of Unions not comprised wholly in one County or County Borough, and in cases of Rural and Port Sanitary Districts not comprised wholly in one County	3
Confirming Orders made by County Councils :— For constituting Parishes, transferring parts of Parishes to other Parishes, amalgamating Parishes, transferring Parishes or parts of Parishes from one Union to another, continuing Parishes in more than one Urban District; constituting Urban Districts, altering area of Urban Districts; dissolving Urban Districts; forming or altering area of Rural Districts, continuing Rural Districts in more than one County; constituting Special Drainage Districts; forming Out-Relief Unions	445
Disallowing Orders made by County Councils	4
Costs of Inquiries under the Act of 1888	11
Discontinued Grants : Alteration of Amount payable by County of Cornwall to Isles of Scilly	1
Elections :—	
Rules as to Nomination and Election in 1894 : Parish Councillors	1
Ditto Rural District Councillors	1
Ditto Urban District Councillors	1
Ditto Guardians (outside London)	1
Ditto Guardians (London)	1
Ditto Vestrymen and Auditors (London)	1

Subjects of Orders.	Number of Orders issued.
The Local Government Acts, 1888 and 1894, and County Councils—*continued.*	
Elections—*cont.*	
Rules as to Polls where no Parish Council: Parish Meetings	1
Rules as to Polls where Parish Council: Parish Meetings	1
Rules as to Nomination and Election to fill casual vacancies: Rural District Councillors	1
Ditto Urban District Councillors	1
Ditto Guardians (outside London)	1
Ditto Guardians (London)	1
Ditto Vestrymen and Auditors (London)	1
Rules as to First Nominations and Elections for Parishes having a Population of less that 300: Parish Councillors (Small Parishes)	1
Rules as to Nomination and Elections (Additional Councillors and New Districts): Urban District Councillors	1
Election Petitions: Security for Costs	1
Scale of Expenses for Elections under the Act of 1894 where no scale is in force	1
Housing of the Working Classes:—	
Confirming Order for Sanctioning Scheme of Re-construction by County Council (*See also* "Public Health and Local Administration.")	1
Overseers, Appointment of:	
Form of Notice of Appointment by Parish Councils	1
Ditto Parish Meetings	1
Power to appoint by Town Councils, Urban District Councils, London Sanitary Authorities and Vestries, and Guardians of a Separate Parish	27
Precepts:—	
Form of Precept to Overseers: Parish Councils	1
Ditto Parish Meetings	1
Form of Precept to be issued by London County Council to Unions, &c., in Metropolis under the London (Equalisation of Rates) Act, 1894	1
Provisional Orders. (*See* Tables at page 503)	6
Reducing main roads to status of ordinary highways	2
Regulations under the Local Government Acts of 1888 and 1894 as to Inquiries and Notices during 1894 in County Boroughs	1
Ditto as to Inquiries and Notices in a County Borough	1
Rivers Pollution Prevention:—	
Consenting to Proceedings being taken by Joint Rivers Committee	11
Withholding Consent ditto ditto (*See also* "Public Health and Local Administration.")	1
Rural Districts: Temporary Administration of, by adjoining Rural Districts	27
Stock: Regulations as to Creation of County Stock	3
Total for the Local Government Acts, 1888 and 1894, and County Councils	618

Subjects of Orders.	Number of Orders issued.
RELIEF OF THE POOR AND THE POOR RATE.	
Orders issued during the year 1894.	
Accounts—	
Altering General Order so far as relates to the Parochial List and Statement of Accounts	1
Assessment Committee:—	
Map or Plan of Parish for use of	1
Audit :—	
Assignment of Auditors' Districts	4
Decisions on Appeals against Disallowances, &c.	28
Debts—	
Extending time for Payment	136
Election—	
Altering Number of Guardians, uniting Parishes, altering Area of Wards	8
Casual Vacancies, as to filling	185
Deciding Questions as to disputed Elections of Guardians	1
Removing doubt as to certain Election of Guardians	1
Altering Qualification for Managers of School Districts	1
Emigration:—	
Authorising Expenditure, &c.	102
Officers :—	
Collectors of Poor Rates and Assistant Overseers; Appointments, Duties, Salaries, and Districts	17
Pay Clerk: Appointment of	1
Ditto Tenure of office of	1
Superintendent Relieving Officers: Appointment and Duties of	2
Vaccination Officer: Remuneration of	2
Compensation for loss of emoluments of Office	1
Dismissals	7
Determination of Appointment of Workhouse Medical Officer	1
Parishes. (*See* "Local Government Acts, 1888 and 1894, and County Councils").	
Parochial Offices	13
Property of Metropolitan Asylum District: Exchange of Land	1
Property of Unions or Separate Parishes—	
Sale, Letting, Exchange, or Grant	12
Sale Produce, Investment or Appropriation of	3
Adjustment Moneys, Appropriation of	1
Property of Parishes in Unions:	
Sale or Letting	3
Sale Produce: Investment or Appropriation of	11
Exhausted Parish Lands: Sale	2
Ditto ditto Sale Produce: Investment or Appropriation of	2
Appointment of fresh Trustees	1
Provisional Order (*see* Table at page 508)	1

Subjects of Orders.	Number of Orders issued.
Relief of the Poor and the Poor Rate—*continued.*	
Regulations—	
District School: Visitation by Members	1
Joint Lock Hospital: Powers of Joint Committee and Medical Superintendent as to Punishment of Female Paupers	1
Making Orders applicable to newly formed Poor Law Unions	3
Ditto ditto Out-Relief Unions	3
Metropolitan Asylums District: Settling payment by Local Board for rights of accommodation in Fever Hospital	1
Metropolitan Asylums District: altering	2
Out-door Labour Test	2
Printing Minutes and Proceedings of Guardians	1
Separate Workhouse Infirmaries	3
Separate Workhouse School	3
Sick Asylum Districts: Visitation by Members	1
Union Treasurer: Orders drawn by Guardians upon	2
Ditto Security to be given by	1
Workhouse, altering	2
Workhouse, limiting accommodation of	1
Relief and School Fees Committees	4
Removability and Settlement of Paupers: Decisions as to	5
Removal of Paupers:—	
Transfer of Powers from Overseers to Guardians	1
Unions:—	
Formation of Poor Law	3
See also ("Local Government Acts, 1888 and 1894, and County Councils").	
Valuation:—	
Loan	2
Vestries Act—	
Purchase of Land, and Erection thereon of Vestry Offices	1
Witnesses:—	
Expenses of, at Inquiries	7
Workhouses, Separate Poor Law Schools, Infirmaries, Dispensaries, Asylums, Relief Offices, &c.—	
Expenditure in the purchase, erection, or hiring of Buildings, or in additions thereto, and in the purchase or hiring of Lands for Sites or other purposes	208
Compulsory Purchase of Land under Lands Clauses Acts	1
Total for Relief of the Poor and the Poor Rate	809
THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.	
Orders issued during the year 1894.	
Accounts:—	
Form of Financial Statement: Highway Commissioners	1
Appeals under section 268 of The Public Health Act, 1875	11

Subjects of Orders.	Number of Orders issued.
The Public Health and Local Administration—*cont.*	
Audit:—	
Decisions on Appeals against Disallowances, &c.	8
Cholera:—	
Revoking Epidemic Regulations at Grimsby	1
Mooring Stations for Ships infected with	2
Costs of Inquiries under the Public Health Act, 1875, &c.	19
Elections:—	
Extending time for filling up casual vacancies in Local Boards or Joint Boards	27
Nominating Members of Rural Sanitary Authorities and Rural District Councils	12
Members to represent newly constituted Urban Districts on Joint Boards	3
Members to represent Constituent Authorities on Joint Boards: Meetings for Elections	1
House Refuse:—	
Compulsory Removal of	2
Housing of the Working Classes:—	
Appointing Medical Practitioner to inspect alleged unhealthy areas in Urban Districts on appeal of ratepayers	1
Permitting modification of Improvement Schemes by Sanitary Authority	2
Sanctioning Schemes of Re-construction by Sanitary Authorities	2
Confirming Orders for ditto	2
(*See also* "Local Government Act, 1888 and 1894, and County Councils.")	
Infectious Diseases:—	
Declaring "Diarrhœa" an Infectious Disease under Local Acts	2
Joint Boards:—	
Fixing time and place of First Meeting	3
Loans:—	
Returns as to Sinking Funds, Instalments, or Loans Funds	4
Sinking Fund: Failure to provide, rescinding Order as to	1
Local Boards:—	
Altering name of	6
Confirming Agreement as to boundaries of, under Local Act	1
Officers:—	
Medical Officer of Health: Amending Order as to Salary	3
Port Sanitary Authorities:—	
Permanent: Constituting	5
Ditto Altering as to constitution or representation of	3
Ditto Assigning further powers in Port of London	1
Temporary: Renewal of Powers	5
Provisional Orders:—	
(*See* Tables at page 503, *et seq.*)	86
Rates:—	
Provision as to amount of General District Rate levied in portion of Borough under Provisional Order	1

Subjects of Orders.	Number of Orders issued.
The Public Health and Local Administration—*cont.*	
Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876 :—	
Consenting to Proceedings being taken by Urban Sanitary Authority - - - - - -	1
(*See also* "Local Government Acts, 1888 and 1894, and County Councils.")	
Sewers and Sewerage Works :—	
Allowing construction of Works outside District - - -	3
Apportionment of Special Expenses for constructing - -	1
Default, Limiting time for providing - - - -	3
Special Drainage District:—	
Constituting - - - - - -	1
Special Expenses:—	
Determining - - - - - -	56
Stock:—	
Consenting to creation of Stock by Urban Authorities - -	16
Revoking consent Ditto - -	1
Urban Powers conferred on Rural Authorities - - - -	74
Ditto Rescinding Order as to - - - -	1
Ditto extending time for Publication of Orders - -	2
Vaccination :—	
Authorising Teacher and Examiner to give Certificates of Qualification - - - - - - -	2
Water Supply:—	
Allowing construction of Works outside District - -	2
Apportionment of Expenses of Works of - - -	1
Fixing general scale of charges - - -	5
Public Health (Water) Act, 1878.—Investing Urban Authority with powers under sections 6 and 7 - - -	2
Total for the Public Health and Local Administration -	386
Total for the Local Government Acts, 1888 and 1894, and County Councils - - - -	618
Total for Relief of the Poor and the Poor Rate -	809
TOTAL - - - -	1,813

APPENDIX P.

Local Taxation Returns.

No. 135.

Summary of the Local Taxation Returns for the Year 1892–93.

The following is a Summary of the Twenty-third Annual Local Taxation Returns, published and issued under the direction of the Local Government Board. These Returns relate to the Accounts of the various Local Authorities of England and Wales during the financial year 1892–93, which, in the great majority of cases, ended on the 25th of March 1893.

The Returns here summarised have already been published in six Parts (Parliamentary Papers, Nos. 198, 295, 295–I., 295–II., 295–III., and 295–IV., Session 1894). They contain abstracts of the receipts, expenditure, and loan transactions of 648 Boards of Guardians, the Poor Law Authority for the Scilly Islands, and the Overseers of the Poor of 14,681 Parishes, so far as regards the Poor Rate; of 61 County Councils (exclusive of the London County Council); the Council of the Scilly Islands; 4 Joint County Committees; 1 County Asylums Board; the Visiting Committees of 62 County and Borough Lunatic Asylums (exclusive of those belonging to the County and City of London); the Corporations of 302 Municipal Boroughs; 301 Town Councils acting as Urban Sanitary Authorities; the Commissioners of 31 Improvement Act Districts; 692 Local Boards; 42 Joint Boards; 573 Rural Sanitary Authorities, and the Rural Sanitary Authority for the Scilly Islands; 56 Port Sanitary Authorities; 1,020 Burial Boards; 28 Boards of Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses; the Conservators of 3 Commons; the Trustees of 2 Open Spaces; the Commissioners of Free Libraries in 29 Parishes and Districts; 1 Joint Libraries Committee; the Trustees for 16 Bridges or Ferries; the Lighting and Watching Inspectors of 174 Districts; the Commissioners of 4 Markets and Fairs; 40 Metropolitan Vestries and District Boards*; a body of Paving Commissioners acting under a Local Act for Ely Place, Holborn; the Trustees of 7 Metropolitan Squares; the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London; the London County Council acting as a County Council, and as successors to the Metropolitan Board of Works; the Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis; the Corporation of London; the Visiting Committees of 4 Lunatic Asylums belonging to the County of London, and of 1 Asylum belonging to the City of London; the Commissioners of Sewers of 50 Districts constituted under the 23 Henry VIII., cap. 5, or Part I. of the Land Drainage Act, 1861; 227 Drainage, Embankment, and Conservancy Boards; 44 Salmon, &c. Fishery Conservancy Boards; 6 Sea Fisheries Committees; the Churchwardens of 2 Parishes in which Church Rates were still leviable; 88 Harbour, Pier, and Dock Authorities; 361† Highway Boards acting for 6,904 highway parishes; 43 Rural Sanitary Authorities exercising the powers of Highway Boards for 784 highway parishes; 6,488 Surveyors of separate highway parishes; and 2 Turnpike Trusts. In addition to the above, they include summaries of the Accounts of 2,285 School Boards, and the Managers of 10 School Districts, 2 Sick Asylum

* Including the Local Board of Health for Woolwich.

† In this number the Districts of the Isle of Wight Highway Commissioners and the Isles of Scilly are included.

Districts, the Metropolitan Asylum District, and the Committee of the Aldershot Joint Hospital, making a total of 28,398* authorities.

The aggregate receipts during the year of the Local Authorities enumerated above, excluding loans, and making the necessary deductions† in order to avoid duplicate reckonings, amounted to 55,549,402*l.*, as compared with 53,337,213*l.*, 51,437,425*l.*, 50,237,862*l.*, and 47,975,705*l.*, received by them during the years 1891–92, 1890–91, 1889–90, and 1888–89 respectively. The principal items of receipt are shown in the following Table for the five years :—

	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.	1892–93.
	£	£	£	£	£
Public Rates	27,420,223	27,713,409	27,818,642	28,507,119	30,201,903
Treasury subventions and payments	4,790,860	2,194,838*	1,696,340*	1,782,333*	2,598,783*
From Local Government Board out of the Local Taxation Account		4,327,441†	5,484,670†	6,330,464†	6,439,508†
Tolls, dues, and duties‡	3,718,381	3,642,423	3,473,876	3,430,602	3,338,355
Receipts from real and funded property (excluding sales)	1,400,148	1,379,823	1,438,113	1,469,879	1,616,263
Sales of property	578,746	513,001	393,104	343,317	264,981
Fees, fines, penalties, and licences§	1,170,984	1,173,348	1,250,464	1,232,646	658,268
Revenue from waterworks	2,400,407	2,515,217	2,608,928	2,683,496	2,723,303
Ditto gasworks	3,677,929	3,867,416	4,227,021	4,297,000	4,333,589
Ditto markets, cemeteries, and burial grounds, sewage farms and works, baths, washhouses, and open bathing-places, libraries and museums, fire brigades, lunatic asylums, hospitals, tramways, slaughter-houses, and harbours, piers, or docks‖	858,833	950,500	1,001,384	1,069,585	1,096,032
Repayments in respect of Private improvement works	737,414	773,438	789,694	880,566	926,517

* Including grants in aid of the cost of elementary and industrial schools, and the London Fire Brigade; and other payments out of Imperial Funds for Police, the Conveyance and Maintenance of Prisoners, &c. In the year 1889–90 balances of grants discontinued under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1888, and of the temporary grants provided for by that Act are included. The increase in 1892–93 was attributable to additional payments made to school boards in respect of the Fee Grant provided by the Elementary Education Act, 1891.

† Including 3,742,615*l.* in 1889–90, 4,743,989*l.* in 1890–91, 5,575,353*l.* in 1891–92, and 5,673,323*l.* in 1892–93, received by the councils of counties and county boroughs, 584,826*l.* in 1889–90, 740,681*l.* in 1890–91, 751,666*l.* in 1891–92, and 765,878*l.* in 1892–93, received by the Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District, and 465*l.* in 1891–92, and 307*l.* in 1892–93, received by the Hove Improvement Commissioners; these amounts include those received during 1890–91 and subsequent years under the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890, in aid of police superannuation. The amounts paid to the councils include the amounts distributed, or to be distributed, by them to other local authorities under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1888, in substitution for the discontinued Parliamentary Grants, and otherwise. As to the unapplied balances of the amounts received for this purpose, see note * on page 588.

‡ Including market rents and stallages, and harbour tolls, dues, and duties.

§ Including 648,502*l.* in 1888–89, 659,669*l.* in 1889–90, 684,427*l.* in 1890–91, 657,203*l.* in 1891–92, and 80,562*l.* in 1892–93, from school fees, and sale of books, &c. to children.

‖ Excluding receipts entered under the heads of rates, tolls, dues, &c.

* In a few cases Local Authorities neither received nor expended any moneys during the year, and these cases are not included in the above number; on the other hand, where a Local Board has become a Municipal Authority during the year, the same district is included twice.

† The items deducted for the purposes of this summary from the gross receipts and expenditure consist for the most part of precept rates raised by one class of Local Authority, and paid by them to another; contributions made by one Local Authority to the expenditure of another; loans raised by one Local Authority for the purpose of lending to another; the annual payments received by the lending Authority in respect of such loans, and other similar items. In the years 1889–90 to 1892–93 it was also necessary to provide for deductions in respect of payments to other Local Authorities, made by the Councils of Administrative Counties and County Boroughs, out of sums received by them from the Local Taxation Account, and also for deductions in respect of transfers made from one account to another under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1888.

The average rates in the £ of the Public Rates raised during the three years 1890–91, 1891–92, and 1892–93, calculated on the Poor Rate Valuations, and the average rates per head of estimated population of these rates were as follows:—

		Rate in the £ on Rateable Value.	Amount per Head of Estimated Population.
		s. d.	£ *s. d.*
Total Public Rates England and Wales	1890–91	3 7·9	0 19 4
	1891–92	3 7·9	0 19 7
	1892–93	3 10·0	1 0 7

Separating the rates raised in the Metropolis from those raised in the rest of England and Wales,* the following are the average results:—

		Rate in the £ on Rateable Value.	Amount per Head of Estimated Population.
		s. d.	£ *s. d.*
Metropolitan Rates	1890–91	5 0·2	1 17 11
	1891–92	5 0·4	1 19 5
	1892–93	5 1·2	1 19 11
Extra-Metropolitan Rates	1890–91	3 3·6	0 16 2
	1891–92	3 3·5	0 16 3
	1892–93	3 5·9	0 17 3

The aggregate expenditure of the same Authorities during the year, so far as it was not defrayed out of loans, and after making the necessary deductions in order to avoid duplicate reckonings, amounted to 56,170,115*l.*, as compared with 53,051,909*l.* expended during the year 1891–92, and with 50,662,678*l.*, 48,179,573*l.*, and 47,082,128*l.*, expended during the years 1890–91, 1889–90, and 1888–89 respectively. The principal items of expenditure for the five years are shown in the following Table. The payments in respect of principal and interest of loans are not included in the amount shown as expended under the headings provided for the various works and purposes, but are shown separately.

	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.	1892–93.
	£	£	£	£	£
Relief of the poor (including salaries, but excluding maintenance of pauper lunatics)	6,599,222	6,607,299	6,737,901	6,871,236	7,184,158
Pauper lunatics and lunatic asylums	1,493,265	1,505,691	1,632,780	1,719,612	1,766,932
Police	3,892,949	3,899,846	4,145,575	4,482,578†	4,696,864†
Prosecutions, and conveyance and maintenance of prisoners	215,465	208,760	208,006	213,013	218,397
Education (including expenses of school boards, school attendance committees, reformatories, and industrial schools), and expenditure on technical and intermediate education	3,863,438	4,056,696	4,305,286	4,838,021	5,425,341

† Including 96,764*l.* in 1891–92, and 161,825*l.* in 1892–93, invested on account of Police Pension Funds under the provisions of the Police Act, 1890.

* *See* Table on pages 586 and 587.

	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.	1892–93.
	£	£	£	£	£
Highways, street improvements, and turnpike roads	5,681,607	5,890,554	6,162,189	6,684,334	7,247,853
Gasworks	2,627,416	2,822,001	3,263,974	3,454,449	3,480,925
Public lighting	909,200	938,043	973,212	1,024,997	1,045,230
Waterworks	864,614	888,393	969,277	982,593	1,010,008
Sewerage and sewage disposal works	879,848	979,489	1,067,364	1,139,362	1,223,836
Markets and fairs	294,027	288,248	282,724	297,011	324,383
Cemeteries and burial grounds	243,650	255,674	268,870	294,021	301,603
Fire brigades	206,162	219,133	229,997	247,794	255,802
Public buildings, offices, &c. (not included under other headings)	208,428	178,479	213,666	227,823	242,185
Parks, pleasure grounds, commons, and open spaces	207,760	228,090	272,911	334,305	346,139
Public libraries and museums	179,658	190,785	220,479	264,890	285,334
Baths, washhouses, and open bathing-places	130,230	143,188	155,530	167,033	209,844
Bridges and ferries	379,844*	403,748*	199,278	178,539	177,249
Artizans and labourers' dwellings improvements†	23,955	14,528	18,158	15,217	42,227
Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts	142,517	101,824	125,491	41,010	43,705
Hospitals	163,924	154,959	187,677	182,011	313,344
Harbours, piers, docks, and quays	1,111,413	1,245,247	1,429,249	1,335,302	1,370,402
Slaughter-houses	14,680	13,977	14,844	15,511	19,242
Land drainage, embankment, and river conservancy	235,797	270,267	252,818	249,672	281,364
Tramways	29,096	28,162	38,570	48,237	51,818
Allotments	2,332,151	2,401,082	2,607,453	6,783	8,899
Other public works and purposes				2,749,819	2,972,273
Private improvement works	536,261	567,152	580,960	697,595	766,218
Payments in respect of principal and interest of loans (including payments to sinking funds) ‡	11,163,803	11,084,907	11,393,715	11,446,355	11,909,913
Salaries and Superannuation Allowances §	1,527,575	1,539,643	1,627,849	1,687,498	1,755,743
Establishment charges §	441,840	464,111	484,994	517,114	556,462
Legal and parliamentary expenses §	119,143	134,410	195,658	184,747	151,845

* Including 182,240*l.* in 1888–89, and 238,275*l.* in 1889–90, paid by the Corporation of London to and other Bridges Joint Committee, under section 8 of the Kew and other Bridges Act, 1869.

† Including expenditure under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

‡ Under this heading are included the payments on account of the principal and interest of the loans raised for all the specific purposes mentioned in the table.

§ Only a portion of the salaries of the officers, of the establishment charges, and of the legal and parliamentary expenses of the Local Authorities is included under these headings. In many cases the expenditure of the Local Authority for these purposes in connexion with some particular undertaking or purpose is included in the expenditure on that undertaking or purpose.

The loans received by the Local Authorities during the year amounted to 12,114,972*l.*, as compared with 10,043,436*l.* received during the year 1891–92, 6,221,989*l.*, 7,050,143*l.*, and 7,000,383*l.* received during the years 1890–91, 1889–90, and 1888–89 respectively. The

following are the principal purposes for which these loans were raised, and the amounts raised for each purpose during the five years:—

	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.	1892–93.
	£	£	£	£	£
Poor law purposes*	389,720	385,285	365,131	328,787	543,100
Lunatic asylums	160,701	216,330	149,193	55,652	486,895
Police stations, gaols, and lock-up houses	96,599	50,722	183,059	42,645	89,094
Schools (including reformatories and industrial schools)	731,225	941,220	840,584	1,108,810	1,412,388
Highways and street improvements	655,186	1,207,137	677,874	895,485	1,239,104
Gasworks	238,233	193,922	323,068	396,266	401,985
Electric lighting and supply†	—	—	10,000	100,997	115,248
Waterworks	1,699,053	1,332,389	868,165	1,648,452	1,625,393
Sewerage and sewage disposal works	1,028,003	674,387	1,060,612	1,011,213	1,572,553
Markets	104,898	104,748	50,173	182,721	192,767
Cemeteries and burial grounds	106,475	78,480	117,313	142,625	148,445
Fire brigades	58,609	47,118	40,517	43,531	44,139
Public buildings, offices, &c. (not included under other headings)	290,477	84,150	193,985	130,754	309,551
Parks, pleasure grounds, commons, and open spaces	243,357	258,957	184,494	241,941	603,656
Public libraries and museums	22,637	55,096	28,995	37,867	132,350
Baths, washhouses, and open bathing-places	108,771	43,503	111,313	139,394	124,503
Bridges and ferries	43,125	288,517	61,496	12,522	302,191
Artizans and labourers' dwellings improvements‡	32,038	92,109	5,533	76,825	264,352
Hospitals	76,054	23,650	42,024	104,456	95,108
Harbours, piers, docks, and quays	417,027	436,569	389,783	355,933	295,565
Land drainage and embankment, river conservancy, and sea defences	66,434	33,928	56,816	18,973	37,080
Tramways	30,125	1,050	60,157	46,589	58,996
Slaughter-houses	4,345	13,760	5,729	5,013	8,693
Allotments	2,940	5,360	6,020	1,650	6,360
Private improvement works	174,742	150,061	140,349	157,896	184,810
Advances to Manchester Ship Canal Company	—	—	—	2,225,599	774,401

* Including the asylums for imbeciles provided by the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District.
† This heading was used for the first time in the Returns for 1890–91.
‡ Including loans received under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

The expenditure of the Local Authorities out of loans raised during the year, and in previous years, amounted to 10,598,571*l.*, as compared with 10,587,272*l.* in 1891–92, 7,194,399*l.* in 1890–91, 7,088,554*l.* in 1889–90, and 6,994,632*l.* in 1888–89. The following are the principal purposes for which this expenditure was incurred during the five years:—

	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.	1892–93.
	£	£	£	£	£
Poor law purposes*	322,997	432,418	339,103	323,457	404,000
Lunatic asylums	178,771	141,949	276,149	270,363	211,807
Police stations, gaols, and lock-up houses	91,054	77,485	101,449	98,755	90,528
Schools (including reformatories and industrial schools)	715,577	762,833	808,924	1,041,224	1,235,176
Highways and street improvements	740,480	840,232	986,382	992,994	944,318
Gasworks	242,517	241,001	288,630	477,201	547,473
Electric lighting and supply†	—	—	14,057	81,315	165,465
Waterworks	1,493,470	1,338,932	1,249,674	1,334,290	1,367,529
Sewerage and sewage disposal works	902,783	879,435	1,103,722	1,152,920	1,102,080
Markets	63,965	96,770	79,126	184,488	126,749
Cemeteries and burial grounds	134,778	96,353	111,532	121,474	118,745
Fire brigades	63,671	33,782	49,321	57,833	78,673
Public buildings, offices, &c. (not included under other headings)	237,180	161,323	222,342	207,637	220,769
Parks, pleasure grounds, commons, and open spaces	271,760	432,126	286,959	228,176	457,174
Public libraries and museums	28,162	40,694	44,459	42,019	82,720
Baths, washhouses, and open bathing places	79,712	70,279	94,086	140,439	51,562
Bridges and ferries	206,007	218,719	169,041	204,965	324,370
Artizans and labourers' dwellings improvements‡	74,967	71,199	25,008	85,917	255,989
Hospitals	73,580	53,460	73,697	75,132	101,235
Land drainage and embankment, river conservancy, and sea defences	78,242	45,212	15,730	36,677	20,360
Harbours, piers, docks, and quays	528,551	559,927	491,374	534,746	497,001
Tramways	31,952	36,116	18,195	47,770	57,427
Slaughter-houses	4,397	4,986	11,259	5,787	3,395
Allotments	2,913	5,077	5,542	5,417	2,865
Private improvement works	226,963	172,136	167,399	167,363	173,716
Advances to Manchester Ship Canal Company	—	—	—	2,115,500	884,500

* Including the asylums for imbeciles provided by the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District.

† *See* note † on page 575.

‡ Including expenditure out of loans under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

The outstanding loans* of the Local Authorities at the end of the year 1892–93 amounted to 215,343,545*l.*, as compared with 207,524,093*l.*, at the end of the year 1891–92, and with 201,215,458*l.*, 198,671,312*l.*, and 195,442,397*l.*, at the end of the years 1890–91, 1889–90, and 1888–89, respectively.

* Excluding duplicate reckonings in cases where one Local Authority has borrowed money and advanced it to another.

The following statement shows the total amount outstanding at the end of each of the five years for each of the purposes for which the loans were raised, so far as it has been found practicable to identify them :—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	£	£	£	£	£
Poor law purposes*	6,984,886	7,037,304	7,056,166	7,012,550	7,182,997
Lunatic asylums	3,612,031	3,557,436	3,686,662	3,541,423	3,531,058
Police stations, gaols, and lock-up houses	1,006,621	1,019,301	1,122,548	1,121,971	1,161,884
Schools (including technical schools and reformatories and industrial schools)	17,669,430	18,240,088	18,616,269	19,270,092	20,182,804
Highways, street improvements, and turnpike roads	28,736,070	28,828,949	28,275,890	28,664,091	29,371,831
Waterworks	36,697,897	37,730,323	38,325,912	39,888,783	41,228,464
Gasworks	14,772,825	14,851,731	14,991,197	15,266,521	15,533,605
Electric lighting and supply†	—	—	56,942	155,521	273,548
Public lighting	48,920	52,708	46,095	35,270	31,923
Sewerage and sewage disposal works	18,948,237	19,352,382	19,969,077	20,487,354	21,430,443
Markets	5,386,888	5,406,289	5,380,982	5,506,677	5,592,941
Cemeteries and burial grounds	2,489,149	2,470,330	2,492,185	2,553,929	2,607,161
Fire brigades	446,381	471,425	489,741	532,699	559,210
Public buildings, offices, &c. (not included under other headings)	4,229,877	4,234,431	4,315,707	4,340,858	4,557,028
Parks, pleasure grounds, commons, and open spaces	3,185,620	3,743,387	3,992,137	3,923,701	4,456,578
Public libraries and museums	427,164	472,573	489,693	513,096	635,334
Baths, washhouses, and open bathing-places	852,333	867,403	950,308	1,055,053	1,146,652
Bridges and ferries	4,086,283	4,084,200	4,053,596	4,009,230	4,232,631
Artizans and labourers' dwellings improvements‡	3,851,164	3,835,490	3,814,035	3,854,287	4,052,114
Cattle Diseases Prevention Act, 1866	98,641	87,619	76,239	64,489	52,357
Hospitals	641,820	629,261	669,234	759,429	821,840
Harbours, piers, docks, and quays	30,733,291	31,114,487	31,466,462	31,690,423	31,948,925
Land drainage and embankment, river conservancy, and sea defences	3,175,226	3,136,884	3,147,417	3,055,098	2,995,227
Tramways	1,309,152	1,276,410	1,317,555	1,340,868	1,295,702
Private improvement works	944,657	944,399	940,969	941,181	977,591
Loans charged on church rates	9,100	7,600	6,100	4,600	1,300
Allotments	2,940	8,249	14,164	15,630	21,751
Slaughter-houses	92,711	104,902	121,631	122,735	127,038
Advances to Manchester Ship Canal Company	—	—	—	2,225,599	3,000,000
Other purposes	5,003,083	5,105,751	5,330,545	5,570,935	6,333,608
Total £	195,442,397	198,671,312	201,215,458	207,524,093	215,343,545§

* Including the asylums for imbeciles provided by the managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District, loans for which are excluded from the amounts entered under the heading of "Lunatic Asylums."

† See note † on page 575.

‡ Including loans under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

§ Sums amounting to 5,260,532*l.* remained in Sinking Funds at the end of the year to provide for the re-payment of a portion of these outstanding loans.

It should be borne in mind, with respect to the above loans, that some of them, *e.g.*, a majority of those owing for harbours, piers, and docks, are not charged on the rates. Others, such as those incurred for waterworks, gasworks, markets, &c., are primarily charged, in many cases, on the revenues of the undertakings for the purposes for which they have been raised, and constitute a charge on the rates only in the event of such revenues proving insufficient to meet the payments of principal and interest of the loans. The proportion which the local

indebtedness bears to the rateable value of the several districts in respect of which it has been incurred, appears in most cases in the returns themselves, and varies greatly in different localities. It may, however, be stated that the rateable value of England and Wales for the purposes of the poor-rate, according to the valuation lists in force at Lady Day 1893, was 159,469,468*l.*

Taking the loans outstanding at the end of the three last years in the Table, it may be observed that the amounts per £ of poor-rate valuation and the amounts per head of the estimated population work out as follows :—

		Amount per £ of Poor Rate Valuation.	Amount per Head of Estimated Population.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total Local Debt, England and Wales	1890-91	1 6 5	6 19 11
	1891-92	1 6 7	7 2 9
	1892-93	1 7 4	7 6 6

Separating the Metropolitan from the Extra-Metropolitan outstanding loans,* the following are the results :—

		Amount per £ of Poor Rate Valuation.	Amount per Head of Estimated Population.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Metropolitan Debt	1890-91	1 6 0	9 16 8
	1891-92	1 4 9	9 13 11
	1892-93	1 5 1	9 16 8
Extra-Metropolitan Debt	1890-91	1 6 7	6 10 3
	1891-92	1 7 2	6 14 0
	1892-93	1 7 11	6 18 0

In the following Table some of the more important particulars of the receipts and expenditure of Local Authorities during the financial year 1892–93, and their outstanding loans at the end of the year, are arranged so as to show separately, so far as practicable, the financial transactions of Urban and Rural Authorities. Where this cannot be done, owing to the Local Authorities acting partly for urban and partly for rural districts, the transactions are entered under the heading "Urban and Rural." The particulars relating to the urban districts are further sub-divided so as to show as far as possible the transactions of the Metropolitan separately from those of the Extra-Metropolitan Authorities. It should be mentioned, however, that the transactions of the Corporation of London include receipts and expenditure in respect of some Extra-Metropolitan purposes; and that the county of London (which is also the district of the School Board for London and the area under Metropolitan Vestries and District Boards) includes the hamlet of Penge, which is not in the Metropolis. On the other hand, the Extra-Metropolitan Harbour, Pier, and Dock Authorities include the Thames River Lower Navigation Commissioners, and the Drainage, Embankment, and Conservancy Boards include the Thames River Upper Navigation Conservancy Board and the Lea River Conservancy Board, and a small portion of the districts under their jurisdiction is

* See Table on pages 596 and 597.

within the Metropolitan area. The transactions of the Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis, whose District comprises the whole of the county of London (excluding the City of London), and portions of the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, Essex, and Hertford, have been approximately apportioned between the Metropolitan and Extra-Metropolitan portions of the District upon the rentals in the respective areas upon which the Police Rates are levied. The necessary deductions (referred to in note † on page 572) have been made in each case, in order to avoid duplicate reckonings :—

SUMMARY OF URBAN AND RURAL FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	Receipts from Rates.	Total Receipts, excluding Loans.	Expenditure not defrayed out of Loans.	Receipts from Loans.	Expenditure out of Loans.	Outstanding Loans.
URBAN.						
(*a*) METROPOLITAN.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Poor Law Authorities	2,141,387	2,237,126	2,952,464	285,715	183,878	3,825,491
Burial Boards	9,604	62,015	57,388	19,500	14,429	162,308
Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses	45,164	96,943	109,855	54,100	98,635	427,087
Conservators of Commons	2,867	3,256	3,157	—	—	35,000
Commissioners of Free Public Libraries	53,076	63,675	57,677	49,100	36,431	140,360
Markets and Fairs Commissioners	—	12,214	7,778	—	9,579	—
Metropolitan Vestries and District Boards, and Commissioners of Ely-place, Holborn, &c.	2,097,763	2,405,562	2,466,314	331,100	299,128	2,054,452
Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London	308,284	377,155	285,632	—	43,826	1,716,664
London County Council	1,692,552	2,526,535	1,503,731	1,217,542	808,591	20,981,365
Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis	606,249	1,444,223*	1,425,570*	—	17,969*	343,673*
Corporation of London	102,165	717,697†	896,476†	158,378	212,921	4,648,300
Visiting Committees of Lunatic Asylums	—	3,876	41,498	—	—	—
Churchwardens (Church Rate)	5,964	5,965	7,521	—	—	—
School Board for London	1,444,720	1,983,865	1,914,401	400,000	399,105	7,588,177
	8,509,795	11,940,107	11,729,522	2,515,435	2,124,492	41,923,377
(*b*) EXTRA-METROPOLITAN.						
Municipal Corporations	1,506,019	3,978,763	3,354,267	1,782,449	1,529,878	11,505,975
Urban Sanitary Authorities and Joint Boards	8,055,579	17,590,285	18,288,473	5,606,076	4,890,195	105,425,249
Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses	719	1,632	1,251	—	—	10,080
Commissioners of Free Public Libraries	529	530	424	—	—	—
Markets and Fairs Commissioners	—	2,798	2,590	—	—	24,880
Conservators of Commons	—	82	83	—	—	—
Harbour, Pier, and Dock Authorities	65,150	2,739,414	2,626,921	282,857	481,284	31,487,406
	9,627,996	24,313,504	24,274,009	7,671,382	6,892,357	148,453,581

* These figures represent $\frac{29,060,136}{37,205,286}$ of the Commissioners' transactions, the police rates levied in the Metropolitan Police District during the year having been computed upon the total rental of 37,205,286*l.*, which included 29,060,136*l.* in respect of the Metropolis.

† Including 4,598*l.* received and 4,600*l.* spent by the Port Sanitary Authority.

SUMMARY OF URBAN AND RURAL FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS—*continued.*

LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	Receipts from Rates.	Total Receipts, excluding Loans.	Expenditure not defrayed out of Loans.	Receipts from Loans.	Expenditure out of Loans.	Outstanding Loans.
URBAN AND RURAL.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Poor Law Authorities (Extra-Metropolitan)	5,455,492	5,862,382	7,523,900	257,385	220,122	3,357,506
County Councils	1,979,901	6,072,090	4,798,295	406,238	283,320	2,706,616
Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis	172,578	404,795*	399,567*	—	5,036*	96,327*
Visiting Committees of County and Borough Lunatic Asylums	—	80,896	249,564	—	—	—
Port Sanitary Authorities	—†	812†	19,676	—	900	8,262
Burial Boards (Extra-Metropolitan)	170,196	396,060	402,615	78,674	61,387	2,042,044
Conservators of Commons	174	237	219	—	—	—
Bridge and Ferry Trustees	—	3,317	2,395	—	—	7,260
Commissioners of Sewers	54,626	59,579	56,808	4,765	1,305	77,492
Drainage, Embankment, and Conservancy Boards	231,768	382,011	404,054	11,865	14,998	2,313,039
Salmon, &c., Fishery Conservancy Boards	—	14,272	13,984	—	—	60
Sea Fisheries Committees	—‡	1,425‡	7,331	—	—	—
Churchwardens [Church Rate] (Extra-Metropolitan)	—	—	—	—	—	1,300
School Boards (Extra-Metropolitan)	2,017,503	3,915,276	4,010,168	936,598	805,400	12,406,846
Turnpike Trustees	—	603	621	—	—	9,435
	10,082,238	17,193,755	17,889,197	1,695,525	1,392,968	23,026,187
RURAL.						
Rural Sanitary Authorities	466,568	552,385	577,055	220,065	178,194	1,900,845
Conservators of Commons, &c.	5	46	28	—	—	—
Inspectors under the Lighting and Watching Act, 2 & 3 Will. 4. c. 90.	23,867	24,293	24,311	—	—	—
Highway Authorities	1,491,434	1,525,312	1,675,993	12,565	10,560	39,555
	1,981,874	2,102,036	2,277,387	232,630	188,754	1,940,400
TOTAL £	30,201,903	55,549,402	56,170,115	12,114,972	10,598,571	215,343,545§

* These figures represent $\frac{8,145,150}{37,205,286}$ of the Commissioners' transactions, the police rates levied in the Metropolitan Police District during the year having been computed upon a total rental of 37,205,286*l.*, which included 8,145,150*l.* in respect of the area outside the Metropolis.

† Excluding 17,130*l.* contributed by the Urban and Rural Riparian Authorities, and included in the amounts shown as receipts from rates by those authorities.

‡ Excluding 3,242*l.* received from Contributory Authorities, and included in the amounts shown as receipts from rates by those authorities.

§ See note (§) on page 577.

The following Table has been prepared with the view of showing the average rates in the £ of the rates raised for the purposes of the principal Metropolitan and Extra-Metropolitan local authorities during the years 1890–91, 1891–92, and 1892–3.

Local Authorities.	1890–91.	1891–92.	1892–93.
METROPOLITAN.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Poor Law Authorities	1 3·3	1 4·5	1 3·4
Metropolitan Vestries and District Boards	1 3·6	1 4·1	1 5·2
Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London	1 7·7	1 0·9	1 5·8
London County Council:			
General County Purposes	0 11·2	0 9·5	0 10·1
Special County Purposes	0 2·1	0 2·3	0 2·4
Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis	0 5·4	0 5·0	0 5·0
Corporation of London (Police and Ward Rates)	0 5·8	0 5·6	0 5·9
School Board for London*	0 9·9	0 11·0	0 10·6
EXTRA METROPOLITAN.			
Poor Law Authorities	0 10·9	0 9·8	0 10·5
County Councils:			
General County Purposes	From ½*d.* to 7*d.*	From ½*d.* to 8*d.*	From ½*d.* to 9*d.*
Special County Purposes	From ½*d.* to 7½*d.*	From ½*d.* to 6¾*d.*	From ½*d.* to 7¾*d.*
Town Councils acting as Municipal Authorities:			
County Boroughs	0 7·9	0 8·3	0 8·5
Other Boroughs	0 5·7	0 6·0	0 6·1
Town Councils acting as Urban Sanitary Authorities:			
County Boroughs	2 5·6	2 6·6	2 7·8
Other Boroughs	2 4·8	2 6·2	2 5·4
Local Boards and Improvement Commissioners	2 4·1	2 4·5	2 5·2
Rural Sanitary Authorities	0 1·9†	0 1·9†	0 2·1†
School Boards*:			
Boroughs in England	0 6·5	0 7·0	0 7·5
„ Wales	0 6·4	0 7·5	0 7·9
Parishes in England	0 6·8	0 6·8	0 7·2
„ Wales	0 8·0	0 7·8	0 11·1
Highway Authorities in Rural Districts	0 6·0	0 6·1	0 6·7

* For the years ended 29th September 1890, 1891, and 1892 respectively. The rates in the £ are taken from page xxxiii of the Report of the Committee of Council on Education (England and Wales), 1892-93.

† Corrected to two places of decimals these figures would be 1·86, 1·95, and 2·11 respectively.

The rates in the £ of the rates raised by Poor Law authorities, the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, the London County Council, and the Corporation of London have been calculated on the rateable value according to the Poor Rate valuation, and the rates in the £ of the rates raised by other authorities have been mostly calculated on the rateable values of their districts as shown by their returns. The Metropolitan Police Rates were calculated on the rentals upon which the rates were levied on the parishes. The rates in the £ in the case of

both Rural Sanitary Authorities and Highway Authorities for rural districts were calculated on the rateable values given in the Highway Returns.

It will be seen from the above Table that, comparing 1892–93 with 1891–92, in the Metropolis the rate in the £ of the rates raised by the Poor Law Authorities and the School Board fell from 1*s.* 4·5*d.* and 11·0*d.* respectively to 1*s.* 3·4*d.* and 10·6*d.* On the other hand there was an increase of 0·6*d.* in the rate in the £ of the rates raised by the London County Council for general county purposes, and of 0·1*d.* in the rate in the £ of the rates raised for special county purposes, and of 1·1*d.* in the average rate in the £ of the rates raised by the Metropolitan Vestries and District Boards. In the City of London the rate in the £ of the rates raised by the Commissioners of Sewers, and as Police and Ward Rates, rose from 1*s.* 0·9*d.* and 5·6*d.* respectively to 1*s.* 5·8*d.* and 5·9*d.*

Outside London the average rate in the £ of the rates raised by County Councils for general county purposes rose from 2·8*d.* in 1891–92 to 3·1*d.* in 1892–93. In 27 counties the rate for general county purposes was higher, and in 33 counties lower in 1892–93 than the average rates levied in the same counties for those purposes in 1889–90 and 1890–91. Comparing 1892–93 with 1891–92, the average rate in the £ of the rates raised by Town Councils of county boroughs acting as Municipal and Urban Sanitary Authorities respectively rose to the extent of 0·2*d.* and 1·2*d.* In non-county boroughs the rates raised for municipal purposes rose to the extent of 0·1*d.*, whilst the rates raised for sanitary purposes fell to the extent of 0·8*d.* The average rate in the £ of the rates raised by Local Boards and Improvement Commissioners rose to the extent of 0·7*d.*, and that of the rates raised by Rural Sanitary Authorities and Highway Authorities in rural districts to the extent of 0·2*d.* and 0·6*d.* respectively. The average School Board rate in boroughs rose in England to the extent of 0·5*d.*, and in Wales to the extent of 0·4*d.*, while in parishes in England it rose to the extent of 0·4*d.*, and in Welsh parishes to the extent of 3·3*d.* The average rate in the £ of the rates raised by Extra Metropolitan Poor Law Authorities rose from 9·8*d.* to 10·5*d.*

The tabular statements on pages 585 to 598 have been prepared so as to show the amounts of the rates levied by or on behalf of the several classes of Local Authorities in each of the ten financial years ended with the year 1892–93 ; the Treasury Subventions and Payments from 1883–84 to 1892–93, including Payments derived from the Local Taxation Account during 1888–89 and subsequent years ; the amounts of the loans received by these Authorities during the same years ; the outstanding loans of the Authorities at the end of each year ; the valuation for the purposes of the poor-rate in force at the beginning of each year, and the estimated population in the middle of each year. These particulars as regards the Metropolis are given separately from those as to the remainder of the country. In estimating the significance of the differences shown in these Tables, so far as they relate to Urban Sanitary Authorities, Highway Authorities in Rural Districts, and Rural Sanitary Authorities, it should be borne in mind that every year the formation of new and the extension of existing Urban Sanitary Districts withdraws from the jurisdiction of Rural Sanitary Authorities, and the Highway Authorities in Rural Districts, many areas of an urban or suburban character in which the rate of expenditure has been much higher than in the remainder of the district from which they have been

detached. During the ten years ended on the 25th of March 1893, as many as 82 new Urban Sanitary Districts were formed, and 80* existing Urban Sanitary Districts extended by the inclusion of places previously forming parts of Rural Sanitary Districts. The number of existing Rural Sanitary Districts extended by the inclusion of parts of Urban Sanitary Districts during the same period was 24.

The transactions of the Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis have been apportioned approximately between the part of the district situate within the Metropolis and the part situate within the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, Essex, Hertford, and the Extra-Metropolitan portion of the county of London.

It will be seen that the total amount of the rates raised increased during each of the nine years following the financial year 1883–84, and that in the last of these years, viz., the financial year 1892–93, it was 30,201,903*l.*, as against 24,934,147*l.* in 1883–84. On comparing the amounts raised during the two years it will be seen that the following increases had taken place in the rates raised for the purposes of the expenditure of the under-mentioned Local Authorities, viz., Metropolitan Authorities, 2,208,034*l.*; County Authorities (excluding London) 256,508*l.*; Municipal Corporations and Urban Sanitary Authorities, 2,525,558*l.*; Rural Sanitary Authorities, 186,740*l.*; and Extra-Metropolitan School Boards, 781,929*l.* On the other hand, the amounts of the rates raised for the purposes of the expenditure of Extra-Metropolitan Poor Law Authorities, Commissioners of Sewers, Churchwardens outside the Metropolis, and Highway Authorities in Rural Districts, were smaller by 697,996*l.*, 7,457*l.*, 4,928*l.*, and 111,120*l.*, respectively, in 1892–93 than in 1883–84.

It must be remembered that the comparison between the amount received from rates by the London County Council and the amounts received by the late Metropolitan Board of Works is affected by the fact that, in addition to the duties which have devolved upon them as successors to the late Board, the Council have duties as successors to the former County Authorities, and new duties under the Local Government Act, 1888, and also that the Coal and Wine Duties which were formerly devoted to the relief of rates are now abolished. It should also be borne in mind, with regard to the smaller amount of rates raised by Highway Authorities in Rural Districts during the last four years, as compared with the previous years comprised in the table, that these Authorities have been relieved from expenditure on the repair of main roads, which is now borne by the County Councils.

It will be observed that the figures in the second statement, which represent the amounts derived by the various Local Authorities from Treasury Subventions and the Local Taxation Account in each of the years 1889–90, 1890–91, 1891–92, and 1892–93, cannot be properly compared with the amounts received by the same Authorities in former years from Treasury Subventions. In a large number of cases the Councils of Counties and County Boroughs had not, before the close of the first of these years, made the payments which they were required to make to other Authorities in substitution for the Parliamentary Grants discontinued under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1888, and, consequently, there were large balances remaining undistributed

* During the year 1892–93 eighteen Urban Sanitary Districts in all were extended, and in one case a portion of an Urban Sanitary District was merged in a Rural Sanitary District.

at the end of the year in the Councils Exchequer Contribution Accounts. The greater part of these balances was distributed during the year 1890–91, but of the sums received by the Councils during each year from the Local Taxation Account, a large proportion is not distributed at the close of the year, and the balances for the year would be accounted for in the succeeding year. The magnitude of these balances would, however, vary considerably from year to year.

As regards receipts from loans, it will be observed that in the case of the Metropolitan Authorities they were smaller in amount in 1893–94 than in 1884–85, 1885–86, and 1886–87, but considerably larger than in the six other years included in the Table. The loans raised during the year by the Extra-Metropolitan Authorities and the total amount raised by all the Authorities were larger in 1892–93 than in any of the nine preceding years.

The outstanding loans of the Local Authorities rose from 164,847,463*l.* at the end of the financial year 1883–84 to 215,343,545*l.* at the end of 1892–93, being an increase of 50,496,082*l.* or 30·6 per cent. The rate of increase in the Metropolis was 23·7 per cent.; in the remainder of the country taken together it was 32·4 per cent. The Local Authorities whose indebtedness increased to the greatest extent during the interval were Poor Law Authorities, the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, Municipal Corporations, Urban Sanitary Authorities, Rural Sanitary Authorities, Harbour, Pier, and Dock Authorities, and School Boards. The outstanding loans of these Authorities were, respectively, 1,024,730*l.*, 944,983*l.*, 6,281,786*l.*, 27,231,932*l.*, 457,974*l.*, 4,708,080*l.*, and 6,328,585*l.*, larger in amount at the end of the financial year 1892–93 than they were at the end of 1883–84.

Sums amounting to 5,269,532*l.* remained in Sinking Funds at the end of the year, to provide for the repayment of a portion of the outstanding balance of loans.

The valuation for the purposes of the poor-rate rose in the Metropolis from 28,438,385*l.* at the beginning of the financial year 1883–84 to 33,370,826*l.* at the beginning of the year 1892–93, being an increase of 17·3 per cent. In the remainder of the country it rose during the same period from 114,784,053*l.* to 124,352,087*l.*, being an increase of 8·3 per cent.

The estimated population of the Metropolis rose from 3,901,164 in the middle of 1883 to 4,263,294 in the middle of 1892, being an increase of 9·3 per cent. During the same period it rose in the remainder of the country from 22,725,475 to 25,140,052, being an increase of 10·6 per cent.

The tabular statements above referred to are as follows:—

Comparative Tables.

Rates from 1883-84 to 1892-93

COMPARATIVE

RATES FROM 1883–84

LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	1883–84.	1884–85.	1885–86.	1886–87.	1887–88.
METROPOLITAN.	£	£	£	£	£
Poor Law Authorities	2,231,101	2,271,412	2,373,080	2,154,954	2,042,212
Burial Boards	7,613	6,742	6,097	5,828	6,084
Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses	9,787	9,442	13,605	16,415	18,110
Conservators of Commons*	3,302	3,361	3,399	4,338	3,637
Commissioners of Free Public Libraries *	1,725	2,216	2,070	2,330	12,427
Metropolitan Vestries, District Boards, &c.†	1,600,725	1,618,480	1,627,111	1,684,367	1,702,604
Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London	200,652	216,167	225,662	216,112	279,930
County Authorities (Metropolitan parts of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent)‡	185,537	192,727	178,434	177,956	167,924
Metropolitan Board of Works§	716,186	759,714	837,575	895,553	960,653
London County Council§	—	—	—	—	—
Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis‖	511,499	529,007	534,463	569,175	573,942
Corporation of London	73,542	75,782	77,520	81,415	79,004
Churchwardens (Church Rates)	5,503	5,852	5,580	5,666	5,662
School Board for London	754,589	886,883	977,659	1,121,386	1,131,568
TOTAL £	6,301,761	6,577,785	6,862,255	6,935,495	6,983,757
EXTRA-METROPOLITAN.					
Poor Law Authorities	6,153,488	6,078,942	6,084,450	6,187,028	6,312,910
County Authorities (excluding the Metropolitan parts of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent)	1,723,393	1,815,821	1,876,186	1,920,003	1,841,671
Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis¶	128,252	146,259	146,691	149,665	154,899
Municipal Corporations	1,155,927	1,262,716	1,224,150	1,213,876	1,297,374
Urban Sanitary Authorities and Joint Boards	5,880,113	6,083,246	6,225,139	6,458,407	6,733,755
Rural Sanitary Authorities	272,828	313,724	323,108	319,392	323,206
Burial Boards	171,176	168,327	169,551	173,640	167,246
Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses	595	531	412	433	431
Conservators of Commons	—	—	—	173	165
Commissioners of Free Public Libraries**	318	386	360	391	388
Inspectors under the Lighting and Watching Act (2 & 3 Will. 4. c. 90)	22,847	22,807	22,719	23,061	23,587
Commissioners of Sewers	62,033	61,460	62,326	54,158	52,296
Drainage, Embankment, and Conservancy Boards	211,310	214,256	216,883	203,359	240,617
Churchwardens (Church Rates)	4,928	3,616	2,860	1,987	1,055
Harbour, Pier, and Dock Authorities	—	—	—	22,610††	17,860
School Boards	1,235,574	1,320,923	1,376,347	1,424,107	1,509,986
Highway Authorities in Rural Districts‡‡	1,602,554	1,596,253	1,549,454	1,549,232	1,533,633
TOTAL £	18,632,386	19,088,767	19,280,636	19,701,522	20,211,079
GRAND TOTAL £	24,934,147	25,666,552	26,142,891	26,637,017	27,194,836

* Previously to the year 1886-87 the accounts of these Authorities were included with those of the Metropolitan Vestries and District Boards, but the figures given have been abstracted from the latter accounts for the purposes of this Table.

† Including the Commissioners for Paving, &c., Ely Place, Holborn, and the Woolwich Local Board of Health, the Hoxton Square Trustees in the years 1890-91 and 1891-92; and, in the years 1891-92 and 1892-93, the trustees of Bryanston, Cavendish, Dorset, Manchester, Montagu, and Portman Squares.

‡ These figures have been compiled from information supplied by the clerks to the County Councils of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent.

§ The London County Council discharge not only the duties imposed upon them as a County Council by the Local Government Act, 1888, but also duties as successors to the Metropolitan Board of Works.

TABLES.

to 1892–93.

1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.	1892–93.	LOCAL AUTHORITIES.
£	£	£	£	£	METROPOLITAN.
2,259,547	1,951,138	2,016,545	2,273,833	2,141,387	Poor Law Authorities.
6,038	5,353	5,218	8,647	9,604	Burial Boards.
16,607	22,742	30,936	33,793	45,164	Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses.
2,399	2,639	2,829	2,679	2,867	Conservators of Commons.
21,155	21,929	32,998	44,355	53,076	Commissioners of Free Public Libraries.
1,568,295	1,757,721	1,808,777	1,948,247	2,097,763	Metropolitan Vestries, District Boards, &c.
271,967	217,926	324,258	219,837	308,284	Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London.
184,902	—	—	—	—	County Authorities (Metropolitan parts of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent).
1,074,062	—	—	—	—	Metropolitan Board of Works.
—	1,857,675	1,718,951	1,583,170	1,692,552	London County Council.
535,461	566,457	616,458	604,494	606,249	Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis.
83,134	93,125	95,498	95,129	102,165	Corporation of London.
5,653	5,710	5,723	5,999	5,964	Churchwardens (Church Rates).
1,056,358	1,061,705	1,271,755	1,496,115	1,444,720	School Board for London.
7,105,578	7,564,120	7,929,946	8,316,298	8,509,795	TOTAL.
					EXTRA-METROPOLITAN.
6,096,426	5,799,571	5,457,554	5,015,762	5,455,492	Poor Law Authorities.
1,821,377	1,930,415	1,677,791	1,758,877	1,970,901	County Authorities (excluding the Metropolitan parts of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent).
167,078	165,521	174,368	171,406	172,578	Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis.
1,358,659	1,337,596	1,311,824	1,426,994	1,506,019	Municipal Corporations.
6,878,714	6,983,028	7,285,990	7,658,916	8,055,579	Urban Sanitary Authorities and Joint Boards.
346,314	382,603	411,971	431,878	466,568	Rural Sanitary Authorities.
169,685	166,740	172,812	167,703	170,196	Burial Boards.
211	289	357	587	719	Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses.
165	165	87	261	179	Conservators of Commons.
408	395	—	—	529	Commissioners of Free Public Libraries.
23,125	24,448	23,872	23,918	23,867	Inspectors under the Lighting and Watching Act (2 & 3 Will. 4. c. 90).
63,416	67,472	47,559	48,195	54,626	Commissioners of Sewers.
231,699	242,998	244,894	234,042	231,768	Drainage, Embankment, and Conservancy Boards.
211	32	—	—	—	Churchwardens (Church Rates).
17,860	33,410	61,860	63,000	65,150	Harbour, Pier, and Dock Authorities.
1,575,076	1,604,560	1,695,666	1,835,951	2,017,503	School Boards.
1,564,221	1,410,136	1,322,091	1,353,331	1,491,434	Highway Authorities in Rural Districts.
20,314,645	20,149,289	19,888,696	20,190,821	21,692,108	TOTAL.
27,420,223	27,713,409	27,818,642	28,507,119	30,201,903	GRAND TOTAL.

‖ These figures relate to that portion of the Commissioners' District which is in the Metropolis.
¶ These figures relate to that portion of the Commissioners' District which is outside the Metropolis.
** Previously to the year 1886–87 the accounts of these Commissioners were included in those of Municipal Corporations, but the figures given have been abstracted from the latter accounts for the purposes of this Table.
†† Rates raised by these Authorities have not been distinguished in previous years.
‡‡ Including the rates levied by the Isle of Wight Highway Commissioners in the several years comprised in the Table, and the rates levied by the County Roads Boards in South Wales, during the years from 1884–85 to 1888–89.

COMPARATIVE

TREASURY SUBVENTIONS and PAYMENTS from 1883–84 to 1892–93, excluding derived from the LOCAL TAXATION ACCOUNT

LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	1883–84.	1884–85.	1885–86.	1886–87.	1887–88.
PART I. METROPOLITAN.	£	£	£	£	£
Poor Law Authorities	125,318	127,186	133,921	132,876	137,388
Burial Boards	—	—	—	—	—
Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses	—	—	—	—	—
Conservators of Commons	—	—	—	—	—
Commissioners of Free Public Libraries	—	—	—	—	—
Markets and Fairs Commissioners	—	—	—	—	—
Metropolitan Vestries and District Boards, &c.	1,975	1,524	1,731	1,760	3,559
Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London	—	—	—	—	—
Metropolitan Board of Works	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
London County Council	—	—	—	—	—
Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis‡	517,077	537,316	553,749	579,605	582,609
Corporation of London	2,486	1,534	1,607	2,122	2,084
Visiting Committees of Pauper Lunatic Asylums—County of London and City of London	—	—	—	—	—
Churchwardens (Church Rates)	—	—	—	—	—
School Board for London	206,229	247,955	260,107	287,945	310,552
TOTAL £	863,085	925,515	961,115	1,014,308	1,046,192
PART II. EXTRA-METROPOLITAN.					
Poor Law Authorities	545,736	497,285	518,928	547,617	523,657
County Authorities	591,876	581,118	604,672	603,030	838,510
Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis‡	129,651	148,556	151,984	152,408	157,238
Visiting Committees of Pauper Lunatic Asylums other than those belonging to the County of London and City of London	—	—	—	—	—
Municipal Corporations	431,789	430,175	419,832	453,565	433,829
Carried forward £	1,699,052	1,657,134	1,695,416	1,756,670	1,953,234

* The amounts entered in Parts I. and II. of these Columns, as received by the several authorities do not represent the amounts due to them in respect of the year. There was, as will be seen from the figures in Part III., a large balance undistributed at the end of each year by the Councils of Counties and County Boroughs out of their Exchequer Contribution Accounts, in substitution for the discontinued grants, and on account of the new grant for union officers provided by the Local Government Act, 1888.

† These amounts do not include the unapplied balances of the Exchequer Contribution Accounts, the residue of which, after payment of the Grants to other Local Authorities, will belong to the Council.

‡ See also under the head of "Extra-Metropolitan." The apportionment here made is based upon the proportions in which the Metropolitan and Extra-Metropolitan portions of the Police District contribute to the Commissioners' expenditure.

§ During the year 1890–91 a sum of 150,000*l.* was for the first time paid towards the superannuation of the Metropolitan Police. [See Sec. 4 of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890].

‖ Including for the first time payments made in respect of the Fee Grant provided under the Elementary Education Act, 1891.

TABLES.

contributions in lieu of rates on Government property, but including Payments during 1888–89, and subsequent years.

1888–89.	1889–90.*	1890–91.*	1891–92.*	1892–93.*	Local Authorities.
£	£	£	£	£	Part I. Metropolitan.
233,109	36,239	246,600	116,314	123,412	Poor Law Authorities.
—	—	—	—	—	Burial Boards.
—	—	—	—	—	Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses.
—	—	—	—	—	Conservators of Commons.
—	—	—	—	—	Commissioners of Free Public Libraries.
—	—	—	—	—	Markets and Fairs Commissioners.
3,559	52	957	1,171	1,319	Metropolitan Vestries and District Boards, &c.
—	—	—	—	—	Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London.
10,000	—	—	—	—	Metropolitan Board of Works.
—	16,161†	237,218†	411,764†	519,754†	London County Council.
597,594	604,734	722,562§	745,150	760,054	Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis.
1,546	1,746	433	410	380	Corporation of London.
—	243	388	506	553	Visiting Committees of Pauper Lunatic Asylums—County of London and City of London.
—	—	—	—	—	Churchwardens (Church Rates).
330,488	341,084	353,576	349,862	530,543‖	School Board for London.
1,176,296	1,000,259	1,561,734	1,625,177	1,936,015	Total.
					Part II. Extra-Metropolitan.
607,183	1,192,778	1,719,130	1,494,229	1,485,938	Poor Law Authorities.
980,099	789,878¶	1,595,472¶	2,833,441¶ [40,787**]	2,572,065¶ [57,378**]	County Authorities.
179,751	170,343	207,002††	206,127	213,032	Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis.
—	3,496	2,484	2,452	2,273	Visiting Committees of Pauper Lunatic Asylums other than those belonging to the County of London and City of London.
494,881	438,345¶	750,122¶	1,092,908¶	1,047,092¶	Municipal Corporations.
2,261,914	2,594,840	4,274,210	5,629,157	5,320,400	£ - Carried forward.

¶ These amounts do not include the unapplied balances of the Exchequer Contribution Accounts, the residue of which, after payment of the Grants to other Local Authorities, will belong to the Councils. They exclude amounts paid into the Exchequer Contribution Accounts of the Councils by other Local Authorities.

** These sums formed part of the moneys transferred by the County Councils from their Exchequer Contribution Accounts to their other Accounts, in respect of Technical Education. They were, however, subsequently paid to Borough Urban and other authorities, and appear in the accounts of those authorities as receipts from Exchequer Contribution Accounts. Being treated in this Table as receipts by the authorities, who ultimately benefited by them, they are, in order to avoid a duplicate reckoning, here shown separately from the sums retained by the County Councils.

†† See Note ‡. During 1891–92 payments were for the first time received in aid of the Pension Funds of the Extra-Metropolitan Police Forces.

COMPARATIVE

TREASURY SUBVENTIONS and PAYMENTS

LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	1883–84.	1884–85.	1885–86.	1886–87.	1887–88.
	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward - - - £	1,699,052	1,657,134	1,695,416	1,756,670	1,953,234
PART II.—*continued.*					
EXTRA-METROPOLITAN—*continued.*					
Urban Sanitary Authorities and Joint Boards	93,602	101,888	105,633	112,727	124,323
Rural Sanitary Authorities - -	44,952	48,171	42,652	46,466	43,957
Port Sanitary Authorities - - -	571	801	613	829	819
Burial Boards - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses -	—	—	—	—	—
Conservators of Commons - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Commissioners of Free Public Libraries -	—	—	—	—	—
Inspectors under the Lighting and Watching Act (2 & 3 Will. 4. c. 90) - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Markets and Fairs Commissioners - -	—	—	—	—	—
Bridge and Ferry Trustees - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Commissioners of Sewers - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Drainage, Embankment, and Conservancy Boards - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Salmon, &c., Fishery Conservancy Boards -	—	—	—	—	—
Sea Fisheries Committees - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Churchwardens (Church Rates) - -	—	—	—	—	—
Harbour, Pier, and Dock Authorities - -	—	—	—	—	—
School Boards - - - - -	667,594	755,223	834,500	892,481	941,369
Highway Authorities in Rural Districts -	124,497	132,776	148,197	152,415	158,328
Turnpike Trustees - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Isle of Wight Highway Commissioners - -	—	—	—	—	—
South Wales County Roads Boards - -	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - - £	2,630,268	2,695,993	2,827,011	2,961,588	3,222,030
Deduct - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Net Total of Parts I. and II. - £	3,493,353	3,621,508	3,788,126	3,975,896	4,268,222
Carried forward - - - £	3,493,353	3,621,508	3,788,126	3,975,896	4,628,222

* The amounts entered in Parts I. and II. of these columns as received by the several authorities, do not represent the amounts due to them in respect of the year. There was, as will be seen from the figures in Part III., a large balance undistributed at the end of each year by the Councils of Counties and County Boroughs, out of their Exchequer Contribution Accounts, in substitution for the discontinued grants, and on account of the new grant for union officers provided by the Local Government Act, 1888.

TABLES.

from 1883–84 to 1892–93—*continued.*

1888–89.	1889–90.*	1890–91.*	1891–92.*	1892–93.*	LOCAL AUTHORITIES.
£	£	£	£	£	
2,261,914	2,594,840	4,274,210	5,629,157	5,320,400	£ - Brought forward.
					PART II.—*continued.*
					EXTRA-METROPOLITAN—*continued.*
137,006	37,354	118,612	117,379	157,559	Urban Sanitary Authorities and Joint Boards.
44,872	19,196	58,578	42,741	45,008	Rural Sanitary Authorities.
863	388	1,018	1,402	1,222	Port Sanitary Authorities.
—	—	—	—	—	Burial Boards.
—	—	—	—	—	Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses.
—	—	—	—	—	Conservators of Commons.
—	—	—	—	—	Commissioners of Free Public Libraries.
—	—	—	—	—	Inspectors under the Lighting and Watching Act (2 & 3 Will. 4. c. 90).
—	—	—	—	—	Markets and Fairs Commissioners.
—	—	—	—	—	Bridge and Ferry Trustees.
—	—	—	—	—	Commissioners of Sewers.
—	—	—	—	—	Drainage, Embankment, and Conservancy Boards.
—	—	—	—	—	Salmon, &c., Fishery Conservancy Boards.
—	—	—	—	—	Sea Fisheries Committees.
—	—	—	—	—	Churchwardens (Church Rates).
—	—	—	—	—	Harbour, Pier, and Dock Authorities.
1,001,009	1,052,763	1,091,509	1,162,452	1,788,708†	School Boards.
168,900	—	—	231	525	Highway Authorities in Rural Districts.
—	—	—	—	—	Turnpike Trustees.
—	—	—	—	—	Isle of Wight Highway Commissioners.
—	—	—	—	—	South Wales County Roads Boards.
3,614,564	3,704,541	5,543,927	6,953,362‡	7,313,422‡	TOTAL.
—	—	1,820,595§	1,900,537§	1,438,761§	Deduct.
4,790,860	4,704,800	5,285,066	6,678,002	7,810,676	£ - Net Total of Parts I. and II.
4,790,860	4,704,800	5,285,066	6,678,002	7,810,676	Carried forward.

† See Note ‖ on page 588.
‡ The sums referred to in Note ** on page 589 are excluded from these totals in order to avoid duplicate reckoning.
§ This is the total of the two amounts marked thus † in Part III. of the previous column which are deducted here in order to avoid a duplicate reckoning.

COMPARATIVE

TREASURY SUBVENSIONS and PAYMENTS

LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	1883–84.	1884–85.	1885–86.	1886–87.	1887–88.
	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward - - £	3,493,353	3,621,508	3,788,126	3,975,896	4,628,222
PART III.					
Amounts shown as remaining in the Exchequer Contribution Accounts of County and County Borough Councils at the end of the year - - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Amounts shown in the Exchequer Contribution Accounts of County and County Borough Councils as having been distributed to other Local Authorities up to the end of the year, but not shown in the Accounts of those Authorities as received by that date - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Total of the Amounts received as Treasury Subventions and Payments including the Amounts derived from the Local Taxation Account by the Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis, and by County and County Borough Councils, &c. - - - £	3,493,353	3,621,508	3,788,126	3,975,896	4,268,222

† See note § on page 591.
‡ These sums comprise the following items:—

———	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.
	£	£	£
Treasury Subvention and Payments - -	4,085,414	1,774,052	1,696,340
Receipts from Local Taxation Account - -	705,446	4,748,227	5,484,670
Interest on Exchequer Contribution Accounts Balances	—	3,116	4,593
Payments by Local Authorities into the Exchequer Contribution Accounts of:			
Extra-Metropolitan County Councils - -	—	—	348
County Borough Councils - - -	—	—	—
	4,790,860	6,525,395	7,185,951
Deduct.—Payments by Local Authorities into the Exchequer Contribution Accounts of County and County Borough Councils -	—	—	348
TOTAL - - -	4,790,860	6,525,395	7,185,603

TABLES.

from 1883–84 to 1892–93—*continued.*

1888–89.	1889–90.*	1890–91.*	1891–92.*	1892–93.*	LOCAL AUTHORITIES.
£	£	£	£	£	
4,790,860	4,704,800	5,285,066	6,678,002	7,810,676	£ - - Brought forward.
					PART III.
—	1,699,420†	1,743,488†	1,393,441†	1,206,900	Amounts shown as remaining in the Exchequer Contribution Accounts of County and County Borough Councils at the end of the year.
—	121,175†	157,049†	45,320†	25,061	Amounts shown in the Exchequer Contribution Accounts of County and County Borough Councils as having been distributed to other Local Authorities up to the end of the year, but not shown in the Accounts of those Authorities as received by that date.
4,790,860‡	6,525,395‡	7,185,603‡	8,116,763‡	9,042,637‡	£ Total of the Amounts received as Treasury Subventions and Payments including the Amounts derived from the Local Taxation Account by the Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis, and by County and County Borough Councils, &c.

1891–92.	1892–93.	
£	£	
1,782,333	2,598,783	Treasury Subventions and Payments.
6,330,484	6,439,508	Receipts from Local Taxation Account.
3,946	4,346	Interest on Exchequer Contribution Account Balances.
		Payments by Local Authorities into the Exchequer Contribution Accounts of:
57,449	1,793	Extra-Metropolitan County Councils.
31,519	2,005	County Borough Councils.
8,205,731	9,046,435	
88,968	3,798	*Deduct.*—Payments by Local Authorities into the Exchequer Contribution Accounts of County and County Borough Councils.
8,116,763	9,042,637	TOTAL.

RECEIPTS FROM

LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	1883–84.	1884–85.	1885–86.	1886–87.	1887–88.
METROPOLITAN.	£	£	£	£	£
Poor Law Authorities - -	359,755	264,293	409,782	291,282	97,139
Burial Boards - - - - -	300	14,000	1,000	—	6,000
Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses - - -	5,000	12,500	19,000	24,500	44,400
Commissioners of Free Public Libraries - - -	—	—	—	2,500	7,200
Metropolitan Vestries and District Boards, &c. - -	201,200	55,790	116,100	222,650	137,360
Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London - -	151,853	550,000	665,477*	—	—
Metropolitan Board of Works† -	641,293	1,302,116	1,092,543	1,023,764	432,333
London County Council† -	—	—	—	—	—
Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis‡ - - -	—	—	—	148,857	9,450
Corporation of London - -	79,425	15,000	19,925	801,170	18,180
School Board for London -	400,000	700,000	800,000	559,200	250,000
TOTAL - - £	1,838,826	2,913,699	3,123,827*	3,073,923	1,002,062
EXTRA-METROPOLITAN.					
Poor Law Authorities - -	207,778	225,181	198,181	180,718	238,834
County Authorities - - -	376,356	268,461	205,968	349,807	203,216
Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis§ - - -	—	—	—	39,143	2,550
Municipal Corporations - -	393,498	413,187	376,894	454,951	259,304
Urban Sanitary Authorities and Joint Boards - - -	3,416,767	4,919,870	5,886,079	3,664,441	5,474,928
Rural Sanitary Authorities -	147,162	130,566	157,042	141,292	160,072
Port Sanitary Authorities -	750	—	5,000	310	900
Burial Boards - - - - -	85,636	94,757	63,528	78,195	109,405
Markets and Fairs Commissioners - - - - -	—	—	1,638	192	300
Commissioners of Sewers - -	20,004	15,460	7,630	14,050	—
Drainage, Embankment, and Conservancy Boards - -	104,014	60,789	68,651	25,550	98,429
Harbour, Pier, and Dock Authorities - - - -	699,468	1,329,053	564,402	767,037	601,335
School Boards - - - - -	636,644	716,150	763,055	481,178	467,019
Highway Authorities in Rural Districts - - -	1,850	5,160	1,400	200	2,125
TOTAL - - £	6,089,927	8,178,634	8,299,468	6,197,064	7,618,417
GRAND TOTAL - £	7,928,753	11,092,333	11,423,295*	9,270,987	8,620,479

* Excluding the sum of 200,000*l.* included in the Return of the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, but which the Board have since been informed was raised as a temporary loan.

† See note § on p. 586.

LOANS.

1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	LOCAL AUTHORITIES.
£	£	£	£	£	METROPOLITAN.
212,292	155,630	174,050	101,194	285,715	Poor Law Authorities.
6,000	—	28,500	26,500	19,500	Burial Boards.
59,000	9,000	69,400	98,800	54,100	Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses.
8,550	51,100	20,000	20,590	49,100	Commissioners of Free Public Libraries.
260,375	123,647	164,300	287,900	331,100	Metropolitan Vestries, and District Boards, &c.
—	—	—	185,000	—	Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London.
500,729	—	—	—	—	Metropolitan Board of Works.
—	1,157,981	50,428	28,413	1,217,542	London County Council.
38,438	39,011	117,492	—	—	Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis.
40,000	23,000	3,000	81,000	158,378	Corporation of London.
250,000	288,552	250,000	200,000	400,000	School Board for London.
1,575,384	1,847,921	877,170	1,029,397	2,515,435	£ - - TOTAL.
					EXTRA-METROPOLITAN.
177,428	229,655	191,081	227,593	257,385	Poor Law Authorities.
169,201	47,684	109,460	66,730	406,238	County Authorities.
11,562	10,989	33,659	—	—	Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis.
339,056	178,024	364,430	2,629,586	1,782,449	Municipal Corporations.
3,715,940	3,426,958	3,440,270	4,618,466	5,606,076	Urban Sanitary Authorities and Joint Boards.
197,185	186,014	164,569	154,326	220,065	Rural Sanitary Authorities.
—	—	1,000	—	—	Port Sanitary Authorities.
76,525	60,372	60,763	67,688	78,674	Burial Boards.
—	250	—	—	—	Markets and Fairs Commissioners.
4,783	3,850	3,300	33	4,765	Commissioners of Sewers.
58,761	27,500	42,840	9,630	11,865	Drainage, Embankment, and Conservancy Boards.
391,333	374,908	340,663	326,057	282,857	Harbour, Pier, and Dock Authorities.
81,225	652,668	590,584	900,061	936,598	School Boards.
2,000	3,350	2,200	13,849	12,565	Highway Authorities in Rural Districts.
5,624,999	5,202,222	5,344,819	9,014,039	9,599,537	TOTAL.
7,000,383	7,050,143	6,221,989	10,043,436	12,114,972	GRAND TOTAL.

‡ See also under the head of "Extra Metropolitan." The apportionment here made is based upon the proportions in which the Metropolitan and Extra-Metropolitan portions of the Police District contribute to the Commissioners' expenditure.

§ See note ‡.

OUTSTANDING

LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	1883–84.	1884–85.	1885–86.	1886–87.	1887–88.
METROPOLITAN.	£	£	£	£	£
Poor Law Authorities	3,386,182	3,519,638	3,785,392	3,914,412	3,838,423
Burial Boards	118,221	125,361	122,093	108,602	109,306
Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses	118,853	125,133	137,528	176,039	210,646
Conservators of Commons*	41,950	41,950	41,750	41,750	35,000
Commissioners of Free Public Libraries*	—	—	—	2,500	9,668
Metropolitan Vestries, District Boards, &c.	2,075,556	1,917,985	1,847,872	1,876,651	1,839,014
Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London	771,681	1,299,995	2,172,042	1,909,346	1,845,413
Metropolitan Board of Works†	17,369,049	18,434,101	18,922,840	19,460,320	19,481,230
London County Council†	—	—	—	—	—
Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis‡	—	—	—	148,857	157,494
Corporation of London	5,033,000	4,798,500	4,669,200	5,318,300	5,210,000
Churchwardens (Church Rates)	13,300	11,800	11,300	10,800	9,300
School Board for London	4,954,413	5,582,031	6,289,333	6,742,514	6,876,944
TOTAL £	33,882,005	35,856,494	37,999,350	39,710,091	39,622,438
EXTRA-METROPOLITAN.					
Poor Law Authorities	2,772,085	2,877,223	2,937,171	2,974,010	3,076,009
County Authorities	3,517,260	3,555,786	3,526,268	3,634,619	3,593,141
Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis§	—	—	—	39,143	42,506
Municipal Corporations	5,224,189	5,849,237	6,276,861	6,721,251	6,838,784
Urban Sanitary Authorities and Joint Boards	78,193,308	81,528,852	86,187,232	88,227,645	92,203,620
Rural Sanitary Authorities	1,442,871	1,485,432	1,556,828	1,575,633	1,626,304
Port Sanitary Authorities	5,412	5,205	9,996	9,836	10,252
Burial Boards	2,111,688	2,113,160	2,099,985	2,118,169	2,161,728
Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500
Markets and Fairs Commissioners	25,162	23,900	25,538	25,730	25,630
Bridge and Ferry Trustees	36,091	33,314	29,162	19,370	18,789
Commissioners of Sewers	83,761	94,172	95,288	100,600	93,513
Drainage, Embankment, and Conservancy Boards	1,792,567	2,064,280‖	2,056,056	2,018,639	2,436,725
Salmon, &c. Fishery Conservancy Boards	—	188¶	170	152	—
Churchwardens (Church Rates)	10,035	6,845	4,213	2,504	1,550
Harbour, Pier, and Dock Authorities	26,779,326	28,247,364	28,778,671	29,506,196	30,007,899
School Boards	8,712,025	9,246,531	9,746,757	10,003,048	10,281,209
Highway Authorities in Rural Districts	41,448	42,246	37,573	32,048	27,930
Turnpike Trustees**	207,730	167,239	111,101	92,158	83,572
TOTAL £	130,965,458	137,351,474	143,489,370	147,111,551	152,599,661
GRAND TOTAL £	164,847,463	173,207,968	181,488,720	186,821,642	192,222,099

* See note * on page 586.
† See note § on page 586.
‡ See also under the head of "Extra-Metropolitan." The apportionment here made is based upon the proportions in which the Metropolitan and Extra-Metropolitan portions of the Police District contribute to the Commissioners' expenditure.
§ See note ‡.

LOANS.

1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.	1892–93.	LOCAL AUTHORITIES.
£	£	£	£	£	METROPOLITAN.
3,884,718	3,857,789	3,841,695	3,744,014	3,825,491	Poor Law Authorities.
110,228	104,926	128,463	149,335	162,308	Burial Boards.
259,521	255,168	311,135	392,723	427,087	Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses.
35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	Conservators of Commons.
17,751	67,912	81,011	95,550	140,360	Commissioners of Free Public Libraries.
1,904,410	1,842,829	1,817,257	1,933,444	2,054,452	Metropolitan Vestries, District Boards, &c.
1,781,430	1,718,647	1,652,005	1,776,007	1,716,664	Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London.
19,652,529	—	—	—	—	Metropolitan Board of Works.
—	21,127,407	20,833,968	20,370,887	20,981,365	London County Council.
190,653	230,947	343,572	346,225	343,673	Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis.
5,063,200	4,881,900	4,768,300	4,742,000	4,648,800	Corporation of London.
7,800	6,300	4,800	3,300	—	Churchwardens (Church Rates).
7,004,959	7,165,060	7,279,021	7,336,411	7,588,177	School Board for London.
39,912,199	41,292,985	41,096,217	40,924,896	41,923,377	TOTAL.
					EXTRA-METROPOLITAN.
3,100,168	3,179,515	3,214,471	3,268,536	3,357,506	Poor Law Authorities.
3,504,619	2,710,175	2,607,191	2,494,095	2,706,616	County Authorities.
57,347	65,053	98,428	95,775	96,327	Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis.
7,171,048	6,996,324	7,278,663	9,797,494	11,505,975	Municipal Corporations.
94,268,092	96,232,415	98,150,065	101,559,528	105,425,240	Urban Sanitary Authorities and Joint Boards.
1,718,341	1,825,758	1,864,666	1,801,922	1,900,845	Rural Sanitary Authorities.
9,677	9,100	9,522	8,893	8,262	Port Sanitary Authorities.
2,141,635	2,079,584	2,058,097	2,038,560	2,042,044	Burial Boards.
10,500	10,500	10,290	10,080	10,080	Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses.
25,630	25,880	25,380	25,380	24,880	Markets and Fairs Commissioners.
17,975	12,440	7,635	7,560	7,260	Bridge and Ferry Trustees.
91,736	89,108	85,587	79,134	77,492	Commissioners of Sewers.
2,475,754	2,446,442	2,469,113	2,388,047	2,313,039	Drainage, Embankment, and Conservancy Boards.
140	140	100	80	60	Salmon, &c. Fishery Conservancy Boards.
1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	Churchwardens (Church Rates).
30,312,829	30,643,242	30,958,246	31,161,014	31,487,406	Harbour, Pier, and Dock Authorities.
10,544,308	10,973,059	11,233,157	11,822,144	12,406,846	School Boards.
26,158	25,932	25,490	30,220	39,555	Highway Authorities in Rural Districts.
52,941	52,360	21,835	9,435	9,435	Turnpike Trustees.
155,530,198	157,378,327	160,119,241	166,599,197	173,420,168	TOTAL.
195,442,397	198,671,312	201,215,458	207,524,093	215,343,545	GRAND TOTAL.

‖ The large increase in 1884–85 in the outstanding loans of the Drainage, Embankment, and Conservancy Boards is due to the fact that returns were that year obtained for the first time from 10 additional Authorities.

¶ The accounts of these Authorities were in 1884–85 included for the first time in the Local Taxation Returns.

** The rapid decrease in the outstanding loans of Turnpike Trustees is owing to the extinction of Trusts during the years to which the Table relates.

Valuation for Poor Rate.*

—	1883–84.	1884–85	1885–86.	1886–87.	1887–88.	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.	1892–93.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Metropolis	28,438,385	28,954,020	29,410,489	30,446,336	30,720,646	31,005,876	31,246,820	31,596,896	33,070,830	33,370,826
Rest of England	114,784,053	116,573,924	117,940,073	118,461,461	118,613,978	118,690,936	119,239,154	120,519,112	122,825,553	124,352,087
Total £	143,222,438	145,527,944	147,350,562	148,907,797	149,334,624	149,696,812	150,485,974	152,116,008	155,896,383	157,722,913

* The amounts shown in this Table are the rateable values of the property liable to contribute to the Poor Rate, according to the Valuation Lists in force at the beginning of each of the financial years. The valuation for the Metropolis comes into force on the 6th April, that for the rest of England at Lady-day.

Estimated Population.

—	1883–84.	1884–85.	1885–86.	1886–87.	1887–88.	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.	1892–93.
Metropolis	3,901,164	3,939,832	3,978,883	4,018,321	4,058,150	4,098,374	4,138,996	4,180,021	4,221,452	4,263,294
Rest of England	22,725,475	22,981,905	23,241,222	23,503,459	23,768,648	24,036,823	24,308,018	24,582,266	24,859,595	25,140,052
Total	26,626,639	26,921,737	27,220,105	27,521,780	27,826,798	28,135,197	28,447,014	28,762,287	29,081,047	29,403,346

APPENDIX Q.

Parliamentary Returns.

No. 136.

List of Reports, Returns, and other Documents presented to Parliament in the Year 1894, on behalf of the Local Government Board.

Subject.	Parliamentary Number.	Number of printed pages.
Annual Report of the Local Government Board (Twenty-third). [With diagrams]	[C.–7500.]	804, 8vo.
Supplement to the Twenty-second Annual Report of the Local Government Board containing the Report of the Medical Officer of the Board. [With plates, maps, &c.]	[C.–7412.]	501, 8vo.
Supplement to the Twenty-third Annual Report of the Local Government Board containing the Report of the Medical Officer of the Board. [With plates, maps, &c.]	[C.–7538.]	561, 8vo.
Alkali, &c. Works Regulation Act, 1881.—Annual Report by the Chief Inspector (Thirtieth): Proceedings during the year 1893. [With plans, &c.]	[C.–7367.]	134, 8vo.
Cholera in England in 1893.—Reports and Papers, with an introduction by the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board. [With maps, plates, &c.]	[C.–7539.]	282, 8vo.
Monthly Comparative Statements of number of Paupers, exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums, &c., and Vagrants	14. (A.) to 14. (A.–XI.)	145, folio.
Number of Paupers of all Classes on :—		
1st January 1894	14. (B.)	56, folio.
1st July 1894	14. (B–I.)	56, folio.
Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-door Relief :—		
Half-year ended Lady-day 1894	296. (C.)	24, folio.
Half-year ended Michaelmas 1894	296. (C.–I.)	24, folio.
Local Taxation Returns (England):		
Annual Return for 1892–93:		
Part I. (1) Poor Rate Return, and (2) Valuation for the Poor Rate	198.	110, folio.

List of Reports, Returns, and other Documents presented to Parliament in the Year 1894, on behalf of the Local Government Board—*continued.*

Subject.	Parliamentary Number.	Number of printed pages.
Local Taxation Returns (England)—*continued.* Annual Return for 1892–93—*continued.* Part II. Accounts relating to (3) County Councils (other than the London County Council) and Joint Committees of such Councils, and (4) Pauper Lunatic Asylums (other than those belonging to the County and City of London) -	295.	67, folio.
Part III. Accounts relating to (5) Municipal Boroughs (County and other Boroughs), (6) Borough Urban Sanitary Authorities (County and other Boroughs), (7) other Urban Sanitary Authorities, (8) Joint Boards, (9) Rural Sanitary Authorities, (10) Port Sanitary Authorities, (11) Burial Boards, (12) Baths and Washhouses, (13) Commons and Open Spaces, (14) Free Public Libraries, (15) Lighting and Watching, (16) Markets and Fairs, (17) Bridges and Ferries - - - - - -	295.–I.	431, folio.
Part IV. Accounts relating to (18) Metropolitan Vestries, &c., (19) Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, (20) London County Council, (21) Metropolitan Police, (22) Corporation of London, (23) Pauper Lunatic Asylums belonging to the County and City of London - - - - - -	295.–II.	86, folio.
Part V. Accounts relating to (24) Commissioners of Sewers, (25) Drainage, &c. Boards, (26) Salmon and Freshwater Fishery Conservancy Boards, (27) Sea Fisheries Committees, (28) Church Rates, (29) Harbour, &c. Authorities, and (30) School Boards - - - -	295.–III.	61, folio.
Part VI. Accounts relating to (31) Highway Authorities in Rural Districts, and (32) Turnpike Trustees - - - -	295.–IV.	71, folio.
Part VII.—Summary - - - -	295.–V.	119, folio.
Parliamentary Electors, &c.—Return showing, as regards each Parliamentary County and Borough, or Division thereof in England and Wales, the Population and the Number of Inhabited Houses according to the Census of 1891, and the Number of the several Classes of Electors on the Parliamentary Register on the 1st day of January 1893.	40.	12, folio.
Equalisation of Rates (London).—Return showing, in connexion with the London Equalisation of Rates Bill, 1894, the Names of the several Parishes included in Schedules A, B, and C, to "The Metropolis Management Act, 1855," as amended by subsequent Acts, their Rateable Value according to the Valuation Lists in force on the 6th day of April 1894, their Population according to the Census of 1891, the Amount of the Contribution of each Parish to an Equalisation Fund of 6*d.* in the Pound calculated	78.	5, folio.

List of Reports, Returns, and other Documents presented to Parliament in the Year 1894, on behalf of the Local Government Board—*continued.*

Subject.	Parliamentary Number.	Number of printed pages.
Equalisation of Rates (*London*)—continued. on Rateable Value, the Distribution of such Fund among the Sanitary Districts of London in proportion to their Population, the Rate in the Pound of the Amounts so distributed, together with the Amounts which would have been paid to or received from each Parish by the Fund if the Bill had been in force throughout the Year 1894–95, and the Rates in the Pound of the sum so paid or received; also like Particulars in respect of the City of London.		
Local Government Board (*Circular Letters*).—Return of the several Circular Letters which have been issued by the Local Government Board to Local Authorities with reference to the provisions of "The "Local Government Act, 1894."	119.	38, folio.
Burial Boards.—Copy of Memorandum prepared by the Local Government Board as to the effect of "The Local Government Act, 1894," as regards Burial Boards.	133.	1, folio.
Local Taxation Licences, 1893–94.— Return of the Amount received in respect of each Administrative County and County Borough in England and Wales for Local Taxation Licence Duties and Penalties, in the year ended the 31st day of March 1894, under the Act 51 & 52 Vict. c. 41. - - -	187.	11, folio.
Local Taxation (*Customs and Excise*) *Act*, 1890.—Return showing, in respect of the period of Four Years ended 31st March 1894, (1) the Aggregate Amount of the Moneys received by the Council of each County and County Borough in England and Wales out of the Residue of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties; (2) the Aggregate Amount of such Moneys expended by each Council (*a*) on Technical Education, and (*b*) on other purposes; (3) the Aggregate Amount of such Moneys appropriated by each Council under the provisions of Section 2 of the Technical Instruction Act, 1891, for Technical Education, and remaining unexpended; and (4) the Residue of such Moneys which have not been appropriated for Technical Education, but remain unexpended.	213.	9, folio.
Local Taxation (*England*) *Account*, 1893–94.—Return showing in respect of the Financial Year ended the 31st day of March 1894: (1) the Total Amount of the Local Taxation Licences and Probate Duty Grant paid into the Local Taxation (England) Account, and the Amounts paid out of such Licences and Probate Duty Grant to, or on behalf of, the Council of each Administrative County or County Borough; (2) the Amounts paid out of the Proceeds of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties to each Police Authority in Aid of Police Pension Funds; and (3) the Amounts paid out of the Residue of the Proceeds of those Duties to the Council of each Administrative County and County Borough -	280.	23, folio.

List of Reports, Returns, and other Documents presented to Parliament in the Year 1894, on behalf of the Local Government Board—*continued.*

Subject.	Parliamentary Number.	Number of printed pages.
Deaths (*Starvation, &c.*)—Report of the Local Government Board on those cases contained in the Return in which applications had been made to the Poor Law Authorities for Relief.	288. (*part.*)	7, folio.
Metropolitan Water Companies.—Return of the Accounts, as they are respectively made up, of the Metropolitan Water Companies to the 30th day of September and the 31st day of December 1893 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 443 of Session 1893).	294.	17, folio.
Sewage (*Precipitation*).—Return showing the Number of Urban Sanitary Districts and Contributory Places in Rural Sanitary Districts in England and Wales in which Systems for treating Sewage by Precipitation were in Operation, and whether in such cases the Precipitate was of a Saleable Value.	298.	19, folio.
Census of 1891.—Copy of Explanatory Letter of the Registrar-General relative to the Census of 1891 -	331.	1, folio.